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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 25, 1917.

No. 339.—Mr. Sidney Wadsworth, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to the Gudur division of the Nellore district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

No. 340.—Under rule 43 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints J. A. Richardson, Esq., of Peermade, to be a non official member of the Selection Committee for Travancore and Cochin vice Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, deceased.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1917.

No. 341.—It is notified for general information that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under rule 4 of the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917, by order in writing, to exempt, all natives of India travelling from the Union of South Africa to India from the operation of rule 3 of the said rules provided that they are in possession of certificates of identity issued under the Immigrants Regulation Act, No. 24 of 1913 and Registration certificates issued under the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, No. 36 of 1908 (Transvaal), with their photographs attached thereto.

No. 342.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 14th December 1917.

No. 2884.—The Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, decided to appoint a committee

(1) To investigate and report on the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India

(2) To examine and consider the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies and to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them."

The Government of India consider that for the proper examination of these questions a strong judicial element is essential in the committee.

They have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Justice Rowlatt of the King's Bench Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice as President.

The following have agreed to serve as members :—

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, *Kt.*, Chief Justice of Bombay;

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar, Judge of the High Court of Madras;

The Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.S.I., Member of Board of Revenue in the United Provinces; and

The Hon'ble Mr. Pramath Chandra Mitter, Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, I.C.S., Bengal, has been appointed Secretary to the committee.

The committee will assemble in Calcutta early in January 1918. It will sit *in camera*, but will be given full access to all documentary evidence in the possession of Government bearing on the existence and extent of revolutionary conspiracies in India and will supplement this with such other evidence as it may consider necessary.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

RETURN TO DUTY.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

No. 106.—The Rev. Henry Noel Bridge, M.A., has been permitted to return to duty.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 27, 1917.

No. 107.—Mr. William Steel, to be a lay trustee of St. Peter's Church, Negapatam, to fill an existing vacancy.

POSTING.

No. 108.—The Rev. Julian Price, to act as Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. J. J. D. Berlasa, LL.D., on privilege leave.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

No. 109.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 17th December 1917.

No. 81-C.—The following message issued by His Majesty the King-Emperor is published for general information :—

"TO MY PEOPLE.

The world-wide struggle for the triumph of liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of free civilization. We have yet to accomplish the great task to which we have dedicated ourselves, and I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause. This victory will be gained only if we steadfastly remember the responsibility resting upon us, and in a spirit of reverent obedience ask the blessing of Almighty God upon our endeavours. Let us seek to be enlightened in our understanding and fortified in courage in facing the sacrifices we may yet have to make. I therefore appoint January 6th, the 1st Sunday in the New Year, to be set aside as a special day of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches throughout my Dominions."

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

No. 19.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Delhi, the 4th December 1917.

No. 2823-I. C.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 24th August 1917, is republished for information :—

CROWN OFFICE,
August 24, 1917.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to create and institute an Order of Knighthood to be styled "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire".

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
St. James's Palace,
August 24, 1917.

STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GEORGE, R.I.

GEORGE the Fifth; by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting!

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourth day of June 1917, in the Eighth year of Our Reign, We have thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute, and create an Order of Knighthood, to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style, and designation of "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be Sovereigns:

And whereas by our aforesaid Letters Patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by Statutes and Ordinances and that the Statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by Us and sealed by the seal of the said Order which Statutes so given and to future to be given by Us, Our heirs and successors, to which the said Seal shall be affixed, should be of the same validity and taken and read as if the same and every Article of them had been verbatim recited in the said Letters Patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Now Know Ye that in pursuance of the said Letters Patent of the Fourth day of June, 1917, We have made, ordained, and established and by these Presents sealed with the Seal of the said Order, do make, ordain, and establish the following Statutes and Ordinances which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept within the said Order :—

1. It is ordained and appointed that this order of Chivalry shall be styled and designated in all Acts, proceedings, and pleadings the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire as in Our said Letters Patent is directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and of five several classes :—I. "Knights Grand Cross" and "Dames Grand Cross," II "Knights Commanders" and "Dames Commanders," III "Commanders," IV. "Officers," V "Members."

3. It is ordered that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these Statutes.

4. We do hereby ordain, direct, and appoint that a Prince of the Blood Royal or such other exalted personage as We, Our heirs and successors shall hereafter appoint shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First or Principal Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, to whose custody shall be confided the Great Seal of the Order, which he shall affix to all Statutes, Ordinances, and Instruments according to the regulations touching the issue of every of the said Instruments; and it is further ordained that it shall be his special duty to enforce the due observance of the Statutes and Ordinances of this Order, and that he shall likewise direct the issue of all letters of Summons whenever the Sovereign shall be pleased to command an Investiture of the said Most Excellent Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to Our Empire, and that Foreign persons upon whom we may think fit to confer the honour of being received into the Order shall be deemed to be, and described as, Honorary Knights Grand Cross or Honorary Dames Grand Cross, Honorary Knights Commanders or Honorary Dames Commanders, Honorary Commanders, Honorary Officers, and Honorary Members, according to the classes in the Order to which they belong.

6. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs or successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to this Order such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual sealed with the Seal of the Order and countersigned by the Grand Master of the said Order.

7. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Royal Victorian Order, and before Our Distinguished Service Order, that in all solemn Ceremonies, places and assemblies the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the men who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Third Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that the men who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, that the men who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately after the Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and that the women who are Members of this Order shall have place and precedency next to and immediately before the wives of Members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

8. It is ordained that the Insignia of the Sovereign of this Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, save only with those alterations which distinguish Our Royal Dignity.

9. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall wear the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, the badge of which for the Grand Master shall be augmented in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

10. It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross patonce, enamelled pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto "For God and the Empire," in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown or, the whole suspended from a purple riband of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval Star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

11. It is ordained that the Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a riband of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendent therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a riband, also similar to that worn by Knights Commanders, but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

12. It is ordained that the Commanders shall in the same manner wear the like riband and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

13. It is ordained that the Officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Order, but of a smaller size and silver gilt, attached to a riband of the same colour and pattern of the breadth of one inch and a quarter, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

14. It is ordained that the Members shall wear in like manner the same riband and badge as that appointed to Officers of the Order except that it shall be in silver.

15. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander of this Order, he or she shall be invested with the Insignia of his or her dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors and that on the day of the Investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the Officer of the Order in attendance bearing the proper Insignia of the Order, when the Sovereign having in the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commander conferred the honour of Knighthood upon the person so nominated if he have not previously received the said honour will then proceed to invest him or her with the Ensigns of the said Order in the following manner. The Sovereign will invest the new Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander with the riband and badge and will deliver or place on his or her left side the Star of the said Order appertaining to his or her dignity.

16. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant or Warrants under Our Sign Manual countersigned by the Grand Master and sealed with the Seal of this Order to authorize some distinguished person in Our Service or other person to perform in Our name and on Our behalf the Ceremony of investing Knights Grand Cross, Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, or Dames Commanders with the Insignia of their respective dignities or to permit the Ceremony of Investiture to be dispensed with. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors by Our or their Warrant or Warrants as aforesaid, full power and authority to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by us to wear the Insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their respective dignities in as full and ample a manner as if they had been invested by Us, Our heirs and successors.

17. It is ordained that on the promotion of a person to a higher class of this Order the Insignia of the class theretofore worn by him or her shall be returned to the Secretary of the Order for the service of the Order, and that on the resignation or decease of an official of the Order his Badge of Office shall be restored for the service of the Order.

18. It is ordained that Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross shall have the same privileges under the same authority in connexion with the bearing of Supporters to their Arms as are enjoyed by the Knights Grand Cross of Our other Orders of Knighthood.

19. It is ordained that the Seal of the Order shall have engraved thereon as follows (that is to say) a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle containing the motto of the Order "For God and the Empire," and that the Statutes of the Order shall be sealed by and with the same.

20. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by an Ordinance signed by the Sovereign and sealed with the Seal of the Order to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order, and thereupon his or her name in the Register shall be erased But that it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore to the Order any person whose appointment may have been so cancelled and annulled when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

21. It is ordained that a medal in connexion with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation.

22. It is ordained that the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for men and for women shall consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse Our Royal and Imperial Cypher, and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple riband of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

23 It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual to cancel and annul the award of any Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and that thereupon the name of the recipient in the Register shall be erased, but it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore the medal to any person whose name may have been so erased, when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

24. It is ordained that the 24th day of May every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the Institution of this order.

25. It is ordained that the following officials shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a
King of Arms.
Registrar and Secretary
Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod.

26 It is ordained that the King of Arms of this Order shall be nominated by Us, Our heirs and successors, and that he shall sedulously attend the Service of the Order. And further it is ordained that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia impaling the Arms of the Sovereign surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, that he shall carry the Rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares the Arms of the Order, impaled with those of the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the Arms of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that at all Coronations he shall precede the Knights Grand Cross and shall carry and wear a Crown as Our other Kings of Arms are accustomed to do, which badge, rod and crown shall all be of the same materials with those used and borne by Our Garter Principal King of Arms.

27. It is ordained that the Registrar and Secretary shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, that he shall record all proceedings connected with this Most Excellent Order in a register to be appropriated for that purpose and shall, under the directions of the Grand Master prepare all Warrants and other instruments to be passed under the Seal of the Order and express the same, that he shall summon the Knights Grand Cross to attend the Sovereign at all investitures of this Order, that in all Ceremonies of the Order he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge of the Knights Grand Cross of the Order with two pens saltirewise between the angles in pearl enamel, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

28. It is ordained that the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod of this Most Excellent Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia surrounded by the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that he shall carry the Purple Rod of the Order, having at the top an escrol thereon the motto of the Order surmounted by a representation of Britannia.

29. It is ordained that all and every of the officials of this Order shall over and above the duties more specially imposed by the foregoing Statutes execute diligently whatever the Sovereign or Grand Master may be pleased to command touching the interests of the said Order, and that the said Offices of King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary, and Gentleman Usher shall be holden during good behaviour.

Lastly—We reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these Statutes and Regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the Fourth day of *June* 1917, in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

(By His Majesty's Command)

GEO. CAVE.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 10, 1917.

No. 81.—

Statement showing the financial transactions of Port, Marine and Coast Lights Funds for the official year 1916-17.

Fund.	Opening Balance as per G.O. No. 821, Marine, dated 15th November 1916		Receipts.							Charges.							
	Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans realised.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns 4 to 6.	Profit on investments.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Budget estimate.	Ordinary charges.	Loans advanced.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns 11 to 13.	Loss on investments.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Budget grant.	Allotted grant.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Ports ..	21,51,114 4 4	11,87,400	2,71,382 0 0	21,350	..	2,92,732 0 0	..	2,92,732 0 0	2,80,200	2,02,359 16 0	30,438	1,00,000 0 0	3,32,797 16 0	1,37,917 13 0	5,00,715 13 0	5,01,002	5,26,702
Minor Preserves Funds.																	
Tanjore and Kilakarai.	1,48 3 6	1,01,000	9,477 5 5	..	..	9,477 5 5	..	9,477 5 5	9,136	8,915 5 2	..	..	8,915 5 2	..	8,915 5 2	7,717	7,717
Cochin ..	1,034 4 6	21,102	1,313 4 6	..	..	1,313 4 6	7 10 0	1,322 14 6	1,000	1,229 0 0	..	..	1,229 0 0	..	1,229 0 0	1,200	1,229
Mangalore ..	23 10 3	..	571 0 0	..	..	571 0 0	..	571 0 0	500	597 7 9	..	..	597 7 9	..	597 7 9	500	500
Total ..	2,072 8 1	1,17,100	11,361 9 5	..	..	11,361 9 5	10 0 10	11,371 10 0	10,636	10,041 12 2	..	..	10,041 12 2	..	10,041 12 2	8,217	8,216
Lascars and Serving Funds.																	
Vizagapatam ..	9,419 0 5	1,69,000	7,491 7 10	..	..	7,491 7 10	302 13 0	7,774 0 10	9,120	849 12 4	..	..	849 12 4	..	849 12 4	1,156	1,156
Cocanada ..	20,528 6 2	..	63,494 2 11	..	..	63,494 2 11	..	63,494 2 11	58,900	60,278 0 9	..	8,659 3 0	68,145 3 9	..	68,145 3 9	58,331	1,00,945
Masulipatam ..	643 3 8	11,000	2,353 10 1	..	..	2,353 10 1	..	2,353 10 1	1,785	618 3 8	..	..	618 3 8	..	618 3 8	1,376	1,376
Cuddalore ..	8,302 13 10	29,500	16,132 10 9	..	..	16,132 10 9	..	16,132 10 9	23,185	22,950 11 8	..	..	22,950 11 8	..	22,950 11 8	27,788	27,788
Porto Novo ..	2,721 4 8	29,500	3,271 10 4	..	..	3,271 10 4	107 10 8	3,379 4 8	4,810	443 8 0	..	..	443 8 0	..	443 8 0	740	740
Negapatam ..	12,003 14 5	..	33,768 12 1	..	..	33,768 12 1	..	33,768 12 1	40,178	30 102 6 7	..	8,656 0 0	41,458 6 7	..	41,458 6 7	48,178	48,178
Aiyarapatnam ..	1,063 8 7	..	2,282 0 10	..	..	2,282 0 10	..	2,282 0 10	850	1,746 8 1	..	..	1,746 8 1	..	1,746 8 1	2,139	2,139
Tuticorin ..	80,902 10 8	20,000	1,43,144 14 2	..	..	1,43,144 14 2	..	1,43,144 14 2	1,66,120	1,51,631 1 9	..	8,870 0 0	1,60,501 1 9	236 4 6	1,60,737 6 3	7,82,412	7,82,412
Calicut ..	87,882 6 8	..	34,761 8 0	1,260 2 4	41 8 11	36,063 3 3	..	36,063 3 3	33,260	19,165 8 2	..	8,831 0 0	27,996 8 2	..	27,996 8 2	33,891	33,191
Ponnani ..	762 8 8	12,500	2,343 8 10	..	..	2,343 8 10	..	2,343 8 10	2,350	217 10 5	..	..	217 10 5	..	217 10 5	300	300
Mangalore ..	21,484 6 7	1,12,000	28,977 14 8	..	..	28,977 14 8	..	28,977 14 8	30,810	18,329 13 10	..	..	18,329 13 10	97,966 10 0	83,316 10 2	86,768	1,41,774
Mangalore ..	21,484 6 7	1,12,000	28,977 14 8	..	..	28,977 14 8	..	28,977 14 8	30,810	18,329 13 10	..	..	18,329 13 10	97,966 10 0	83,316 10 2	86,768	1,41,774
Mangalore ..	1,464 1 5	1,500	1,184 12 5	..	..	1,184 12 5	7 10 0	1,184 7 5	1,064	435 7 11	..	..	436 2 11	..	436 2 11	504	504
Mangalore ..	1,464 1 5	1,500	1,184 12 5	..	..	1,184 12 5	7 10 0	1,184 7 5	1,064	435 7 11	..	..	436 2 11	..	436 2 11	504	504
Cochin ..	59 936 6 10	..	49,760 13 3	..	..	49,760 13 3	607 7 0	49,367 6 3	49,760	47,281 4 8	..	6,882 0 0	54,163 4 8	..	54,163 4 8	78,676	78,676
Tellicherry ..	2,109 2 6	..	1,33,748 13 7	96,436	..	2,30,181 10 7	..	2,30,181 10 7	2,30,200	1,99,573 3 10	..	..	1,99,573 3 10	..	1,99,573 3 10	2,27,168	2,27,168
Total ..	2,70,510 14 9	3,88,600	8,02,823 0 4	96,436	..	8,99,259 0 4	2,617 11 1	8,99,876 11 5	8,91,095	4,84,048 6 7	..	27,180 0 0	5,11,196 6 7	28,202 11 11	5,40,399 0 6	5,05,769	5,46,777
Coast Lights Funds.																	
Madras ..	16,052 10 4	1,03,600	83,730 0 4	..	..	83,730 0 4	..	83,730 0 4	1,16,810	90,520 0 11	..	26,977 1 0	1,17,097 2 0	1,41,768 11 10	1,33,872	1,30,971	1,30,971
Grand Total ..	4,70,598 18 6	19,49,300	8,97,184 13 10	1,18,501	..	9,81,566 14 10	2,620 4 11	9,85,134 9 9	11,77,902	10,80,967 5 11	30,438	1,03,718 1 0	12,27,128 6 11	1,81,888 8 0	14,01,941 15 11	17,05,195	18,02,642

a Includes Rs. 5,000 E-2 on account of Special Provident Fund.

b Represents repayment of loan by—

		Rs.
Cocanada Landing and Shipping fund		5,831
Negapatam	do.	5,784
Tuticorin	do.	8,676
Cochin	do.	4,552
Calicut	do.	6,831
		37,166

c Represents loan advanced to Tellicherry Landing and Shipping Fund.

d The loan of Rs 1,00,000 taken from the Fund of Madras as per G.O. No. 81, Marine, dated 23rd February 1916, has been repaid.

e Represents loss on sale of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,48,000

f Do. do. do. .. 1,11,000

g Do. do. do. .. 6,500

h Do. do. do. .. 79,400

i Represents profit on purchase of Government securities of the face value of .. 12,000

j Do. do. do. .. 400

k Do. do. do. .. 6,000

l Do. do. do. .. 10,000

m Do. do. do. .. 8,000

n Do. do. do. .. 400

o Do. do. do. .. 30,000

p Represents repayment of loan excluding interest.

* This is exclusive of Rs. 9,500 held as permanent advance by Port Officers and Port Conservators.

Statement showing the financial transactions of Port, Marine and Coast Lights Funds for the official year 1916–17—*contd.*

Fund.	Closing balance.		Loans	
	Cash	Government securities.	Total of sums lent up to the close of the year.	Total of sums borrowed up to the close of the year.
	10	30	31	32
PORT FUND.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Minor Ports	1,10,870 13 8	2,57,400	5,43,228	..
MINOR PILOTAGE FUND.				
Pamban and Kilakarai	3,707 3 10	1,61,000	..	..
Cochin	718 3 7	31,500	..	..
Mangalore	87 12 8	..	..	..
Total ..	3,503 1 1	1,72,500	..	..
LANDING AND SHIPPING FUNDS.				
Vizagapatam	4,881 4 3	1,01,000	..	..
Cocanada	17,874 1 4	..	..	32,961 0 0
Masulipatam	2,383 12 1	13,000	..	..
Cuddalore	2,374 9 11	29,000	..	..
Porto Novo	1,543 1 9	23,000	..	..
Negapatam	14,548 7 8	..	..	51,358 0 0
Adirampatnam	1,905 1 6	..	..	8,500 0 0
Tuticorin	1,91,370 15 6	12,000	..	38,445 0 0
Calicut	29,353 2 10	10 000	..	2,51,169 0 0
Ponnani	920 3 3	18,500	..	..
Mangalore	1,07,402 13 9	..	..	..
Kumta-Honnavar	1,563 3 0	8,000	..	..
Cochin	27,616 0 0	35,000	..	42,537 0 0
Tellicherry	23,617 14 2	..	..	30,435 0 0
Total ..	5,77,949 0 8	3,39,500	..	4,63,599 0 0
COAST LIGHTS FUND.				
Madras	31,284 3 10	50,000	..	5,05,113 2 3
Grand Total ..	7,23,549 2 11	14,14,800	5,43,228	10,68,712 2 3

* This is exclusive of Rs. 2,480 held as permanent advance by Port Officers and Port Conservators.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1917.

No. 858.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Tiruvaiyar Venkoba Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of Dindigul subdivision, Madura district, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from or after the 15th January 1918, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

No. 857.—M.R.Ry. Jangamkote Krishna Rao Avargal, Bar-at-Law, Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Madras, privilege leave on half pay for eight days from the 15th December 1917 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to the leave, under articles 274 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 858.—Mr Albert J. Nicholas, Superintendent, District Jail, Tanjore, privilege leave for three weeks from the 3rd January 1918, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with permission to prefix the Christmas and the New Year holidays to his leave.

No. 859.—M.R.Ry. Mylapore Subbarayar Avargal, District Registrar of Chittapali-Kurnool, privilege leave for two months from the 3rd January 1918, on declination of the Christmas holidays under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1917.

No. 860.—M.R.Ry. Tirumn Acharya Srinivasa Acharya, Sub-Registrar, second grade and Joint Sub-Registrar, Chittoor, to act as Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, Nellore district, during the absence of Ghulam Mubi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 24, 1917.

No. 881.—In modification of notification No. 840, Home (Judicial) Department, dated the 14th December 1917, published at page 1398 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th December 1917, M.R.Sv. Madhava Gopala Krishna Rau Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, is posted to the permanent Sub-Court, Calicut, until further orders. (Notification No. 841 is hereby cancelled.)

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 28, 1917.

No. 882.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Cocanada, in the district of Godavari conferred on M.R.Ry. Peyeri Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1917.

No. 868.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. Kuthiravattath Kunhikannan Thampan Avargal, Special Magistrate in the district of Palghat, all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in the town of Palghat.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

No. 884.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is appointed to be a magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders on in first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Eshanam Venkata Rao, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kudligi taluk, in the district of Bellary.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

No. 885.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the third class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class:—

M.R.Ry. Raja Dharam Karan, Honorary Deputy Collector, Bellary district.

Muhammad Samsam-ud-din Sahib, Honorary Deputy Collector, Anantapur district.

Fort St. George, December 26, 1917.

No. 886.—Under section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Frederick Hall, first-class Magistrate, in the district of Malabar, to be Additional District Magistrate, Malabar, for a period of six months from the 3rd January 1918 and to confer upon him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

Fort St. George, December 28, 1917.

No. 887.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a special magistrate for the town specified opposite to his name, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 18th idem, as amended by notifications Nos. 400, dated the 26th May 1913, and 567 dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 965 and 726 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 10th August 1915, respectively.

M.R.Ry. Kandiari Narasimha Rao Garu—for the town of Cocanada, in the district of Godavari.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 6, 1917.

No. 832.—The following amendment to the revised rules made by the Local Government under the powers conferred on them by section 4 of the Indian Poisons Act, 1904 (I of 1904), for the purpose of regulating the possession for sale and the sale of white arsenic in the Madras Presidency and published with Notification No. 561 on pages 1002 to 1003 in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th August 1917, is published for general information. Nothing in the said amendment shall be deemed to apply to the possession for sale and the sale of white arsenic in the agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gödavari districts:—

AMENDMENT.

For rule XIV of the said rules, the following shall be substituted:—

"Subject to the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Act, a licence-holder shall not sell powdered white arsenic to any person, unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo, or prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo, or prussian blue at least to one lb. of the white arsenic, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity."

No. 833.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1918.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(1) For the proviso to rule 3, Chapter II, Part II, the following shall be substituted:—

Provided that this rule shall not apply to petroleum having a flash-point not less than 150° Fahrenheit by Abel's close test and carried exclusively as liquid fuel for the use of the ship in double bottom tanks.

(2) In rule 24, Part III, of the same rules, for the words "which has a flashing point above 150° of Fahrenheit's thermometer" the words "which has a flash-point of not less than 150° Fahrenheit by Abel's close test" shall be substituted.

3. Notification No 443 published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th July 1917, is hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

No. 868.—The following names of auditors, whose certificates granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, have been renewed, are published for general information:—

(1) Name—Mr Charles Barbara.
Address—Accountant, Messrs. Madura Company, Limited, Calicut.
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Permanent or temporary—Temporary.
Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1918.
Language accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English.

(2) Name—T. S. Viswanatha Rao.
Address—18, Arimkara Street, Mylapore.
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Permanent or temporary—Temporary.
Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1918.
Language accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—Tamil.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

No. 869.—In continuation of Notification No. 16, dated the 21st December 1916, published at page 6 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd January 1917, relating to the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of North Malabar, the Governor in Council directs under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, that the said Court shall continue to sit at Tellicherry for a further period of one year with effect from the 7th January 1918.

2. Under section 20 of the said Act, the Governor in Council further directs that the Temporary Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise local jurisdiction throughout the district of North Malabar.

No. 870.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of sections 6 and 10 (1) of the said Act, all military motor vehicles and drivers who have been enlisted for military service.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 29, 1917.

No. 49.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 15th December 1917.

No. 1486-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by Act III of 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower the postal officers noted in the margin to search, or cause search to be made, amongst all articles in course of transmission by post to any place in British India, for living plants and all portions thereof (including seeds and fruits) the import of which by sea or land into British India is prohibited, regulated or restricted by the Notification in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 13-C., dated the 7th November 1917, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods to the nearest Customs Collector.

(1) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.
(2) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Karachi.
(3) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.
(4) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
(5) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.
(6) The Postmaster, Negapatam.
(7) The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 27, 1917.

No. 78.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. P. Tillard, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 28, 1917.

No. 79.—The following appointment and posting in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are ordered :—

Mr. Victor George Shanker, Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Cuddalore subdivision, vice Mr. R. P. Tillard on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1917.

No. 77.—In notification No. 40, dated 8th January 1916, published on pages 107—112 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th January 1916, the following addition will be made to the schedule of villages of the Golconda Agency shown against the Polavaram Circle under the heading 'Cocanada subdivision.'

Villages.
1. Ballavaram.
2. Gaparam.
3. Jamanam.
4. Kotturu (Chattempadu Mutta).
5. Godabapalem.
6. Chittempadu.
7. Ramannapalem.
8. Bandivalsa.
9. Koyuru.
10. Guddepalli.
11. Pidatamanidi.
12. Marrivada.
13. Pedcanapalem.
14. Dodevaram, hamlet of Chidipalem.
15. Tallapalem.
16. Chidipalem.
17. Potaram.
18. Nakkalapadu.
19. Sarandonapalem.
20. Rajendrapalem.
21. Kottasingavaram.
22. Peda Singavaram.
23. Kokavadu.
24. Pirachelama.
25. Nadimpalem.
26. Malela Sakaram.
27. Lakkarti.
28. Gingarti.
29. Chillapakulapadu.
30. Chakalapadu.
31. Pannalapadu.
32. Jogampeta.
33. Solabo.
34. Nimmalapalem.
35. Revalla.
36. Mampa.
37. Sunnalapadu.
38. Gangaram.
39. Chatavanipalem.
40. Lusam.
41. Makaram.
42. Bhimavaram.
43. Kanaparti.
44. Valasampeta.
45. Gaddigula.
46. Ramarajupalem.
47. Mulagalamitta.
48. Totalam.
49. Mottavilakeddi.
50. Nallagonda.
51. Nadimpalem.
52. Ketragedda.
53. Gunarajupalem.
54. Battapanukulu.
55. Gambanda.
56. Kamparigula.
57. Singiloddi.
58. Bangarupalem.
59. Bennavaram.
60. Nimmagedda.
61. Agraharam.
62. Sarabhamanapalem.
63. Shikarajupalem.
64. Kottapalem.
65. Tadanhallepalem.
66. Velagalapalem.
67. Narmanapalem.
68. Battemutta.
69. Ravimanupakulu.
70. Ravanapalli.
71. Yerannayudupakulu.
72. Ratnampeta.
73. Rangarampeta.
74. Pandeupakulu.
75. Halamkumpakulu.
76. Gommalapalem.
77. Ithabadupakulu.
78. Kottapalli.
79. Yeddumanidi.
80. Pazikala.
81. Nallagonda.
82. Keppakonda.
83. Tatalas.
84. Kotturu (Ankada Mutta).
85. Rompeta.
86. Bojanattu.
87. Murisola.
88. Dumalagondi.
89. Tenkalapunkulu.
90. Budaralla.
91. Kotturu (Gudem Kottavidhi Mutta)
92. Singavaram.
93. Yerakamapalem, hamlet of Sarugedda.

No. 80.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SALT.

Delhi, the 15th December 1917.

No. 1374 D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 1 (2) of the Defence of India (Salt) Rules, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of those rules to the territories administered by

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners in the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of the North-West Frontier Province.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

No. 83.—(a) In the rules for the examination of the officers in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments contained in Notification No. 482, dated 26th August 1910, published on pages 1049 to

1913 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 6th September 1910, as amended by subsequent notifications *delete* the words "other than Hindustani" appearing under column 1 below "Test E.—Linguistic" in the statement annexed to Rule 4 (1).

(b) Also for the second and third sentence of Rule 4 (10) on page 1017 of the Gazette, *substitute* "Officers of the grade of Assistant Inspector (including those appointed sub *per saltum*) and all Inspector will be required to pass Test E in two languages of which one must be Tamil or Telugu and one of which may be Hindustani."

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

No. 847.—Under article 426 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu, Special Settlement Officer, South Vellar [illegible], is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 3rd January 1918. He is also permitted to prefix the New Year holidays to the leave, provided the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

No. 848.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, S. M. V. M. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, acting Collector of Anantapur, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

No. 849.—The following appointments and postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Taluri Venkata Gopala Rao Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, Godavari district, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. Taluri Venkata Gopala Rao Nayudu Garu, to general duty, Nellore.

[*Note.*—This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry Krishna Ayyangar Sundaram Ayyangar Avargal to general duty, Nellore, ordered in Notification No. 538, dated 13th December 1917, published at page 1402 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1917.]

M.R.Ry. Navamani Koil Pillai Avargal, Huzur Sarishtadar, Chingleput, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R.Ry. Navamani Koil Pillai Avargal, to general duty, Salem.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

Iyampet Ahmad Sahib Peer Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar, Ramnad, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

Iyampet Ahmad Sahib Peer Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, to general duty, Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1917.

No. 850.—M.R.Ry. Raja Dharam Karan and Muhammad Samsam-ud-din Sahib, probationers in the Civil Service class of His Highness the Nizam's Government are appointed Honorary Deputy Collectors and posted to the Bellary and Anantapur districts respectively.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

No. 851.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Gopala Acharlyar Srinivasaraghava Acharlyar Avargal, on completion of treasury training to South Arcot, to general duty, North Arcot.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

No. 852.—In modification of Notification No. 471, dated 16th November 1917, published on page 1318 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1917, Mr. D. L. Sathe, District Forest Officer, Chittoor (now on leave), is posted to be District Forest Officer, Nellore, on relief by Mr. C. E. C. Fischer.

Fort St. George, December 26, 1917.

No. 853.—The following posting of a survey officer is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. K. R. Venkataramma Ayyar Avargal, temporary Assistant Director of Survey, fifth class, on return from leave, to be additional officer, Party No. III.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 854.—The following promotions of Survey officers are ordered with effect from 17th November 1917, the date of retirement of Mr. J. C. H. MacHutchin, Deputy Director, first class:—

(1) Mr. William Anderson Husted, Deputy Director, second class, and acting Director of Survey, to be Deputy Director, first class.

(2) Mr. Reginald Halland Law Lushington, Deputy Director, third class, on leave, to be Deputy Director, second class.

(3) Mr. William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director, fourth class, and acting Deputy Director, second class, to be Deputy Director, third class.

(4) Mr. Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director, fourth class, and acting Assistant Director, second class, to be Assistant Director, third class.

(5) M.R.Sv. Rao Bahadur Dharmavaram Seshu Acharlu Garu, Assistant Director, fifth class, and acting Assistant Director, third class, to be Assistant Director, fourth class.

(*N.B.*—The above promotions are without prejudice to the acting appointments held by the officers concerned except Mr. Lushington who is on leave.)

ERRATUM

Fort St. George, December 18, 1917.

In notification No. 428, dated 30th August 1917, published under section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882 on pages 1212 to 1216 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1917:—

For "Do" in column 3 (Taluk) against item 26 (Agaramcheri tope) *substitute* the word "Vellore".

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 955.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kaleguntlai in the Sowdapatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, from the 18th January 1918 to the 7th February 1918.

Fort St George, December 20, 1917.

No. 956.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary village of Shanmukalam in the Sattur taluk, Ramnad district, and the payment of money salary to the establishment of the said village shall take effect from 1st February 1918.

No. 957.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, as amended by Madras Act III of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the following be substituted for notification No. 457, dated 20th September 1897, published at pages 1135–1136 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th September 1897, in so far as it relates to Obilicoyakkanahalli, Bosinayakkanahalli, Linganayakkanahalli and Kambainellur estates in the Uttangarai taluk, Salem district:—

"Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that Chapters I, II and V of the said Act shall come into force from and after the 1st October 1897 in the proprietary estates mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of (1) karnams, (2) monigars and shroffs and (3) totis and tandekars who are hereby declared to come under the class of (1) village accountants, (2) village headmen and (3) village watchmen or police officers respectively."

No. 958.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, as amended by Madras Act III of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary estates specified in the schedule hereto annexed and the payment of money salary to the village establishment in the estates shall take effect from 1st July 1918.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Estates.
Salem	Uttangarai	1. Obilicoyakkanahalli. 2. Bosinayakkanahalli. 3. Linganayakkanahalli. 4 Kambainellur.

No. 959.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

(1) Where an order has been made under section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, vesting any property in a Custodian appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, such Custodian may, by a written notice, require any person having in his custody or control such property or any part thereof, or any document of title, security or voucher relating thereto, to deliver the same to him within such time and at such place as may be specified in the notice.

(2) If any person refuses or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him) neglects to comply with any notice issued in accordance with sub-rule (i), he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to a term not exceeding six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

Fort St. George, December 26, 1917.

No. 960.—Under section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the Government are pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. V. S. Lakshmanarasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, as Assistant Registrar and to confer on him so much of the powers of a Registrar as are covered by rule XII of the rules issued under the Act.

Fort St George, December 22, 1917.

No 561.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882 that it is proposed to constitute the areas the boundaries of which are described in column 3 of the schedule below 'reserved forests' under the Act and to extinguish the rights of way mentioned in column 4 thereof :—

SCHEDULE

Forest division (1)	Name of reserve in which the enclosure, proposed to be reserved is. (2)	Description and boundaries (3)			The following rights of way allowed at the original settlement will be extinguished, (4)
		Cuddapah district			
			AREA IN ACRES.		
adval taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division— Lakkavaripalli village.	Gangapeta 49 enlargement. Block E.	Old S. No. 454-1	6 65	Bounded on all sides by the Gangapeta 49 extension all reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. No. 454-1.
Yerikunta village ..	Kottakota-Dasaripalli.	Do. 458-16	11·24	Kottakota-Dasaripalli reserved forest. *plus*22	Do. S. Nos. 459-2 4 and 6 Do. S. Nos. 217-36, 217
		Do. 459-19	8·48		
		Do. 459-2	6·76		
		Do. 459-4	7 67		
Nayanipalli village ..	Do.	Do. 459-5	11 51		
		Do. 217	23 00		
		Do 217-26	6 65		
		Do. 217-31	7 83		
		Do. 217-32	10 09		
Rajampeta taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, South Cuddapah Forest division— Erragottikunta village	Kodivenga-mabhavi.	Do. 1131-8	3 00	Kodivengamabhavi reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. Nos. 1104-9, 1101-10, 1103-12 and 1104-33.
		Do. 1131-9	5 00		
		Do. 1131-10	10 00		
		Do. 1104-11	10·00		
		Do. 1104-32	6·00		
		Do 1104-7	9 00		
Rajvel taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division— Cherlopalli village. Mamillapalli village.	Karulakunta extension Block B.	Do 1641 2	1·16	Karulakunta extension Block B reserved forest.	....
	Kalampad extension.	Do. 171 A	7·60	Kalampad extension reserved forest.	The areas allowed for S Nos 171-A and B.
		Do. 171 B	10·20		
Siddhavattam taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, West Cuddapah Forest division— Chinnarampalli village	Venkatpalle extension.	Do. 242-27	7·77	Venkatalla reserved forest.	.....
Siddhavattam taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division— Machupalli village. Madhavaram village.	Kanamalapalle extension.	Do. 276-1	0 43	Kanamalapalle extension reserved forest.	.....
		Do. 318-2	0 41		
		Do 316-3	0·28		
		Do. 326-6	0·56		
		Do. 326-8	1 00		
		Do. 318-6	0·40		
	Kamarampalle extension.	Do. 382-3	2 00	Kamarampalle extension reserved forest.	The areas allowed for S. No. 382-3.
Siddhavattam taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division, South Cuddapah Forest division— Pattaparayi village	Kokilakkanna extension, B.	Do. 455-1	1 27	Kokilakkanna extension reserved forest.	The areas allowed for S Nos. 456-1, 4, 6 and 3.
		Do. 455-3	1 20		
		Do. 455-5	1·25		
		Do. 456-3	1 60		
Bedhal taluk, Rajampeta Revenue division North Cuddapah Forest division— Akkampalle village.	Kottakota-Dasaripalli extension.	Do. 124	43 17	..	The areas allowed for S. Nos. 124 and 167-1.
		Do. 167-1	5 09		
Tallapalu village ..	Do.	Do. 376	25 91		The areas allowed for S Nos. 376 374 A, 397, 404, 409 A, 409 B, 413 A and 406
		Do. 374 A	3 50		
		Pa. 397	6 75		
		Do. 404	6·08		
		Do. 409 A	7 03		
		Do 409 B	6 45		
		Do. 413 A	16 91		
		Do. 406	6 50		
Savanthipalli village ..	Do.	Do. 983	11 93	Kottakota-Dasaripalli extension reserved forest.	The areas allowed for S. No. 983.
		Do. 1142-17	6 27		
		Do. 1142-16	5 11		
		Do. 1142-31	7 93		
		Do 1142-32	6 46		
		Do. 1142-13	3 53		
		Do. 1142-14	0 31		
		Do 1142-45	2 16		
Nayanipalli village ..	Do.	Do. 919	1 27	..	The areas allowed for S. No. 930.
		Do. 918	6·28		
Rigallapalu village ..	Do	Do. 1241-37	4·99		
		Do. 1241 38	7·81		
Balayapalle village ..	Do.	Do. 1241-36	10·0		
		Do. 646	7 17	..	The areas allowed for S. No. 646.

Forest division. (1)	Name of reserve in which the enclosures proposed to be reserved lie. (2)	Description and boundaries. (3)			The following rights of way allowed at the original settlement will be extinguished. (4)
			Area in acres.		
		Cuddapah district—cont.			
Siddavattam taluk, Rajampet Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division— Tippanapalli village.	Lankamalai extension.	Old S. No. 364-17	2 00		
		Do. 364-18	2 00		
		Do. 364-19	4 00		
		Do. 364-20	4 00		
		Do. 364-21	4·00		
Tippatla village ..	D.	Do 814	1·48		The access allowed for S. No 814
Pambalagonda village.	Do	Do. 349-3	5·12	Lankamalai extension reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. Nos. 349-3 and 349-11.
		Do 349-11	0 60		
Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division, Nagasanipalli village.	Do.	Do. 330-1	2·83		The access allowed for S. No 330-2, 4 and 5.
		Do. 330-2	2 45		
		Do. 330-5	0·64		
Balvel taluk Rajampet Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division, Bakalakunta village	Do.	Do. 742 1	11·92		The access allowed for S. Nos. 742-1, 2 and 3.
		Do. 742-2	4·03		
		Do. 742-3	6·00		
Rajampet taluk, Rajampet Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division— Chiyyavaram village. Chitvel village ..	Chiyyavaram extension.	Do. 430-1	35 00	Chiyyavaram extension reserved forest.	
	Chitvel extension A 2	Do. 872 (portion).	0 24	Chitvel extension A 2 reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. Nos 872 (portion), 812, 814 and 817.
Malamarpuram village.	Do.	Do. 812	2 20		
		Do 814	0·12		
		Do. 817	1 48		
Chitvel village ..	Chitvel extension B.	Do. 871	0·61	Chitvel extension B reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. Nos. 871 and 873.
		Do. 873 (portion).	0·69		
Dondlapalli village ..	Do	Do. 2	14 50		
Do. ..	Chitvel reserve	Do. 1	4 94	Chitvel reserved forest.	The access allowed for S Nos. 287-1 and 287-2.
		Do. 287-1	2·10		
		Do. 287-2	1·28		
Nagavaram village ..	Kodur hill extension.	Do 1012-1	2 00	Kodur hill extension reserved forest.	The access allowed for S. No. 1012-1.
Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division, Pattam village.	Lankamalais ..	Do. 1186 14 (6)	(revised area 1 21.	Lankamalais reserved forest.	The access allowed for S No. 1186-14 (6).
Siddavattam taluk, Rajampet Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division, Jangalapalle village.	Do. ..	Do. 199 1	2·00	Do.	The access allowed for S No. 199-1.
Rajampet taluk, Rajampet Revenue division, North Cuddapah Forest division, Bolamadugu village.	Seshachellam	Do. 347 (portion).	1·48	Seshachellam reserved forest.	The right of way track (in) may be extinguished.
		Do. 347-1	2·20		
		Do. 347-2	2·03		
		Do 347 3	4 18		
		Do. 347 (portion)	0·80		
		Do. 347-4	2 60		
		Do 347 (portion)	7·40		

2 His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officers of the divisions mentioned in column 1 of the schedule for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officers (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or in any alleged right in regard to any of the forest produce of such lands and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer of the division mentioned in column 1 of the schedule for the time being to attend the enquiry on behalf of the Government.

3 His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him under section 14 of the Act appoints the Collector of Cuddapah for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officers under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

Ad 572.—It is hereby notified that M R Ry. A. Narayanaswami Ayyar, late Additional Head Clerk, Collector's office, Tinnevelly, has been dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for reemployment in any department of Government.

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

M.R Ry. Rao Sahib Coimbatore Lakshmanarasayya Venkatanarasayya Avargal, Sub-Engineer, second grade and Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the North Arcot division, VII Circle, to the I Circle. To join on soon as possible.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1917.

M.R Ry. V. C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, Overseer, first grade, and Subdivisional Officer, Kandukur subdivision (Head-quarters, Kandukur), Nellore division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from 2nd November 1917 afternoon against the following events :—

(1) From 2nd November 1917 afternoon to 10th November 1917 afternoon during the joining time of M.R.Ry. Thyagaraya Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub Engineer, fourth grade, temporary.

(2) From 10th November 1917 afternoon to 19th November 1917 forenoon during the joining time of M.R.Ry. Sillapandal Raja Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

(3) From 19th November 1917 forenoon to 26th November 1917 afternoon during the joining time of M.R.Ry. Chintadripettah Venkatachelin Shanmukha Mudaliyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer.

Fort St. George, December 28, 1917.

(With effect from 1st December 1917.)

M.R.Ry. Muncchanellore Narayana Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

M.R Ry. Thyagaraya Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, permanent.

S. B. MURRAY,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATUM.

In the notification published on page 1311 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th November 1917, for the acquisition of land required for quarrying purposes at Vemagiri, *for* the names "Venki Subbanna Venki Ramayya" appearing in the schedule *read* "Valli Subbanna and Valli Venkanna."

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ADDENDUM.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

To the notification relating to the acquisition of lands in Inakapalli village, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, published in pages 1275—1277 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th October 1917, *add* the following paragraph :—

"3. This being a case of urgency the Deputy Collector, Tenali, is further directed to take possession of the lands under section 17 (1) of the Act."

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, December 6, 1917.

Kistna Eastern and Western Deltas.—All canals to be closed from 15th March 1918 (6 a.m.) to 1st June 1918 (6 p.m.)

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Joint Secretary to Government.

THE TRICHINOPOLY ELECTRIC LICENCE, 1918.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Bench, Madras, have applied to the Government of Madras for a License for the supply of energy under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, within the Municipal limits of the town of Trichinopoly.

The text of the draft licence is as follows :—

THE TRICHINOPOLY ELECTRIC LICENCE, 1918.

License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Madras under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as merchants and agents at North Beach, Madras, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.

Short title. 1. This License may be cited as 'The Trichinopoly Electric License, 1918.'

Interpretation. 2. This License is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by that Act or by the Rules thereunder or the General Clauses Act, 1897, meanings are assigned, shall have in this License and the annexures thereto the same respective meanings, provided that in this License—

(a) The expression 'The Act' shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(b) The expression 'Licensees' shall mean Messrs Best & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as merchants and agents, at North Beach, Madras, and their permitted assigns.

(c) The expressions 'first annexure' and 'second annexure' shall mean the first and second annexures to this License respectively.

(d) The expression 'deposited map' shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with the Government of Madras in pursuance of the Rules under the Act which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of Best & Co., Ltd.

Commencement of license.

3. The date of the notification by the Government of Madras in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that this License has been granted is in this License referred to as 'the commencement of this License'.

Security.

4. (a) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Madras under that clause, be one year from the commencement of this License.

(b) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the schedule of the Act, the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be one year and rupees five thousand respectively.

(c) Under clause 1 (c) of the schedule of the Act the said sum deposited or secured under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released on the commencement of supply or at such earlier date or dates and by such instalments as may be approved by the Government.

Area of supply.

5. The area of supply above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorized by the License is the whole of the area contained within the municipal limits of Triplicane and more particularly delineated upon the deposited map by a red line enclosing the said area.

Purpose of supply.

6. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder, the Licensees shall be entitled, during the continuance of this License, to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

Streets in which the supply of energy is to be compulsory.

7. (a) The Licensees shall within a period of three years after the commencement of this License, execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the first annexure and as indicated in black on the deposited map.

(b) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (a) the License may be revoked.

Generating station.

8. The generating station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

Breaking up of Streets and Railways and crossing waterways.

9. (a) The Licensees are hereby specially authorised to open and break up the soil and pavement of the undermentioned railway and to cross the undermentioned river—

(i) South Indian Railway.
(ii) River Cyyakondan.

(b) The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any one time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by Government or the Local Authority by which such street is repairable. When any street is crossed, not more than half the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for traffic.

Limits of prices to be charged in respect of the supply of energy.

10. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexure, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Madras in accordance with Clause (X) of the schedule of the Act such maxima as the Government of Madras shall fix on approving the method.

Purchase of undertaking.

11. (a) The option of purchase given by Section 7, sub-section (1) of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of fifty years from the date of notification of this License and on the expiration of any subsequent period of twenty years during the subsistence of this License. The percentage of the rules to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of Section 7 (1) of the Act, of the lands, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the Licensees therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of the sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be per centum two.

(b) In accordance with Section 3, sub-section (2), Clause (f) (11) of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connexion with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under Section 6 or Section 7 of the Act.

Exceptions from the schedule to the Act.

12. In pursuance of Section 3, sub-section (2), Clause (f) of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that Clause (IX) of the schedule to the Act shall be exempted from incorporation in this License.

Assignment of license.

13. At any time after the commencement of this License, the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Madras, assign this License or transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed or to be formed and registered in British India in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Act, having authority to

take over the License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and Rules made under the Act and on such assignment or transfer the rights, powers and authorities obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to each Company formed or to be formed as aforesaid.

Dated this day of one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

THE KARAIKUDI ELECTRIC LICENCE, 1917.

[Draft Licence applied for by M.R.Ry. A. V. R. R. M. Chokalingam Chettiyar, Karaikudi, to supply Electric Energy within the areas limits of Karaikudi in the Ramnad District, under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910.]

Licence for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Madras under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Licence is hereby granted to M.R.Ry. A. V. R. R. M. Chokalingam Chettiyar Avargal carrying on business of money-lending at Malay States and cultivation at Tanjore district to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.

Short title. 1. This licence may be cited as "The Karaikudi Electric Licence, 1917."

Interpretation. 2. The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the rules thereunder meanings are assigned shall have in this licence the same respective meanings, provided that in this licence:—

(1) the Act shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;

(2) the expression "the licensee" shall mean M.R.Ry. A. V. R. R. M. Chokalingam Chettiyar Avargal carrying on money-lending business at Malay States and cultivation at Tanjore district and his permitted assigns, and

(3) the expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, and by the applicant under the name and style of M.R.Ry. A. V. R. R. M. Chokalingam Chettiyar Avargal.

Security. 3. The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the schedule to the Act the licensee shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be one year and Rs. 500 respectively.

Area of supply. 4. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorized by this licence (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area within the ocean limits of Karaikudi, the boundaries whereof are delineated in the deposited map.

Power to lay mains outside area of supply 5. The licensee may lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated or to be situated at Kottiur outside the area of supply to the boundary of the area of supply.

Limits within which the supply of energy is to be compulsory. 6. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government under clause IV of the schedule to the Act are the following streets, namely:—

1. North Street.
2. Ralkot Street.
3. Kappadaiyamman Street.
4. Old Market Street.
5. South Street.
6. Chinnayachettypudur Street.
7. Mathupatamin Road.

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of the sub-clause (1) the licence may be revoked.

Limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy. 7. The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the following maxima, namely:—

Charge for 1 unit—Rupee one.

The term 'unit' as used in this sentence be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of twenty amperes at a pressure of 100 volts per half an hour, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with clause X of the schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the matter.

Breaking up of streets. 8. The licensee is specially authorized to open and break up the soil and pavement of the streets or parts of the streets for the aerial line, which are not repairable by the Government or by a local authority.

Purchase of undertaking. 9. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the date of the notification of this licence and on the expiration of every subsequent period of 25 years, during the subsistence of this licence. The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of section 7 (1) of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plants of the licensee therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be twenty per cent.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*d*) (ii) of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connexion with the undertaking shall not form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or section 7.

Exception from the schedule to the Act.

10. (1) In pursuance of section 3, sub section (2), clause (*f*), of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that clause (*a*) IX of the schedule to the Act shall be exempted from incorporation in this licence.

Assignment of licence.

11. At any time after the commencement of this licence, the licensee may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Madras, assign this licence or transfer the whole of the undertaking in respect of which this licence is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plants of the licensee) to a company formed or to be formed and registered in British India in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Act, having authority to take over the licence and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensee under this licence and the Act and rules made under the Act, and on such assignment or transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensee shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed or to be formed as aforesaid.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(Signed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

S. B. MURRAY,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St George, December 22, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·14 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Rastellikonda reservoir surplus channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer Goomsur division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Goomsur division and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pottahs, with survey or subdivl. number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Ganjam district, Goomsur taluk, No. 264, Lakunpi village.	
			acs.
Dry, part of S. No. 13	Chinnam Naidi and Langaraju Sahudhi.	North, No. 10-13; east, No. 10-9; south, No. 14; west, No. 376.	0·33
Wet, part of S. No. 10.	Do. do.	North, No. 10-7; east, No. 2; south and east, No. 13.	0·91
Do. No. 16.	Do. do.	North, No. 13; west, No. 9, 23; south, No. 2; west, No. 376.	0·75
Do. No. 15.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 1; south, No. 3, 13; west, No. 376, 9.	2·61
Do. No. 12.	Do. do.	North, No. 16; east, No. 14, 1; south, No. 18; west, No. 17, 734	1·41
Do. No. 18.	Do. do.	North, No. 17; east, No. 1; south, No. 21; west, No. 16.	0·33
		Total ..	5·44

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, December 19, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·062 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a General Hospital and Medical College; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Income-tax is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Kumira village.			
Dry, R. S. No. 449-1;	P. Ramberumal Naydu, owner of land; Kumar Sahib, owner of superstructure.	North, east, south and west, R. S. No. 449-1 ..	ACRE. 0·062

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1917.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·44 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kollur old ryots channel, Ravikampadu; and, under functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Ravikampadu village.			
Enfranchised, personal inam, dry, S. No. 709-2	Pillalamarri Punayya ..	North Kollur; east, No. 709-3; south, Nos. 713-1 and 714-2; west, No. 709-1.	ACRE. 0·62
Eyotwari, dry, No. 713-1.	Gummadi Bramayya ..	North, No. 713-1; east, No. 712-2; south, No. 710-1; west, Nos. 714 and 716.	0·11
Do. No. 714-1.	Koganti Venkayya	North, No. 709-2; east, No. 713-2; south, No. 713-1; west, No. 714-3.	0·10
Do. No. 714-1 B.	Gummadi Chita Virayya ..	North, No. 709-3; east, No. 713-2; south, No. 714-2 B; west No. 714-1 A.	0·06
Do. No. 714-2 B.	Koganti Thatayya	North, No. 714-1 B; east, Nos. 713-1 and 712-1; south, No. 716-2; west, No. 714-2 A.	0·07
Do. No. 714-2	Koganti Rathiah	North, No. 714-2 B; east, Nos. 713-1 and 748-1; south No. 716-2; west, No. 714-2.	0·09
Do. No. 716-3	Gummadi Sitamma	North, No. 716-1; east, Nos. 735-1 and 748-1; south, No. 736-2; west, No. 716-1.	0·11
Do. No. 736-2	Gummadi Tirupayya, G. Virayya, G. Ankaiah, G. Venkatayyalu and G. Lakshmayya.	North, No. 710-2; east, Nos. 738-1 and 744-1; south, No. 744-2; west, No. 736-1.	0·13
Do. No. 739-1	Gummadi Nyshmayya ..	North, No. 740-1; east, No. 739-2; south, No. 741-1; west, Nos. 716-2 and 736-2.	0·17
Do. No. 744-1	Zandayala Venkata Punnayya.	North, No. 738-1; east, No. 744-1; south, No. 745-2; west, Nos. 736-2 and 745-2.	0·08
Do. No. 745-2	Zandayala Venkata Punnayya and Bhagavatula Kumara Rajagopalam.	South, No. 746-3; east, No. 746-3; south, No. 751-1 and 752-2; west, No. 745-1.	0·18
Do. No. 746-1 B	Pathakamuri Ramakrishnam ..	North, No. 751-1; east, No. 746-1 A; south, No. 746-2 B; west, Nos. 752-2 and 753-2.	0·02
Do. No. 746-2 B	Gummadi Ramayya	North, No. 750-1 B; east, No. 746-2 A; south, No. 746-1; west, Nos. 752-2 and 753-2.	0·03
Do. No. 751-1	Pathakamuri Seshakrishnam ..	North, No. 746-2; east, No. 751-2; south, No. 751-1 B; west Nos. 746-2 and 753-2.	0·05
Do. No. 752-2	Bhagavatula Kumara Rajagopalam	North, No. 746-2, east Nos. 750-1, 750-2 B, and 750-3 B; south, No. 752-2; west, No. 752-1.	0·09
Do. No. 752-1	Bhagavatula Kumara Rajagopalam and Gummadi Peda Pitchayya.	North, No. 752-2; east, Nos. 750-3 B and 754-1; south, No. 753-2; west, No. 752-1.	0·50
Do. No. 754-1	Do. do.	North, No. 750-3 B; east, No. 754-2; south, No. 753-1; west, No. 753-2.	0·07
Do No. 757-1	Mirugenta Venkataramayya ..	North, No. 754-1; east, No. 757-2; south, No. 666; west, No. 753-2.	0·31
Do No. 754 2	Gummadi Mahalakshmi wife of G. Subbayya, G. Subbayya, G. Kotayya, G. Virayya, G. Sundayya and G. Lakshmayya.	North, No 753 2, east, No. 757-1; south, 666; west, No. 753-1.	0·21
		Total ..	2·44

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Chinapulivarru drain in Donepudi ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or permashe, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Tenali taluk, Donepudi village.		
			acs.
Sel. temporary wet, S. No. 41.	Vengal'a Jagannadham ..	North, No. 56-2 and 41-1 ; east, No. 397-1 ; south, No. 393 1 , west, No. 41-1.	0·11
Do. No. 892.	Do.	North, No 391-1 ; east, No. 392-2 ; south, No. 393-1 , west, No. 41-2	0·06
Pa. No. 383.	Vinnama Chankayya ..	North, Nos. 41-2 and 397-1 ; east and south, No. 393 2 , west, No 40.	0 08
Do. No. 79.	Nimmagadda Venkataramayya..	North, No 71-2 , east, No 386-2 ; south, No. 68-2 ; west, No 70-1	0·12
Do. No. 386	Do. ..	North, No 942-1 , east, No 386-2 , south, No. 387-1 , west Nos 70-2 and 71-2.	0 10
Pa. No. 387-1.	Vengala Ratnamma	North, No. 386-1 , east, No. 387-1 B ; south, No. 387-2 A ; west, No. 69-1 B.	0 10
Do. No. 387-2.	Nimmagadda Madhavarayudu and Venkamma.	North, No 387-1 A , east, No. 387-2 B , south, No 386-1 , west, No. 68 2 B	0·10
Do. No. 68-1.	Vengala Ratnamma	North, No. 10-2 ; east, No. 387-1 A , south, No. 68-2 B, west, No. 68-2 A.	0 10
Do. No. 68 B.	Nimmagadda Madhavarayudu and Venkamma.	North, No 68 B , east, No 387 2 A , south, No 68 2 ; west No. 68-2 A.	0 10
Do. No. 68	Vengalla Ratnamma	North, No. 68 2 B ; east, No. 386-1 ; south, No. 67-2 ; west, No. 68 1.	0 07
Do No. 386	Do. ..	North No 387-2 A ; east, No. 386-2 ; south, No. 391-1 ; west, No. 68-2	0·07
Do. No. 67.	Alunagala Lakshmayya ..	North, No. 68-1 , east, No 391-1 ; south, No. 68-2 , west, No 67-1.	0 07
Do. No. 391-1.	Do. ..	North, No 391-2 A ; east, No 391-2 B ; south, No 392-1 ; west, No. 68-2.	0 07
Do. No. 391-2.	Nettala Ramasami and Gaddhanda Venkataramayya.	North No. 386-1 ; east, No 391-2 B ; south, No 391-1 B , west, No 67-2.	0 07
Do. No. 68.	Do	North, No. 67-2 , east, No 391-1 A , south, No. 61-2 ; west, No. 68-1.	0·07
		Total ..	1·39

Fort St. George, December 13, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·81 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for K llar new route channel in Chinapulivarru ; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, waste or permashe, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chinapulivarru village.		
			acres.
Sarj, dry, No. 69 B ..	Mandalapu Venkatayyapayya ..	North, No. 70 , east, No. 69 C-1 ; south, No. 69 B 2 ; west, Ravikampad.	0·04
Do. No. 69 C	Mandalapu Subbayya .	North, No. 70 , east, No. 69 D-1 ; south, No. 69 C-2, west, No. 69 B-1.	0 02
Do. No. 69 D ..	Mandalapu Chellamma ..	North No. 70 , east, No. 69 E-1 ; south, No. 69 D-2, west, No. 69 C-1.	0·03
Do. No. 69 E ..	Mandalapu Rajchayya, Mandalapu Subbayya and Mandalapu Sattayya.	North, No. 70 , east, No. 69 F-1 ; south, No. 69 E-2 , west, No. 69-D 1.	0 01
Do. No. 69 F ..	Pamidimukkala Butchamma, Nagabhavva Ramaswami and Peppata Reddayya.	North No. 70 , east, No 69 G-2 ; south, No. 69 F-2 ; west, No. 69 E-1.	0 01
Do No. 69 G ..	Nagabhavva Reddayya and Nagabhavva Sambhayya.	North, No 70 ; east, No. 69 H-2 ; south, No. 69 G-2 ; west, No. 69 F-1.	0·02

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chempallivaripalem village—cont.			
Seri, dry, No. 69 H ..	Pamidimukkala Hutchamma, Nagabhirava Ramaswami and Seppana Ratnayya.	North, No. 70; east, No. 73; south, No. 69 H-3; west, No. 69 G-1.	acres 0·01
Do. No. 72 ..	Chavava Venkata Narasimham.	North, No. 70; east, No. 71; south, Nos. 72 B- and 73; west, No. 69 H-1.	0·09
Do. No. 73-A ..	Pamidimukkala Hutchamma, Nagabhirava Ramaswami and Seppana Ratnayya.	North, No. 72; east, No. 71; south, No. 73 A; west, No. 73 I-B.	0·06
Do. No. 73-B ..	Kachiganla Vyasulu ..	North, No. 73 A; east, No. 71; south, No. 74; west, No. 73 A-B.	0·02
Do. No. 74 ..	Vatlikuti Ratnayya, Vatlikuti Sapayya, Vatlikuti Mattayya, Vatlikuti Kristnayya, Vatlikuti Subbayya and Vatlikuti Kotayya	North, Nos. 73 and 71; east, No. 71; south and west, No. 74 B.	0·10
Do. No. 74 ..	Sitaguntla Narasimhulu and Sevvala Krismulu	North, No. 71; east, No. 56; south, No. 73 B; west, No. 76.	0·02
Do. No. 119-B ..	Mandalapa Venkatakrishnayya and Mandalapa Ramayya	North No. 119 2-A; east, No. 116 B; south and west, No. 71	0·08
Do. No. 119-2 ..	Vellakuti Ramaswami	North, No. 119; east, No. 116 2 B; south, No. 119 1-A; west, No. 71.	0·03
Do. No. 120 ..	Thalluri Subbayya	North, No. 1 6 B; east No. 116 B; south, No. 119; west, Nos. 71, 72 and 127	0·05
Do. No. 127 ..	Cheruva Venkatanarasimha u ..	North, No. 127 B; east, No. 120; south, No. 70; west, No. 126	0·0
Inam, enfranchised, personal, dry, No. 120.	Dhara Suryanarayana Sastri ..	North, No. 126 B; east, No. 127; south, No. 70; west, No. 820.	0·05
Do. No. 139.	Do. ..	North, No. 129 B east, No. 128; south, No. 70, west, Rachamgudi.	0·17
		Total ..	0·31

Fort St. George, December 17, 1917.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·69 acres, or the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Kollur new ryots' channel, Bavikampadu; and, under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Ponkinapadu village			
Enfranchised personal inam dry, No. 886-2.	Vempati Krishna Somayajulu ..	North, No. 887-2; east, Nos. 886-3 and 894-3; south, No. 885; west, No. 886-1.	acs. 0 44
Do. No. 887-2.	Vempati Ramalingasarmal, Narasimham and Krishna Somayajulu.	North, No. 888-2, east, No 887-3; south, No. 886-2; west, No. 887-1.	0 31
Do. No. 888-2.	Vempati Venkata Seshayajulu Dakshinalu, Sitarama Somayajulu and Krishna Somayajulu.	North, No. 894-2, east, No. 892-3; south, No. 887-2; west, No. 888-1.	0·20
Seri, dry, No. 893-2.	Vengalla Sitramulu and Ratnam ..	North No. 892-2; east, Nos. 891-3 and 894-3; south and west, No. 893-3	0·40
Do. No. 894-2.	Kunnarbothani Abraham and Chenchayya.	North and east, No. 891-3; south, No. 893-3; west, Nos. 894-1 and 895-3.	0·09
Do. No. 895-1.	Nimmagadda Sumanna, wife of Subbayya.	North, No. 913-1; east and south, No. 895-2; west, No 900 A-1 and A-2	0 61
Do. No 900 A-1.	Vengalla Subbayya, son of Kotayya ..	North, Nos. 913-1 and 913-2, east, No. 900 A-2, south No. 900 B-1; west, Nos 914 A-2, 913 and 912 2.	0 10
Do. No. 900 B-1.	Vengalla Subbulu, Lakshmikantayulu and Ramulu.	North, No (900 A-1); east, No. 900 A-2; south, No. 897-1; west, Nos. 910 and 911 B-2.	0·10

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Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Tenali Taluk, Kavitampagam village—cont.		acs.
Sen, dry, No. 907-1.	Komarabathuni Chenchayya.. ..	North, No. 906 A 1; east, No. 907-2; south, No. 906-1, west, Nos. 910-2, 908 A 2 and 908 B-2.	0 03
Do. No. 908 A-2.	Do. Abraham ..	North, No. 910-2, east No. 907-1; south No. 908 B-2; west No. 908 A-1.	0 04
Do. No. 908 B-2.	Venigalla Subbayya, son of Kotayya..	North, No. 909 A-2; east, Nos. 893-2 and 907-1; south, No. 892-2; west, No. 908 B-2.	0 04
Do. No. 910-2.	Komarabathuni Chenchayya and Abraham.	North, No. 911 B-2; east, Nos. 906 B-1 and 907 1; south, No. 908 A-1; west, No. 910-1.	0·10
Do. No. 911 A-2	Venigandla Subbayya, son of Kotayya	North, No. 910-2; east, No. 906 A-1 and B-1; south, No. 911 B-2; west, No. 911 A-1.	0·04
Do. No. 911 B-2.	Burepalli Methadi	North, No. 911 A-2; east, Nos. 906 A-1 and B-1; south, No. 910-2; west, No. 911 B-1.	0·06
Do. No. 912-2 ..	Yarlagadda Pitchayya and Lakshminarayana.	North No. 920 2; east, Nos. 913-1 and 906 A-1; south, No. 911 A-2, west, No. 913-1.	0·16
Do No. 913-1 ..	Nimmagadda Subbayya and Anjayya.	North, No. 910-1; east, No. 910 2; south, No. 905-1, east, No. 911-1	0·12
Do. No. 916-1 ..	Parvataneni Sultan and Tummala Tatayya.	North, No. 927 B-1; east, No. 916-2; south, No. 912-1 west No. 920-2.	0·10
Do. No. 920-2 .	Venigandla Venkatappayya, Venigandla Kothamma and Srimatulu, sons of Anhamma.	North, No. 926 C-2; east, No. 916-1; south, No. 912-2; west, No. 920-1	0·12
Do. No. 925-2 ..	Venigandla Paramdhamayya" ..	North, No. 926-2; east, No. 916-1; south, No 920 A 2, west, No. 913-1.	0·07
Do No. 926 A-1.	Do. ..	North, No 925-2, east, No 916-1, south, No 926 B-2, west, No 926 A-1	0 05
Do. No. 926 B-2	Gummadi Subbayya, son of Venkata Reddayya.	North, No. 926 A-2; east, Nos. 916-1 and 927 B-2; south, No. 929 C-2; west, No 926 B-1	0·20
Do. No. 926 C-2	Venigandla Nagaratnam, Paramdhamayya and Viramma Chinnayya.	North, No. 126 B 2; east, No 917 B-2; south, No 920-2; west, No. 926 C-2.	0·09
Do No. 927 B-2.	Venigandla Gopayya and Viramma Subbayya.	North, No. 930-1; east, No. 927 A-2; south, No. 919-1, west, No. 926 B-2 and C-2.	0·03
Do. No. 930-1 ..	Kosarabothuni Abraham and Akula Ramanjamma.	North, No. 938-1; east, No. 930-2; south, No 927-2 B; west, Nos. 926-A 2 and 926-B 2.	0·10
Do. No. 932-1 ..	Chintamaneni Ahamma	North, No 935-1; east, No 932-2; south, No. 930-1; west, Nos. 913-2 and 930-2	0 16
Do. No. 935 B-2.	Nannapaneda Narasayya, son of Jagannadham	North, No 936-1 1 east, No. 935-2 A, south, No. 935-1 ; west, No. 926-2.	0·11
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No 936-2	Venigandla Paramdhamayya.. ..	North, No 937-2; east, Nos. 939-1, 935-1 and 933-1, south, No. 935-2; west, No. 936-1.	0·14
Do. No. 937-2.	Gutikonda Rangayya, Srimatulu and Bhogavatula Suryanarayana.	North, No 947-2; east, No. 939-1; south, No. 936-2; west, No. 937-1.	0·14
Sarf, dry, No. 938-1 ..	Sankara Narasayya and Punnayya alias Eyyasi	North, No. 947-2; east, No. 938-2, south No. 939-1; west, No. 937 2.	0·20
Enfranchised personal inam, No. 947-2.	Bhogavatula Suryanarayanavadlamulu and Venkatesvarlu, sons of Subrahmanyeswaradhanulu, Suryanarayana, son of Annavadhanulu and Venkateswarlu, son of Bhaskaravadhanulu.	North, No. 956-2; east, No. 947-2; south, No. 939-1, west, No. 947-1.	0·47
Do. dry, No. 950-2	Bhogavatula Suryanarayana, son of Someswaral Avadhanulu and Bhogavatula Kodandaramayya.	North, Kallur; east, No. 950-1; south, No. 947-2; west, No. 950-1.	0·20
		Total ..	4 99

Fort St. George, December 10, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·69 acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the bund of Sogasur tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is further directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Arcot taluk, No. 9, Sembedu village			
Wet, No. 441-3 B	Kurubha Appaswami Pillai, Kosava Kandappa Mudali and Subbarayn Pillai.	North, No. 370; east, Nos. 441-2 and 441-3 A; south and west, No. 370.	acres. 0·21
Do. No. 437-3	Kosava Kandappa Mudali	North, No. 370; east, No. 437-1; south, Nos. 437-1 and 436 B; west, No. 676	0·66
Do. No. 439-1 B	Do.	North, No. 437-3; east and south, No. 436-2 B; west No. 670.	0·89
Do. No. 436-2 B	Kandeti Path Rayulu	North, No. 436-1 B; east, No. 436-3 A; south, No. 423; west, No. 670.	0·92
		Total	0·36

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·18 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a bodi in Antervedi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Rajole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Rajole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Rajole taluk, Amravati village.			
Govt., wet, S. No. 624 A.	Bollapragada Venkatarayudu, Bollapragada Subbarama Rao, Bollapragada Seshagiri Rao and Bollapragada China Seshagiri Rao.	North, parts S. No. 632, east, S. No. 623, south, drain S. No. 620; west, S. No. 624 B	Acres. 0·03
Do. No. 625	Bellamkonda Venkataswami ..	North, parts S. No. 632; east, S. No. 626, south, drain S. No. 626; west, S. No. 624 A.	0·02
Do. No. 626.	Do.	North, parts S. No. 632; east, S. No. 627; south, drain S. No. 626; west, S. No. 625	0·02
Do. No. 627.	Bellamkonda Venkataswami, Pilla Satyanarayana, Vanikili Papayya and Vanikili China Papayya.	North, parts S. No. 632, east, S. No. 628; south, drain S. No. 620; west, S. No. 626.	0·04
Do. No. 628 A.	Vanikili Papayya and Vanikili China Papayya.	North, parts S No. 632, east, channel S. No. 629, south, S. No. 0·6 S; west, S. No. 627.	0·07
		Total ..	0·16

Fort St. George, December 17, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kollur new ryots' channel, Kollur, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannibidde, with survey or jellamah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, No. 50, Kollur village		
Govt., dry, No. 999-3.	Gummadi Subbayya, Pedapunnayya and Venkayya.	North, No. 999-1; east, No. 994; south, No. 999-1; west, No. 994.	A. C. 0-10
Do. No. 991-3 ..	Gummadi China Ratlaru' ..	North, No. 999-3; east, No. 991-4; south, No. 993; west, No. 994-2.	0-24
Do. No. 993-2 ..	Gummadi Narayya and Tatla Gidda Rattayya.	North and east, No. 995; south, No. 993; west, No. 993-1.	0-01
Do. No. 995-3 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 994; east, No. 993-4; south, No. 995; west, No. 993-1.	0 22
Do. No. 995-2 ..	Gummadi Virayya	North, No. 993; east, No. 989; south, No. 999; west, No. 990-1.	0-11
Do. No. 989-2 ..	Gummadi Subbayya ..	North, No. 990; east, No. 986; south, No. 988; west, No. 989-1.	0 09
Do. No. 986-2 ..	Do do.	North No. 989; east, No. 986; south, No. 986; west, No. 986-1.	0 06
Do. No. 986-1 ..	Gummadi Vinayya, Pattari Krishnayya.	North, No. 986; east, No. 985; south and west, No. 980-1.	0-03
Devadayam, dry, Inam, No. 985-2.	Sri Chekkamma Varu ..	North, No. 993; east, No. 985-4; south, No. 816; west, Nos. 985-3 3, 980, 979, 986, 988, and 983.	0-50
Do. dry, inam, No. 985-3	Do.	North and east, No. 985-4; south, No. 821; west, No. 816.	0 01
Sarl, dry, No. 816-2	Brahmandam Venkatadri ..	North, No. 859; east, No. 821; south, No. 817; west, No. 816-1.	0-06
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, 821-1.	Brahmandam Narasimham, Ambadikam Venkata Purnayya, Janamanni Madhavayya Sastri.	North, No. 985; east, No. 821-2; south, No. 841; west, Nos. 816 to 820.	0-35
Sari, dry, No. 816-1	Brahmandam Nagamnam, son of Venkatappayyabhotla.	North, No. 817; east, No. 822; south, No. 8.9; west, No. 816-1.	0 04
Do. No. 819-2 ..	Brahmandam Pammamma, son of Ramayya.	North, No. 818; east, No. 811; south, No. 820; west, No. 819-1.	0-07
Do. No. 820-2 ..	Potturi Venkatappayya, Rattayya Gummadi Mattayya.	North, No. 819; east, No. 821-2; south, No. 811; west, No. 820-1.	0-17
Do. No. 811-2	Potturi Venkatappayya Rattayya Gummadi Mattayya and Munnayya,	North, Nos. 820 and 821, east, No. 811-3; south, Nos. 804 and 806, west, No. 811-1.	0-38
Do. No. 804-2 ..	Gopisetti Chinnamma and Venkatrayudu.	North, No. 811; east, No. 804-3; south, No. 781; west No. 805.	0 14
Do. No. 805-2 ..	Gummadi Munnayya ..	North, No. 811; east, No. 804; south, No. 781; west, No. 805-1.	0-16
Do. No. 780-2 ..	Gummadi Narayana being minor, guardian Ammamma.	North, Nos. 780-1 and 79-1, east, No. 79-1; south, No. 780-1; west, No. 780-1.	0-08
Do. No. 781-2 ..	Gopisetti Rattayya, Venkatrayudu, Peda Ramayya and China Venkatrayudu	North, Nos. 805 and 806; east, No. 781-4; south, No. 780; west, Nos. 780 and 781-1.	0-04
Do. No 781-3 ..	Do. do	North, No. 780-2, east, No. 781-4; south, No. 781; west, No 780-2.	0 10
Do. No 780 0 B.	Gummadi Brahmayya ..	North, No. 780-1, east, Nos. 780-2 C and 79; south, No 782 and 781; west, No. 780-2 A.	0 11
Do. No. 780-1 B.	Potakamuri Ramakrishnama	North, No. 780, east, No. 780-1 C; south, No. 780-2B; west, No. 780-1 A.	0-10
Do. No. 781-1 ..	Gopisetti Kotayya and Rattayya	North, No 791, east, No. 781-2; south, No. 780; west, No. 782.	0-11
Do. No. 782-2 ..	Potturi Ammayya	North, No 782; east, No. 781; south, No. 784; west, No. 782-1.	0-11
Do. No. 784-2 ..	Gopisetti Rattayya and Gottipati Chinnamma.	North, No 782, east, No. 780; south, No. 784, west, No. 783-1.	0-05
Do. No. 780-1 ..	Koganti Rattayya and Gummadi Rattayya.	North, No. 781, east, No. 780-2; south, No. 780; west, Nos. 783 and 784.	0-13
Do. No. 784-2 ..	Koganti Guravayya and Rottapalli Seshayya.	North, No. 783; east, No 780, south, No. 784; west, No. 784-1.	0 07
Do. No. 784-3 ..	Gummadi Lakshmayya and Kottapalli Seshayya.	North, Nos. 784; east, No. 780, south, No. 785, west, No. 784-1.	0-04
Do No 780 C-1	Koganti Ankaiah	North, No. 780 A-1, east, No. 780 C-2; south, and west, No. 780.	0-06
Do. No. 780 A-1,	Gummadi Tatayya	North, No. 780, east No. 780 A-2; south, No. 780 C-1; west, Nos 784 and 780	0-14
Do. No. 785-2 ..	Gummadi Pedapannayya and Venkayya.	North, No. 784; east, Nos. 780-2 and 780, south, Nos. 713 and 714, west, No. 758-1.	0-25
Do. No 744-2 ..	Potturi Nagayya	North, No 715, east, No. 742; south, No. 742 west, No. 744-1.	0-14
Do. No 742-1) ..	Potturi Venkanna and Krishnayya.	North, Nos 783, east, No. 780-2; south, No. 784; west No 744.	0 07
Do. No. 742-2 ..	Potturi Venkatappayya, Rattayya and Gummadi Mattayya.	North, Nos. 743 and 741; east, No. 741-3; south, No 739; west, No. 742-1.	0 46
Do. No. 739-2 ..	Potturi kuhkarayam ..	North, No 742, east, No. 736-2; south, Nos. 732 and 734, west, No. 739-1.	0-12
Do. No. 732-1 ..	Potluri Sulchamma	North, No. 736, east, No. 732-3; south, No. 738; west, No 734.	0 01
Devadayam, Inam, dry, No. 734-3.	Brahmitalammavaru	North, No. 738; east, No. 734-3, south, No. 737; west, No. 734-2	0-08
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 737-2	Bhagavatula Venkata Subbayya.	North, No. 734, east, No 737-2; south, No. 27 of Mayilampad; west, No. 737-1.	0-16
		Total ..	6-16

Fort St. George, December 17, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·89 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kollur old ryots channel in Kollur; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, (whether or poramboke, with survey or patta number).	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Guntur District, Tenali taluk, No. 60 Kollur village			
Garden, dry, No. 602-2.	Gummadi Subbayya and Pedda Pannayya	North, No. 600-1, east, No. 599-3; south, No. 601; west, No. 603	0·09
Do. No. 600-2	Gummadi Venkatasubbayya, Narayya and Ve Subbarayam.	North, No. 598-1; east, No. 602; south, No. 604; west No. 597	0·09
Do. No. 597-2	Gummadi Subbayya and Murti Sitharamayya.	North, No. 597-1; east, No. 598, south, No. 604; west, No. 596.	0·32
Do. No. 596-2 B.	Gummadi Brahmayya ..	North, No. 596-2 A, east, No 597, south, No. 598; west, No. 595.	0·09
Do. No. 601-1 A.	Gummadi Narayya and Tirupayya.	North, No. 602, east, No. 604, south, No. 601-1 B; west, No. 600	0·18
Do. No. 605-2 B.	Gurripati Chinnamma and Pothuri Rattamma.	North, No. 605-2 A; east, No. 602-1 B; south, No. 601; west, No. 1012	0·16
Do. No. 605-1 B	Kopatti Gopalam ..	North, No. 595-1 A; east, No. 596, south, Nos. 601 and 604; west, No. 605-2 B.	0·08
Do. No. 604-1.	Gummadi Chinna Ratnam .	North, Nos 603 to 609, east, No. 604-2; south, No. 602-1; west, No. 602.	0·27
Do. No 603-2.	Gummadi Kotayya and Narayya.	North No. 602-1; east, No. 603, south, No. 603, west, No. 600.	0·11
Do. No 603-2.	Do.	South, No. 603-1; east, No. 604, south, No. 340-3, west, Nos. 338 to 339.	0·04
Do. No. 339 B 1.	Gummadi Brahmayya and Narayya.	North, No. 339, east, two kulas; south, No. 339 B-2, west, No. 339 A 1.	0·02
Hard, wet, No. 338 A-1.	Do. do.	North, No. 338, east, No. 339 B-1; south, No. 339 A-2; west, No 337.	0·10
Do. No. 338 B 2	Gummadi Kotayya and Kanakasami Sitharamayya	North, No. 339 B-1, east, No. 340; south, No. 339; west, No. 337.	0·07
Do. No 337-2 A	Gummadi Tatayya, Narayya and Nagayya.	North, No. 337 I B; east No 339, south, No. 337-2 B; west No 336.	0·04
Do No 337-1 B.	Gummadi Brahmayya ..	North, No. 337-1 A; east, Nos. 338 and 339; south, No. 337-2 A; west, No. 336	0·14
Do. No 336-2.	Kappa Ramayya, Chenchuri Tatayya and Nannabattina Ayyanna	North, No. 336-1; east, No. 337, south, No. 336-2, west, No 336	0·23
Do No 335-2.	Gummadi Mahalakshmamma ..	North, No. 334, east, No. 334, south, No. 332; west, No. 331 1	0·02
Do. No. 331-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 331, east, No 336; south and west, No. 333-1.	0·01
Do. No. 334-1.	Gummadi Nanayya, Chenchuri Rayayya, Ramanjaneyulu Ayyanna and Kappa Ramayya.	North and east, No. 334-1; south, No. 333; west, Nos. 331, 332 and 336,	0·13
Do No 330-1	Gummadi Brahmayya ..	North, No. 334, east, No. 333-2, south, No. 334, west, No. 333	0·27
Do. No. 330-2.	Gummadi Mahalakshmamma.	North, No 330-1, east, No. 335; south, No. 331, west, No. 330 1.	0·01
Dwadasyam Inam, wet No 332-1 E	Sri Gopala Swamulu ..	North, No. 332-1 E; east, No 333; south, No. 331; west, No. 332-2 A.	0·07
Seri, wet, No 332-1 G.	Gummadi Tatayya	North, No. 331, east, Nos 333 and 334; south, No 332-2 B; west No. 332-1 A.	0·04
Enfranchised personal inam, wet, No 334-2.	Mahadasi Venkatapurnayya .	North, Nos. 332 and 333, east, No. 344-3; south, No. 335; west, No. 334-1,	0 18
Do. No 334-3	Bathapalli Atchayya, Punnamma and Vardhamma.	South, No. 334; east, No. 334-2; west, Nos. 330 and 337; west, No., 335-1.	0·17
Do. No. 334-2.	Kanuri Venkatappayya ..	North, No. 335 east, No 330; south, No. 332, west, No 335-1	0 02
Do No. 332-2.	Kanuri Venkatappayya and Venkatasubbayya.	North, No. 336, east, No. 338, south, No. 330, west, No. 332-1.	0·04
Seri, wet, No. 330-3 A.	Punukumale Subbayya ..	North, No 337; east, No. 336-3 E; south, No. 338; west, No. 337.	0 01
Do. No. 330-3 A	Do. ..	North, No. 336; east and south, No. 337-3 B, west, No 335.	0·03
Do. No 330-3.	Do. ...	North, No. 332, east, No 330, south, No. 336; west, No. 330-2	0 13
Do. No 330 1.	Bathapalli Patanthu Sastri ..	North, No. 330; east, Nos. 336-3 and 337; south, No. 334, west, No. 336-1	0·20
Enfranchised personal inam wet, No. 570-1.	Munti Sitharamayya	North, No 336, east, No 337-3; south, No. 339; west, No. 334 and 335.	0 10
Do No. 570-1.	Do. ..	North No 337, east, No 570-3; south, No. 571; west, No 334	0·7

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramal number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, No. 80, Kollur village—cont.		ACE.
Seri, wet, No. 671-1 ..	Nyasni Subbayya	North, No. 670, east, No. 671-2, south, No. 676; west, Nos. 682 and 684.	0·07
Do. No. 681-2 ..	Gummadi Mariayya, Cherukuri Rapayya and Nanda-panchi Ayyanna.	North, No. 684; east, Nos. 671, 676 and 677; south, No. 676; west, No. 683-1.	0·32
Do. No. 676-1 ..	Myneni Peda Kotayya, Mutayya, Ramayya and Ankireddi.	North, No. 671; east, No. 676-2; south, No. 677; west, No. 683.	0·23
Enfranchised personal inam, wet, No. 684-2	Lala Kishan Sing	North, No. 680, east, Nos. 687, 670 and 671; south, No. 683; west No. 684-1.	0·40
Do. No. 676-1 ..	Janjhyala Venkatapayyamayya Sastri.	North, Nos. 677 and 683, east, No. 676-2, south, No. 672, west, No. 676-1.	0·39
Seri, wet, No. 676 A-1.	Gummadi Tatayya, Cherukuri Lakshmayya.	North, No. 672; east, No. 676 A-2; south, No. 675, west, No. 674.	0·66
Do. No. 676 B-2.	Janjhyala Venkatapayyamayya Sastri.	North, No. 673, east, No. 674; south, No. 673 A-2, west, No. 673 A-1.	0·03
Do. No. 673 A-2	Pinkya Seshamma	North, No. 673 B-2; east, No. 674; south, No. 673 1; west, No. 673 A-1.	1·02
Do. No. 676-2 ..	Gummadi Subbayya	North, No. 674, east, Nos. 676, 677 and 719, south, No. 676, west, No. 676-1.	0·06
Do No. 676-1 ..	Gummadi Tatayya and Peta-Ramudi Ramakrishnam.	North, No. 676, east, No. 676-2; south, No. 677; west, Nos. 674 and 678.	0·13
Seri, dry, No. 677-1..	Nannapaneni Bhavanamma and Sriramamayya.	North, No. 676, east, No. 677-2, south, No. 719; west, No. 678.	0·15
Do. No. 719-1 ..	Do do	North, No. 677; east, No. 719-2, south, No. 717; west, Nos. 680 and 678.	0·19
Do. No 717-1 .	Gummadi Mahalakshmamma ..	North, No. 719, east, No. 717-2; south, No. 719; west, Nos. 685 and 687.	0·07
Seri, wet, No. 685-2 .	Gummadi Subbayya .. .	North, No. 678; east, Nos. 717 and 719, south, No. 687; west, No. 686-1.	0·07
Do. No. 687-2 ..	Gummadi Mattayya	North, No. 685; east, Nos. 719 and 717; south, No. 686, west, No. 687-1.	0·10
Do. No. 686-2 .	Potturi Ramayya and Ratnam ..	North, No. 687; east, Nos. 712 and 719; south, No. 704, west, No. 683-1.	0·06
Do. No. 716-2 A.	Pillutla Venkata Lakshmamma.	North, No. 715-1 A, east, No. 719-2 B, south, No. 712, west, No. 686.	0·07
Do No. 716-1 A.	Bhagavatula Satyanarayana .	North, No. 717; east, No. 716-1 B; south, No. 716-2 A; west, Nos. 687 and 686.	0·15
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No. 712-1.	Mada Sivaramayya .. .	North, No. 719; east and south, No. 712-2, west, Nos. 686 and 704-1.	0·01
Do. No. 704-2	Janjhyala Gowrisadha Sarma Garu.	North, Nos. 686 and 712; east, No. 704-2; south, No. 42 of Ravikampad; west, No. 704-1.	0·40
		Total ..	6·99

Fort St. George, December 16, 1857.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·70 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Chinapulsarra drain in Chinapulsarra; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramal number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chinapulsarra village.		ACRE.
Seri, puramboke— Wet, S. No. 94 ..	Kachibhotla Vynaika	North, S. No. 95 A, east, S. No. 274; south, S. No. 95 C, west, S. No. 94.	0·08
Do. S. No. 95 ..	Kachibhotla Vyavela and Thallara Ramaswami	North S. No. 96, east, S. No. 95 B, south, S. No. 95, west, S. No. 95 C	0·44
Do. S. No. 97 ..	Kachibhotla Venkatappayya and Thallari Ramaswami	North, S. No. 99; east, S. No. 234; south, S. No. 2-274; west, S. No. 97.	0·26
Do. S. No. 257 ..	Thallari Ramaswami ..	North, east and south, S. No. 257, west, S. No. 95.	0·04
		Total ..	0·10

Fort St. George, December 17 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894 His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·91 acres be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dunapudi branch channel in Dunapudi; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnivibe, with survey or patta No. thereon	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Dunapudi village.		Acs.
Seri, temporary wet, S. No. 202-1.	Nimmagadda Chukkayya ..	North, S. No. 198; east, S. No. 202-2; south, S. No. 202-1 B; west, S. No. 202-1.	0·12
Enfranchised personal inam, temporary wet, No. 190	Bolipalli Mrakamma ..	North, S. No. 198; east S. No. 201-1; south, S. No. 199-2; west, S. No. 197-1.	0·35
Unenfranchised religious inam, temporary wet, No. 191	Sri Abhinavamunivari Vara ..	North, S. No. 198; east, S. No. 199-1; south, S. No. 197-2; west, S. No. 191-1	0·36
Seri, temporary wet, S. No. 191.	Boppana Viraraghavayya being minor his mother and guardian, Boppanna Sugobhamma, Viramma Sriparuchi Viramma Nagaratnam, and Metta Ramanna.	North, S. No 198; east, S. No. 197-1, south, S. No. 191-2, west, S. No. 191-1	0·39
Seri temporary wet S. No. 190.	Boppana Viraraghavayya being minor mother guardian Ramanna and Suryam Nagabhushanam	North, S. No. 195 and Kollur; east, S. No. 191-1, south, S. No. 190-2, west, S. No. 189-1.	0·61
Do. No. 189	Boppana Ramanna and Boppana Gurayya.	North, S No 189-1; east, S. No. 189-2; south, S. No. 183-1; west, Kollur	0·25
Do. No. 188-2.	Nimmagadda Mankiyam ..	North, S No. 188-1; east, S. No. 188-2 B, south, S. No. 183-1 A; west, Kollur	0·13
Do. No. 188-1.	Do. ..	North, S No. 188-2 A, east, S No. 186-1 B; south, S. No 187-1; west, Kollur	0·07
Do. No. 187.	Nimmagadda Kotumbayya being minor mother and guardian Chukkamma	North, S. No 188-1 A; east, S No 187-2, south, S. No. 186-1; west, Kollur.	0·09
Do. No 186	Nimmagadda Sitiam and Venkatagadda Subbayya.	North, S No 187-1; east, S No. 186-2; south, S. No 185-1 B, west, Kollur,	0·36
Do. No 185-1.	Gutikonda Narasimlu son of Subbanna, Gutikonda Sriramulu, son of Ankanna and Gutikonda Rangayya	North, S. No. 186-1 east, S. No. 185-1 B; south, S. Nos 184-2 and 184-1; west, S Nos 185-1 A and 184-2.	0·17
Do. No. 184.	Gutikonda Srinivasulu, son of Subbanna.	North, S. No. 186-1 B; east, S No 184-2 B, 183-2 A and 181 A, south, S. No. 87-2; west, S. No. 181-2.	0·06
Do. No. 183-2.	Venigandla Annamma ..	North, S No. 185-1 B, east, S No. 183-2 B; south, S. No. 93-1 A, west, S. No 184-2	0·33
Do. No. 97	Venigandla Subbamma ..	North, S No. 181-2, east, S. Nos 98-1 A and 98-2 A, south S. No. 96-2; west, S. No 97-1	0·09
Do. No. 96-1.	Venigandla Somayya ..	North, S. No. 183 2 A east S No. 98-1 B, south, S No. 98-2 A, west, S Nos 181-2 and 97-2.	0·41
Do No. 96-2.	Gutikonda Sivasamir, son of Ankanna.	North, S. No. 97 1 A, east, S. No. 98-2 B, south S. No 101-1, west, S Nos 97-2 and 96-2	0·26
Do. No 98 ..	Pankara Venkataratnayya, Sankara Parandhamudu, Pankara Tatayya, Pankara, Nagabhushanam, being minor their mother and guardian Sitamma.	North, S No 97 1 east, S Nos 98-2 A and 102-1, south, S Nos. 95-2 101-1; west, S. No 99-1.	3·06
Do. No 103 ..	Nimmagadda Srinivasulu ..	North, S. No. 98 2A, east, S. No. 103-2; south, S No 102-1, west, S. No. 98-2	0·3
Do. No 92 ..	Sapkara Satam, son of Lakshmamma Sapkara Pamayya being minor mother and guardian Satamma, Bolli Rajamma Kulli Chibbayya, and Sankara Pamayya, sons of Pedhamanikudu.	North, S. No. 98-2, east, S. No. 103 1, south, S. No. 92-2, west, S. No. 93-1.	0·13
Do. No 103 ..	Parvatanam Satam, Parvatanam Sriramulu and Suryadevara Ramanna.	North S. Nos. 98-2 and 102-1, east, S. No. 103-3; south, S. No 103-2, west, S. Nos. 95-2, 99-1 and 103 1	0·23
Do No. 94. ..	Venigandla subbarayudu ..	North, S. No 93-2, east, S. No. 103-2, south, S. No 103-1 and 94 1; west, S. No 95-3	0·3
Do. No. 126. ..	Suryadevara Subbayya, Varanasur Guravayya, Sankara Ramayya.	North, S. No. 103-2; east, S No. 105-3; south, S. No. 99-2; west, S. No. 105-1.	0·23
Do. No. 90 ..	Suryadevara Subbayya and Sankara Ramayya	North, S. No. 105-2; east, S No. 105 3, south, S Nos. 85-1A and 73-2, west, S. No 90-1	0·6
Do No. 88-2. ..	Kanavalbhathini Ammigadu alias Joseph	North, S. No. 90-2, east S. No 88-2 B, south, S. No. 88-1 A, west, S. No. 16-2.	0·07
Do. No. 88-1 ..	Venigandla Subbarayudu ..	North, S No. 88-2A, east, S No. 88-1B, south, S. No. 71-1; west, S. No. 73 1.	0·07
Do. No. 75. ..	Venigandla Krishnamurthi, Venigandla Pentayya, and Venigandla Subbayya.	North, S No 90-2, east, S. Nos. 88-2A 88-1 A and 77, south, S. No 73-2; west, S. No. 73-1.	0·13

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Dasapalli village—cont.		acs.
Ser. temporary wet, No. 76.	Vangandla, Kanakya, Vangandla Tammibhimudu and Vangandla Viraya	North, S No. 75-2; east, S No. 77-1; south, S. No. 72-2; west, S. No. 78-1	h 17
Do. No. 81 ..	Dorapudi Venkata Ramayya Gothikanda Lakshmayya, Nimmagadda Manikyam, Gothikanda Narasayya and Subbayya.	North, S. No. 72-2, east, S. Nos 83-1 & 81-1 A, 58-2 & and 43-1; south, S. No, 45-3 B, west, S, No. 47-1.	0 29
Do. No 59 ..	Vangandla Rajayya	North, S. No. 71-1; east, S. No 59-2; south, S. No. 58-1A; west, S. No 57-2.	0 13
Do. No. 56-1 ..	Nadhandla Kotayya	North, S. No. 59-1, east, S. No 56-1A, south, S. No. 58-2A, west, S No 57-2.	0 10
Do. No. 58-b ..	Nadhandla Kotayya ..	North, S. No 56-1A, east, S. No. 56-2B, south, S. No. 57-1; west, S. No 57-2.	0 03
Do. No. 49 ..	Rajpana Viraraghavayya being minor mother and guardian Kamamma	North, S No. 58-2A, east, S, No 59-2; south, S. No. 44-1; west, S Nos. 57-b and 45-2B.	h 12
Do. No 45-2	Viramma Kotayya and Viramma Subbayya	North, S. No. h7-2; east, S. Nos. 43-1 and 44-1, south, S. No. 45-1 B, west, S. No. 45-2 A.	h 21
Do. No. 44-1.	Nimmagadda Rangayya ..	North, S. No. 45-2 A, east, S. No. 44-1, south, S No 45-1 B west, S. No. 43-1 A	0 04
Do. No 44	Nimmagadda Subbamma and Viramma Chenkayya.	North, S. No. 43-1; east S. No 44-b, south, S No. 45-1 B, west, S. Nos. 45-2 Kam 45-1 E.	h 06
Do. No. 76-1.	Vangandla Rajayya and Vangandla Jenhayya.	North, S. No 44-1; east, S No 29-1; south, S. No. 76-1 B; west, S. No 28-1 A.	0 22
Do. No. 2b.	Vangandla Viraya ..	North, S. No. 44-1; east, S. No. 29-2; south, S. No. 13-2 A, west, S No. 28-1 B	0 01
Do. No. 201.	Vangandla Ratnam ..	North, S. No 29-1, east, S. No. 33-2; south, S. No. 33-1 A; west, S No 29-3 B.	0 b1
Do No. 32-2.	Vangandla Kotayya	North, S No. 32-1 A east, S. No. b1-2; south, S. No. b3-1, west, S No. 29-1 A.	0 04
Do. No. 33-1.	Vangandla Subbamma ..	North, S. No. 32 2 A, east, S. No. 33-1 B; south, S No 33 2 A; west, S No. 21-B.	0 05
Do. No. 33-2.	Tatavada Tatayya ..	North, S No. 33-1 A, east, S No 33 3 B; south, S No. 34-1; west, S, No. 21 B.	0 05
Do No 33-3.	Vangandla Pitchayya ..	North, S. No. 34-1; east, S No 1b-2; south, S No. 3 1 E; west, S No. 20-b B.	0 07
Do. No. 20-1	Vangandla Nilakri and Nimmagadda Venkamamayya	North, S. No. 20-1 B; east, S. Nos 37 3 A, 33-1 A and 33-2 A, south, S. No. 22-B; west, S No 20-1 A	0 11
Do. No. 20 2.	Vangandla Anjayya ..	North S. Nos. 21 B; east, S. No. 33-1 A, 33-2 A 34-1 and 1b-2 A; south, S. No 4-1 B; west, S. No. 20-3 A	0 10
Do. No. 7-1.	Sankala Sramulu	North, S.Nos. 20-3 B and 15-2 A, east, S No. 8-1 C; south, S. No. 8-3 B; west, S. No 6-1 A	0 1b
Do. No. 8-3.	Gutta Mahalyam	North, S No. b-1 E; east, S. No. 8-3 C; south, S No 31-2, west, S. No 6-2 A.	0 13
Do No. 11	Parvatanani Kattam ..	North S. No. 3-3 B; east, S. No. 31-b, south, S No 14 3 A, west, S. Nos. 13 1 and 8-3 A.	h 32
Do. No. 14-3.	Mandava Peda Kotayya ..	North, S, No 31-2, east, S No 14 3 B; south, Chinn Pahuvru, west S Nos 13 and 14-1.	0 23
		Total ..	6 31

Fort St George, December 28, 1917

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0 02 acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chinnavaram village,		
Govt. wet, No. 262 D-1	Vasa Reddi China Kotayya ..	North, No 262 C, east, No 251; south, No. 25b D-2, west, No. 261	acres 0 02

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·98 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Tantaka tank of Nimmakhandi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Taluk Office, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokee, with survey or pymash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Nimmakhandi village.			
Eyetwari, wet, No 335-1	Ogadhu Maharayani	North, No. 334-2; east and south, No. 335; west, Jagadalpur.	0·27
Do. No. 334-2,	Pottru Mahanna and Lavanya Maharana	North, No 333-3, east No 21h; south, No. 336-1; west Jagadalpur.	0·15
Do No 334-3.	Lakshmana Maharana and Bonnoo Maharana.	North, No. 336-1; east, No. 335; south, No. 336-2; west Jagadalpur.	0·19
Do. No. 334-4.	Ogadhu Maharana and Khelli Maharana	North, No 336-3 & 6; east, No 335; south, No 336-2; west, Jagadalpur.	0·54
Do No. 334-5.	Lavanya Maharana, Lakshmana Maharana and Bonnoo Maharana.	North, Jagadalpur; east, No. 336-6 & 7; south, No. 336-4; west, Jagadalpur.	0·12
Do. No. 336-6	Pottru Maharana	North, No. 336-7; east, No. 336-5 south No. 336-4; west, No. 336-5.	0·07
Do. No. 334-7.	Ogadhu Mahapatl	North, Jagadalpur; east, No. 336-8; south, No. 336-5; west, No. 336-5	0·06
Do. No. 336-8	Lavanya Maharana, Lakshmana Maharana and Bonnoo Maharana.	North, Jagadalpur, east No. 336-9; south, No 336; west, No 336-6 & 7.	0·25
Do. No. 336-9.	Pottru Maharana	North, Jagadalpur; east, No. 336-10; south, No. 336; west, No. 336-8.	0·05
Do. No. 336-10.	Ogadhu Maharani	North, Jagadalpur; east, No 336-11; south, No. 336; west, No. 336-9.	0·10
Do. No. 336-11.	Ogadhu Maharana and Khelli Maharana.	North, Jagadalpur; east, No. 336-12; south, No. 336 west, No. 336-10.	0·09
Do. No. 336-12.	Ogadhu Maharani ...	North Jagadalpur; east, No 336-13 & 14; south, No. 336; west, No. 336-11.	0·16
Do. No. 336-13.	Pottru Maharana	North, Jagadalpur, east, No. 336-14; south and west, No 336-12	0·04
Do. No. 336-14.	Do.	North and east, No. 336-15, south, No 335; west, No. 336-12.	0·06
Do. No. 336-15	Lavanya Maharana, Lakshmana Maharana and Bonnoo Maharana.	North No 337 and Jagadalpur; east, No. 336-14; south, No. 336; west, No. 336-14 & 14.	0·38
Do. No. 339-16	Ogadhu Maharana and Khelli Maharana	North, No. 337; east, Nos. 337 and 335, south, No. 336; west, No. 336-16.	0·19
Do. No. 337 ..	Ogadhu Maharana	North, Jagadalpur; east, No. 336; south, Nos 335 and 336; west, No. 336.	0·95
		Total ..	3·98

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 18TH AND 29TH DECEMBER 1917.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.—Issuing a press communiqué calling upon the recruits for the Indian Defence Force (voluntary branch) who desire to undergo training in the second batch to report their names to the respective District Magistrates with the least possible delay. G.O. No. 1459, Police, 19th December 1917 [1 a.]

UNION.—Constitution of Alangayam and Pottai, North Arcot, into — to be called the Alangayam —, with effect from 1st April 1918, approved G.O. No. 1778 L., 22nd November 1917. [1 a.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 52.] MADRAS, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1917. [Price, 2 as. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, December 29, 1917.

No. 1412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sayid Ibrahim Sahib Imami Sahib Bahadur as a member of the Nellore District Board.

No. 1413.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Mangatto Kuriyan Varughese Avargal, M.R., O.M. (Madras), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), as a member of the Bellary District Board.

No. 1414.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chittapuli China Chittayya Pudal Garu as a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 1415.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Viswanatha Jnanadhikari Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeevaram.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1416.—Under sub-section (1) of section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the unions of Baruva, Ganjam, Varanasi and Calingapatam in the Ganjam district from and after the 1st March 1918.

No. 1417.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the Ramnad District Board hereby notifies under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that, from and after 1st April 1918, a new toll-gate will be opened at a distance of 330 feet south of the second mile stone of road No. 27 (Sattur to Nenmeni) and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through this gate.

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is hereby declared under sub-section (4) of section 37 of the Act that payment at any time of tolls at the above gate shall clear all carriages, carts and animals at any of the following existing toll gates on road No. 4 (Madura to Palamcottah) and vice versa within the same period of 24 hours counted from sunrise to sunrise :—

(1) At the fifth furlong of the fifty-first mile of road No. 4 (Madura to Palamcottah).
(2) At the third furlong of the fiftieth mile of the same road.
(3) At the first furlong of the fifty-third mile of the same road.

No. 1418.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that, from the date of this notification, the land mentioned in the following schedule and situated in Vayalpad union of the Chittoor district shall be excluded from the operation of the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of village, taluk and district where the land is situated.	Description of land.	Boundaries.
Vayalpad union in the Vayalpad taluk of the Chittoor district.	2614 square yards of a land.	North, union street; east, Somasetti Chenchu Ramayya's house; south, union street old land; west, union street new land.

No. 1419.—Under section 23 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Chittoor municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 140 square feet shall be excluded from the operation of the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land	Boundaries of land.	Extent.
		sq. Ft.
Barbi Chetti street, Behind house Nos. 12 and 13.	North, Guravappa Nayuda's choultry compound; east, Guravappa Nayuda's choultry compound and conservancy lane; south, backyard of house No. 12; west, backyard of house Nos. 12 and 13 and conservancy lane.	(10 × 4) = 76 (16 × 4) = 64 Total .. 140

No. 1420.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the Bellary District Board hereby notifies under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications No. 293 published on pages 172—173 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th July 1903, in so far as Mylar gate is concerned and No. 434 published on page 355 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1903, that the toll-gates at Mylar and Sovenahalli will be abolished from 1st April 1918, that, from the said date, a new toll-gate will be established in Alur taluk at the junction of the Adoni-Alur and Alur-Aspari roads and that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act shall be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said new toll-gate.

No. 1421.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by sub-section (3) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the notification No. 628 published at page 290 of part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd April 1913, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the boundaries of the Tiruvâlur municipality shall from 1st February 1918 be as follows:—

Boundaries.

North.—A line starting from the trijunction of survey Nos. 150, 148 and 377 of Tandalai and proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 150, 152, 154, 153 again 151 and 152 of Tandalai, survey Nos. 4, 3, 4 again 10, 13, 14, 15 and 45 of Tiruvâlur North, the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 211, 173, 211 again of Kizhakkavadukadi, the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 129, 130, 132, 134, 133, 138, 140, 141 and 142 of Tiruvâlur North and survey No. 122 of Ramagai to the trijunction of survey Nos. 123, 123 and 126 of Ramagai.

East.—A line crossing survey No. 126 of Ramagai from the above trijunction to the trijunction of survey Nos. 148, 149 and 126 of Ramagai and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 148, 151, 129, 144, 129 again, 139, 129 again, of Ramagai, survey Nos. 167, 163, 166, 162, and 161 of Tiruvâlur North, survey Nos. 92, 98, 134, 131, 130, 129, 140 and 175 of Tiruvâlur South, to the railway line, thence along the western bank of the railway line to survey No. 83, of Sundaravilagam; thence across the railway line and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 83, 82, 93, 92, 71, 70, 69, 95, and 96 of Sundaravilagam, till the trijunction of survey Nos. 96, 34, and 126; thence crossing survey No. 126 to the junction of survey Nos. 170, 172, 128 and 132, thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 170, 134, 135, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 153 and 240 of Sundaravilagam and survey Nos. 130, 28, 30, 31 and 33 of Venkateswarapuram to the trijunction of survey Nos. 33, 133 and 134 of that village.

South.—A line starting from the above trijunction and passing along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 33, 37 and 38 of Venkateswarapuram, survey Nos. 159, 158, 157, 156, 155 and 152 of Pulivalam, survey Nos. 56, 55, 57 and 58 of Venkateswarapuram, survey Nos. 128, 129 130, 132, 134, 133, 137, 24, 20, 21, 19, 18, and 35 of Pulivalam till it reaches the eastern bank of the railway line.

West.—A line starting from the above point along the eastern bank of the railway line till it reaches survey No. 172 of Vijayapuram where it crosses the railway line; thence proceeding along the outer boundaries of survey Nos. 172, 170, 169, 168, 155, 153, 154, 90, 2d, 20, 18, 17, 12 and 11 of Vijayapuram and survey Nos. 158, 153 and 150 of Tandalai to the trijunction of survey Nos. 150, 148 and 377 of Tandalai.

No. 1422.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the Negapatam municipality shall be divided into 13 wards and that the elective seats shall be distributed among them as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors
FIRST WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the westernmost point in R.S. No 61 of Andanapet village runs along the Velangaani road till it meets the Tiruvalur road in R.S. No 56 of Andanapet village and then proceeds in a north-easterly direction along the Tiruvalur road till it meets the Uppanar bridge and after crossing it runs in the same direction till it meets the west gate junction in T.S. No 1515, then turning south runs along the western limit of T.S. Nos. 1421 and 1579 till it meets the western extremity of the southern limit of the Othatheru, then turns eastwards and runs along the southern limits of the Othatheru road, Perumal Koil south street and Holland road and after crossing the railway line in T.S. No. 1 of ward No. II crosses the Uppanar river and meets its eastern bank on the eastern boundary of the town at a distance of 700 feet from the village boundary station, near the mouth of the Uppanar.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the above point southwards along the eastern bank of the Uppanar river till it reaches the eastern end of the southern boundary of the town at the junction of R.S. Nos. 1, 4 and 275 of Vadakku Poyyur village.	
Southern boundary.—The southern boundary of the municipality.	
Western boundary.—Nil—as the ward is of a triangular size, its vertex being the extreme western point of the northern boundary.	
SECOND WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the point in the pathway from Jagannathapuram where R.S. Nos 2, 3, 14 and 44 of that village meet, runs due east till it reaches the Uppanar west bank, then turns south and proceeds along the western bank of the Uppanar, till it meets the bridge of the river to Akkaraikulam (tank) road and after crossing the road turns eastwards along the southern limit of the Akkaraikulam (tank) road till it meets the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1282 of ward No. II (Apatukatta Pillayar Koil) and then proceeds along the western limit of T.S. No. 1282 and the southern limits of Nos. 1282, 1281, 1280, 1279, 1278 and 1277 till it meets the Puliyamarathadi street, then turns along the western limit in T.S. No. 1240 then proceeds southwards along the western limit of Puliyamarathadi street T.S. No. 1240, till it meets the Soundararaja Perumal Koil north street and then proceeds eastwards along the northern limit of Perumal north street, west half, in T.S. No. 1183 and then after crossing Perumal East Madavalagam to T.S No. 1184 proceeds along the northern limit of Perumal Koil north street (east half) in T.S. Nos. 911 and 890 till it meets the Perumal Koil east street, then turns northwards along the western limit of Nallukadai street, T.S. No. 804 of ward II till it meets the Virabadhraswami Koil street, then turns eastwards and proceeds along the southern limit of Virabadhraswami Koil street, T.S. Nos. 705 and 704 till it meets the bazaar street at the southern end of T.S. No. 738 of ward No. II.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of Eda street and Virabadhraswami Koil street proceeds southwards along the western limit of Eda street, T.S. No. 674, till it meets the Holland road, T.S. No. 584.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the Holland road at its junction with the Eda street proceeds westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. I to its very end.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of the town proceeds along the western boundary of the town till it meets the westernmost point of the northern boundary of this ward at the junction of R.S. Nos. 2, 3, 14 and 44 of Andanapet village.	
THIRD WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the junction of Sattayappar East street and Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South street proceeds eastwards along the northern limit of Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South street in T.S. Nos. 1557, 1669 and 1501 of ward III till it meets the Bazaar street.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South street and the Bazaar street proceeds southwards along the western limit of Bazaar street in T.S. No. 1934 of ward III, and T.S. Nos. 754 and 738 of ward II, till it meets the Virabadhraswami Koil street.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of the Bazaar street and Virabadhraswami Koil street runs along the northern boundary of ward No. 2 till it reaches the junction of Perumal North street and Alagayyar Koil mela vidhi.	

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
Western boundary—A line commencing from the junction of Perumal North street and Alagayyar mela vidhi runs northwards along the western limit of Alagayyar mela vidhi in T.S. No. 1184 and of Sattayappar East street in T.S. Nos. 1424 and 1350 till it meets Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South street.	
FOURTH WARD—*Northern boundary*—A line commencing from the junction of the Sellur road and Aivanallore road on the western boundary of the town near the Vellpalayam rubbish depot runs eastwards along the southern limit of the Sellur road, Nadukuttirtha Pillaiyar Koil street and Sannidhi street in T.S. Nos 2558, 2777 and 2778 till it meets the Nagore road in T.S. No. 2807 at its south-western corner.	1
Eastern boundary—A line commencing from the junction of the Nadukuttirtha Pillaiyar Koil street, Sannidhi street and Annakavadi Matam street runs southwards along the western limit of Annakavadi Matam street till it meets the Kaliyaraman temple in T.S. No. 84 of ward III and then proceeds along the western limit of Periya mela vidhi, T.S. Nos. 692, 427, 827 and 1245, and then runs along the western limit of Sattayappar East street and Alagayyar West street in T.S Nos 1350 and 1424 of ward III, and at T.S. No. 1184 of ward II, respectively, till it meets the Perumal Koil North street.	
Southern boundary—A line commencing from the junction of Alagayyar West street and Perumal North street runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward II till it reaches the junction of the pathway from Jagannathapuram and the Uppanar west bank.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of the pathway from Jagannathapuram and the west bank of Uppanar at the south western corner of R.S. No. 1 of Andunapet village runs along the western boundary of the municipality till it meets the Sellur road at the western end of the northern boundary of this ward.	
FIFTH WARD—*Northern boundary*—A line commencing from the junction of the Nadukuttirtha Pillaiyar street, Sannidhi street, Annakavadi Matam road and Durmar Koil road runs eastward along the southern limit of Durmar Koil road in T.S. No. 2629 till it meets the Nagore road in T.S No. 2853 of ward IV.	1
Eastern boundary—A line commencing from the junction of Durmar Koil road and Nagore road in T.S. No. 2853 of ward IV runs southwards along the western limit of the Nagore road in T.S. No 2853 and after crossing the north gate bridge runs along the western limit of the North gate (South) road and Nilayathakshi Amman Koil East street in T.S Nos 262, 263, 1769 and 1779 till it meets the Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South street.	
Southern boundary—A line commencing from the junction of Nilayathakshi Amman Koil East and South streets runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward III, to its very end, i.e., till it meets Nilayathakshi Amman Koil West street.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of Nilayathakshi Amman Koil South and West streets runs northwards along the eastern boundary of ward IV to its very end, i.e., till it meets the junction of Durmar Koil road and Nadukuttirtha Pillaiyar Koil street, and Sannidhi street.	
SIXTH WARD—*Northern boundary*—A line commencing from the junction of Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi street and Nilayathakshi Amman East street at the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1234 of ward I runs eastward along the southern limit of Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi street in T.S No. 1234 of ward I till it meets the Vengayakadai street in T.S No 1233.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi street and Vengayakadai street runs southwards along the eastern limit of the eastern row of houses in Vengayakadai street till it meets the Pillukadai street.	
Southern boundary—A line commencing from the junction of Vengayakadai street and Pillukadai street runs westwards along the northern limit of Pillukadai street in T.S. No. 1598 till it meets the Bazaar street in T.S. No. 754 of ward II.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of Pillukadai street and the Bazaar street runs northwards along the eastern boundary of wards III and V till it meets the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1234 of ward I in Nilayathakshi Amman Koil East street at its junction with Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi.	
SEVENTH WARD—*Northern boundary*.—A line commencing from the junction of Vengayakadai street and Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi street runs eastwards along the Karuyan Pillaiyar Sannidhi street, crosses New street and proceeds along the northern limit of the houses in the north row of Karuyan Pillaiyar South street and the Vadi road till it meets the Bay of Bengal after crossing the South Indian Railway line.	1

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of this ward at the south-eastern corner of T.S. No 499 runs along the eastern boundary of the town till it meets the easternmost point of the northern boundary of ward No. I.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the southernmost point of the eastern boundary of this ward runs along the northern boundary of ward No. I till it meets the Edu street, T.S. No. 584.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of the Edu street and the Holland road runs along the eastern boundary of ward No. II and then of ward No. III till it meets the Pillukadai street and then after taking a turn towards the east along the northern limit of Pillukadai street till it joins the Vengayakadai street along the southern boundary of ward No. VI, proceeds northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. VI.	
FOURTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the junction of the Nagore road in T.S. No. 2853 of ward No. IV and the Makham road in T.S. No. 1 of ward No. I runs eastwards along the northern limit of the Makham road in T.S. No. 1 and after crossing the South Indian Railway line shoots straight across the salt swamp in T.S. No. 129 till it meets the Bay of Bengal.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of this ward runs south along the eastern boundary of the town till it meets the easternmost point of the northern boundary of ward No. VII.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost point of the northern boundary of ward No VII runs westwards along the northern boundary of wards No. VII and No VI till it meets the Nilayathakshi Amman Koil east street.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. V to its very end and then proceeds along the western limit of Nagore road in T.S. No. 2853 of ward No. IV till it meets the Makham road.	
NINTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the north-western corner of T.S. No 2524 (Parayan kulam) on the western boundary of the town runs eastwards along the northern limit of the northern row of houses in Sivan North street, crosses the Nellukadai street and then continues eastwards along the northern limit of the northern row of houses in Rama mutam north lane till it meets the Nagore Public road.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1996 in ward No IV, Nagapatam, runs southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1996, crosses the Rama mutam north lane and runs along the western limit of the houses in T.S. Nos. 2092, 2093, 2094 2095, 2097, 2098, 2099 2100, 2101, 2102, 2105, 2107, 2108, 2109 and 2110 and then turns east along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 2110 till it meets the Nagore road and then proceeds southwards along the western boundary of the road in T.S. Nos. 2106 and 2807 till it meets the south-eastern limit of T.S. No. 2778 of ward No IV.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No 2778 in ward No. IV runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. IV till it reaches the western limit of the municipality.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the junction of the Sellur road and Aiyanallore road near the Velipalayam rubbish depot runs northwards along the western limit of the municipality till it reaches the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2524 of ward No. IV.	
TENTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the western limit of the municipality in Nagore old road at the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 of ward No. IV runs across the old Nagore road and proceeds eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 54, 85, 58, 98, 99, 106, 108, 110, 126, 129, 132 and 133 of ward No. IV till it meets the Bay of Bengal.	1
Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 133 in ward No. IV runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the easternmost point of the northern boundary of ward No. VIII.	
Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost point in the northern boundary of ward No VIII runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. VIII till it reaches the Nagore public road and after crossing it meets the north-eastern corner of the Market bank in T.S. No. 2831 and proceeds southwards along the eastern limit of T.S. No. 2831 till it meets the Durmar Koil road and then turns westwards and runs along the northern boundary of ward No. V to its very end.	
Western boundary.—A line commencing from the eastern end of the southern boundary of ward No. IX runs northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. IX to its very end and then turns westwards and proceeds along the northern	

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.

boundary of ward No. IX to its very end and from there proceeds northwards along the western boundary of the town till it reaches the north-western limit of T.S. No. 1 of ward No. IV in the old Nagore road.

ELEVENTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 434 of ward No. V crosses the public road and runs eastwards along the southern limit of T.S. Nos. 555, 556 and 557 and then turns northwards and passes along the eastern limit of T.S. Nos. 557, 558 and 559 and then turns eastwards and proceeds along the southern boundary of T.S. No 585 to its very end and then turns southwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 1398 and then turns eastwards and after crossing the Nalkadai street along the southern boundary of T.S. No. 890 runs along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 903 and 904 till it reaches the limit of the railway line in the south-western corner of T.S. No 967 and then proceeds along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 967, 968 and 1082 of ward No. V till it meets the Bay of Bengal. — 1

Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost point in the northern boundary of this ward runs along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it meets the easternmost point of the northern boundary of ward No. X.

Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the southernmost point of the eastern boundary of this ward runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. X till it meets the south-western point of T.S No. 2378 in Kottagam public road.

Western boundary.—A line commencing from the south-western limit of T.S. No. 2378 of ward No. V runs northwards along the western limit of the western row of houses in the Kottagam public road till it meets the starting point.

TWELFTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the north-western point of T.S. No. 578 of ward No VI runs eastwards along the northern boundary of the municipality which coincides with the southern limit of the Vettar river to its very end. — 1

Eastern boundary.—A line commencing from the easternmost end of the northern boundary of this ward runs southwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality till it reaches the eastern end of the northern boundary of ward No. XI.

Southern boundary.—A line commencing from the eastern end of the northern boundary of ward No. XI runs westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. XI to its very end.

Western boundary.—A line commencing from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 4 of ward No. V runs northwards along the western limit of the houses in the western row of the Sivan East street, Nagore, till it reaches the Vettar river in T.S. No. 578.

THIRTEENTH WARD—*Northern boundary.*—A line commencing from the westernmost point of the northern boundary of the municipality runs along the northern boundary of the municipality till it meets the northernmost point of the western boundary of ward No. XII. — 1

Eastern boundary.—The eastern boundary of this ward coincides with the western boundaries of wards Nos. XII and XI.

Southern boundary.—The southern boundary of this ward coincides with the portion of the northern boundary of ward No. X to the west of Kottagam public road.

Western boundary.—A line commencing from the western end of the southern boundary of this ward runs northwards along the western boundary of the municipality to its very end

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

No. 1623.—In answer to a question asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917, the Government placed on the table a statement showing the villages in which informal panchayats had been constituted up to that date. The statement hereunder shows the number of informal panchayats organized in the various districts up to the end of September 1917 :—

Name of district.	Number of panchayats	Name of district.	Number of panchayats.	Name of district	Number of panchayats.
Anantapur ..	65	Ganjam	13	Tanjore	28
Arcot, North ..	87	Godavari ..	8	Tinnevelly ..	60
Arcot, South ..	43	Guntur	22	Trichinopoly ..	71
Bellary	40	Kistna	13	Vizagapatam ..	47
Kanara, South ..	1	Kurnool	11		
Chingleput ..	10	Madura	3		
Chittoor	12	Malabar	6	Total ..	500
Coimbatore ..	38	Nellore	13		
Cuddapah ..	1	Rammad	6		

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1424.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18,480 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for relieving congestion in Berhampur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Tahsildar Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, fasli or permanent, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam District, Berhampur taluk, Bajpur village.			
Eastward village site poramboke	V. Lingayya	North, K. Varrayya's house; east, T. Balakrishna's house, ten ft. municipal vacant site; west, Agra street	sq. yr. 3,316
Do.	Kankanala Vinayya ..	North, Mangalavarapet; east, T. Balakrishna's house; south, V. Lingayya's house; west, Agra street.	3 191
Do.	Gantisala Hawranga ..	North, vacant site, east, G. Gurranga's house; south, Viswanatha Setti's house; west, Mangalavarapet street	189
Do.	Viswanatha Setti ..	North, G. Gurranga's house, and, Pothuraju Narasimhulu's house; south, Patra street, west, Mangalavarapet	1,315
Do.	Maddila Satyabhama ..	North, Mangalavarapet, east, Subudhiseda street, south, M. Satyabhama's house; west, road.	178
Do.	Somayajula Tirumavasa Pantulu's daughter Subbamma.	North, Subbamma's house, east, south and west, Subudhiseda street.	30
Do.	Gudi Varaha Narasimha Swami.	North, Mangalavarapet; east, Subudhiseda street; south, G. V. Narasimhaswami's house; west, road.	105
Do	G. Bhavani Sankarayya ..	North, Subudhiseda street; east, M. Pattabhiram's house; south, G. B. Sankarayya's site; west, Market.	91
Do	Maddila Panchalaiah ..	North, road, east, M. Lakshmikantam's house, south, M. Pattabhiah's house; west, street.	151
Do.	Maddila Lakshmikantam.	North, road, east, street; south, M. Lakshmikantam's house; west, M. Panchalaiah's house.	104
Do	Hariram Sahu	North, road; east, Agra street, south, lane from Ichapur loop road, west, Hariram sahu's house.	558
Do.	Kotini Lingayya ..	North, Jowra street, east, site belonging to Kanyaka Amma, south and west, K. Lingayya's site.	91
Do.	Kotini Krishnamurty (trustee of Kanyaka Ammavaru).	North, Jowra street; east, K. Lingayya's site; south, Temple site; west, K. Lingayya's site.	118
Do.	Kotini Lingayya ..	North, Jowra street; east, vacant site; south, K. Lingayya's site, west, temple site.	152
Do.	Buddu Guttayya ..	North and east, Jowra street; south, Government site; west, Buddu Guttayya's site.	136
Do.	Pallah Tirakanna ..	North, temple-house east and south, Kurivirari street; west, Parshi street.	96
Do.	Kallipalli Sivaramayya (Temple street).	North and east, Kurivirari street; south P. Tirupasami's site, west, Parshi street.	295
Do.	Maduri Sivarayya ..	North, Kurivirari street; east M. Sanyasi Rau's site; south, Kurivirari street, west, temple site	74
Do.	Maduri Sanyasi Rau ..	North, Kurivirari street; east M. Narasimhulu's site; south Kurivirari street, west, M. Sivarayya's site	74
Do.	Maduri Narasimhulu ..	North, Kurivirari street; east and south, Kurivirari street, west, M. Sanyasi Rau's site.	78
Do.	Bankutti Gurusawami ..	North, vacant site; east, B. Guruswami's house; south, road; west, M. Kulladi's house	431
Do.	Bankutti Kuladi and Polamma.	North, mountain, east, B. Guruswami's house; south, road; west, lane.	704
Do.	Gangadhara Sahu ..	North, Ramoo Sahu's house, east, path; south and west, road.	949
Do.	Bal Sono Sahu ..	North, Pathi Kodanda's house, east, lane; south Gangadhara Sahu's house and street, west, Kodra street,	409
Do.	Chatti Chandrayya ..	North, Ch. Chandrayya's house; east, street; south, road; west, Khalia Subudhi's house.	91
Do.	Khalia Subudhi ..	North Khalia subudhi's house, east, Ch. Chandrayya's house; south, road; west, Chatti Jagannadhulu's house.	174
Do.	Chatti Jagannadhulu ..	North, Ch. Jagannadhulu's house east Khalia Subudhi's house, south, road; west, Duriabha Sahu's house.	144
Do.	Gudia Duriabha Sahu ..	North, G. Duriabha Sahu's house; east Ch. Jagannadhulu's house; south, road; west, Satyavadi Sahu's house.	198
Do	Satyavadi Sahu ..	North, Satyavadi Sahu's house; east, G. Duriabha Sahu's house, south and west, road.	79
Do	Gudya Khalya ..	North, Gudia Khalya's house, east, and south, Road; west, Gowda Arjuna rahu's house.	13
Do	Gowda Arjuna	North, G wda Arjuna's house; east, Khalya's house; south, road; west, Narain Naiko's house.	12

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peram kobi, with survey or hullaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur District, Narasaraopet taluk. Rajur village—cont.		ac. sc.
Eyetwari village site, perumboke.	Kanuru Nukka	North, Nanam Nukka's house; east, Gowdu Arjuna's house; south road; west, Dharma Subadhi's house	39
Do.	Dharma Subadhi	North, Dharma Subadhi's house; east, Narapa Nukka's house; south, road; west, Raghu Sampathi's house.	44
Do.	Raghu Sampathi ..	North, Raghu Sampathi's house; east, Dharma Subadhi's house; south and west, road.	33
Do.	M. Sivaramaswami ..	North, street; east, P. Subbanna's site; south, M. Sitaramaswami's site; west, road.	23
Do.	P. Subbanna	West, street, east, Uppuli Lakkanna's site, south, P. Subbanna's site, west, M. Seetharamaswami's site.	42
Do.	Lakkana Setu	North, street, east, road; south Chakali, Lakkana's site, west, P. Subbanna's site.	13
Do.	Dharma Subadhi ..	North, street, east, land; south, D. Subadhi's site, west, Malari street.	501
Do.	Dudukula Jagannadhulu ..	North, Sankari street, east, vacant site; south, Satyam Subadhi's tope; west, Komati Govindu's site.	179
Do.	Komati Govindu ..	North, Sankari street; east, D. Jagannadhulu's house; south, Pandara Gaddi, west, Telugu Jagannadhulu's house.	199
Do.	Telugu Jagannadhulu ..	North, Sankari street, east, Komati Govindu's site; south, Pandara Gaddi; west, Pavuluduru Subayya's house.	244
Do.	Pavuluduru Subayya ..	North, Sankari street, south T. Jagannadhulu's house, south, Pandara Gaddi, west Dudukula Kantu's house.	131
Do.	Dudukula Kantu ..	North, Sankari street; east, P. Subayya's house; south, Pandara Gaddi, west, G. Narasimhulu's house.	139
Do.	Gudadasi Narasimhulu ..	North, Sankari street, south, Dudukula Kantu's house, south, Pandara Gaddi; west, Nukka Papamma's house.	244
Do.	Nukka Papamma ..	North, Sankari street; south, G. Narasimhulu's house, south, Pandara Gaddi; west, D. Jagannadhulu's house.	92
Do.	Dudukula Jagannadhu ..	North, Sankari street; east, Nukka Papamma's house, south, Pandara Gaddi; west, Komati Govindu's site.	139
Do.	Komati Govindu ..	North, Sankari street; east, Jagannadhu's house, south, Pandara Gaddi, west, Mangala Nayudu's house.	91
Do.	Gopara Mahabhotlu ..	North and east, Venkateswara temple street; south, Sapata Mahabhotlu's house; west, Kotta street.	363
Do.	Alluraju Ramayya ..	North and east, Gowdu street, south, A. Ramayya's site, west, Gowdu street.	206
Do.	Lakkana Dakari ..	North and east Lakkana Dakari's house, south and west Kalivenipeta street.	136
Do.	Pallam Raghunadhu ..	North, Chandrasekharaswami street; east, Kanpa street, south, vacant site; west, Bavudaru Saku's house.	279
Do.	Sridhara Panda ..	North, Kanpa street; east, Sridhara Panda's site; south, Sridhara Panda's house, west, Kanpa street.	36
Do.	Do. ..	North, Sridhara Panda's site and street; east, Sridhara Panda's house; south, Sankari street, west, Kanpa street.	174
Do.	Lokanadha Saku ..	North, street, east, Samudri Saku's house, south, Kura Pattiga's house, west, street.	209
Do.	Hari Pandyan ..	North, Lokanadha Saku's house; east, Sreedhi Saku's house, south and west, street.	488
Do.	Raghunadha Padhi ..	North path, east, Rama Saku's street; south, Raghunadha Padhi's house, west, Madana Panigrahi's house and road.	367
Do.	Madana Panigrahi ..	North, street, east, Raghunadha Padhi's house; south, Madana Panigrahi's house; west, Bona Dasu's house.	343
Do.	Bona Dasu	North, road; east, Madana Panigrahi's house, south, Bona Dasu's house, west, Satyavadi Saku's house.	179
Do.	Satyavadi Saku ..	North, road, east, Bona Dasu's house, south, Satyavadi Saku's house; west, road.	357
		Total ..	11,490

No. 1425.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·63 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving Kasi Reddi Kunta; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Markapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept at the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Kurnool district, Banaganapalle taluk, Chilamuru village.			
Dry, No. 466-1 A ..	Dappili Chenaki Reddigari Ranga Reddi.	North, No. 472; east, No. 466-1 B; south, No. 473; west, No. 471.	0·46
Do. No. 471-1 ..	Bentha Pichaki Reddi son of Ranga Reddi.	North, No. 472; east, No. 471-6; south Nos. 470 and 467; west, No. 467.	0·66
Do. No. 472-2 A ..	Dappili Nagana, Dappili Ratna Reddi, Chinna Ranga Reddi, Venumreddigari Ranga Reddi, Chenki Reddigari Ranga Reddi, and Balagalla Venkata Reddi	North and east, No. 472-2 B; south, No. 473; west, No. 473-2 B.	1·50
Do. No. 466-2 ..	Yerramala Hanuma, Gujjakatti Rangappa and Illury Pedda Ankada.	North, No. 492; east, Nos. 464 and 465; south, Nos. 467 and 468; west Nos. 470 and 471	1·12
Do. No. 470-1 ..	Kambala Venkata Rao and Somanna.	North, No. 471; east, No. 466; south, Nos. 469 and 467; west, No. 467.	2·26
Do. No. 470-2 ..	Yerramala Ramaiah.	North, No. 471; east, No. 466; south, Nos. 469 and 467; west, No. 467.	1·07
		Total ..	6·66

No. 1426.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 731¼ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school in the Adoni municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Adoni village.			
Open site	T. Venkoba Rao ..	North, No. 327; east, Nos. 370 and 324; south, new road; west, open space.	Sq. yds. 131¼
Do.	Uppara Eranna ..	North and east, open space; south, road; west, Nos. 325 and 324.	50
Building with new roof, etc.	Do.	North, No. 364; east, open space, south and west, road.	47¾
Do.	Malapalli Pompayya ..	North, lane; east, open space; south, No. 326; west, road.	63½
Pathway	Talaseeram, Kapati Venkoba Rao & Ranga Rao.	North, Nos. 358 to 360; east, open space, south, No. 324; west, road	22½
Open site ..	Kapati Sreenivasa Rao and P. Hanumanthappa	North, No. 357; east, south and west, open space.	63
Do.	T. Venkoba Rao ..	North, Nos. 366 and 367; east and south, open space west, No. 324.	6¼
Latrine with mud walls.	Talaseeram	North, No. 360; east, open space; south, lane; west, No. 357.	6
Do.	Kapati Venkoba Rao and Ranga Rao	North, No. 366, east, No. 365, south, lane, west, No 363	24¾
Latrine with stone in mud.	Bellolli Obaliappa ..	North No 359; east, No. 357; south, path-way; west road	17½
Fallen house-open site	T. Venkoba Rao ..	North, No. 360; east, No. 359; south, Nos. 366 and 367; west, road.	40¾
Building with mud roof and walls.	Do. ..	North, portion of No. 360, east and south, No. 366, west, road	31½
Do.	Timmayya, minor, by guardian Veeranna.	North, No. 363; east, open space; south, Nos. 366, 357 and 362, west, Nos. 359 and 360.	67¾
Do.	T. Venkoba Rao ..	North, No 365 and open space; east, No. 370; south, open space; west, Nos. 366 and 368.	127½
Open space ..	Do. ..	North, open space; east and south, No. 367; west, No. 366	24
Building with mud walls and roof.	Uppara Gurappa ..	North, No. 370 and lane; east, No. 370, south, Nos. 313 and 367; west, No. 367.	23
		Total ..	731¼

No. 1427.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 674 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Gollachatram street in the Conjeeveram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chinglepat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikie, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinglepat district, Conjeeveram taluk, Conjeeveram village.			ACRE.
Village-site pannaikie jari, No. 1765-2.	C.S.V. Raghava Chettiyar ..	North, No. 1765-1; east, south and west, No. 1762.	0·033
Do. No. 1764-2	Do. ..	North, No. 1764-3; east, Nos. 1763-1 and 1762, south and west, No. 1762.	0·19
Do. No. 1763-2	Do. ..	North and east, No. 1763-1, south, No. 1762, west, No. 1764.	0·08
Dry, anjanchhied dyodayam inam, No. 618-3.	Muniswami Ayyar	North and east No. 1762, south, No. 618-2, west No. 1762.	0·04
		Total ..	0·379

No. 1428.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·27 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protecting the collapsed road side at mile 5·2 of Mangalore-Someshwar road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Mangalore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikie, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Kanara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 78, Kudupu village.			ACRE.
Garden, S. No. 29-2 A	Padmanabha Bhatta, Mulgeni-dar talvadar Monteiro.	North, S. Nos. 29 B and 29-2 B 2, east, S. No. 29-2 B; south, S. No. 29-3 A; west, S. No. 30 A.	0·03
Do. No. 29-2 B 2	Do. do.	North, S. No. 30 B, east, S. No. 29-3 B 1; south, S. No. 29-2 A and 2 B, west, S. No. 30 A.	0·01
Wet, S. No. 29-1 A	Padmanabha Bhatta	North, S. No. 29-3 A, east, S. No. 29-1 B, south, S. No. 29-2 A, west, S. No. 30 A.	0·06
Garden, S. No. 29-2 A.	Do.	North, S. No. 29-1 A, east, S. No. 29-2 B; south and west, S. No. 30 A.	0·03
Do. No. 30 B ..	Padmanabha Bhatta, Mulgeni-dar talvadar Monteiro	North, S. No. 30 A; east, S. No. 29-3 B 2; south, S. No. 29-2 A, west, S. No. 30 A.	0·01
Wet, S. No. 30 B ..	Padmanabha Bhatta	North, east and south, S. No. 30 A; west, S. No. 45-6 A and 6 A.	0·02
Do. No. 45-6 A ..	Do.	North, S. No. 45 9, east, S. No. 30 A, south, S. No. 45-8 A; west, S. No. 45-5 B.	0·07
Garden, S. No. 45-11 A.	Padmanabha Bhatta, Mulgeni-dar talvadar Monteiro.	North, S. No. 45-10, east, S. No. 30 A; south, S. No. 45-9, west, S. No. 45-11 B.	0·04
		Total ..	0·27

No. 1429.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·27 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Udipi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar of Udipi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Kanara district, Udupi taluk, Shankara village.			
Garden S No. 73-3 A-2.	Babu Nayak	North, S No. 69; east, S. No. 72; south and west, S. No. 73-3 A 1.	ACRE. S 37

No. 1430.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 29 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a scavenging lane in the Berhampur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Berhampur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Berhampur village.			
Village site poramboke S. No. 1-1 ..	Jakkarapu Allamayya ..	North and east, backyard of J. Allamayya; south, backyard of Kanithoodu Satyanarayana; west, Manikonda Appa Rao's backyard and tiled house.	SQ. FT. 29

No. 1431.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,933 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Vedanayagam Street, in the Negapatam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 24, Negapatam village.			
House site, T.S. No. 672 of block No. 8, ward No. 2 of Negapatam municipality.	Kanagaratnam	North, T.S. No. 704; east, T.S. No. 71b; south, T.S. No. 681; west, T.S. No. 673.	SQ. FT. 1,933

No. 1432.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 144 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane in Bucha Chetty street in the Chittoor municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Chittoor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Chittoor and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, No. 71 Chittoor village.			
Village site poramboke, S. No. 3/6.	Gollu Kalagiruvappa Nayudu ..	North and east, chavidy of Balagiruvappa Nayudu, south, house No. 12; west, house No. 15.	SQ. FT. 144

No. 1433.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·48 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in the Sirkalikuntam Union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Srivaikuntam taluk, Sirkalikuntam village.			
			ACRS.
Govt., dry, No 143-2.	Sri Vijayanarayanaperumal Koil, Tiruchendur.	North, No. 143-1; east, No. 143-3; south, Nos. 143-3 and 143-4; west, No 147-2.	0·48

No. 1434.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·90 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an elementary school at Mentada; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gajapatinagram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gajapatinagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Gajapatinagram taluk, Mentada village.			
			ACRS.
Zamindari, dry, site occupied by police huts, dry, S. No. 251	Trustee Vizianagram estate ..	North, S. No. 253; east, S. Nos. 251 and 253; south, S. No. 251; west, Rs. 242	0·90

No. 1435.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a garden and compound to the Board Elementary School at Tamballapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madanapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Tamballapalli village.			
			ACRS.
Eyotwara, dry, S. No. 1042-2.	T. N. Ramachandra Reddi ..	North, S. No 321; east S. No. 353; south, S. No. 360 H 1 B, west, S. No 1040-1.	0·02
Enfranchised, Reddi inam, dry, S. No. 360½ E-1 B	Do. do.	North, S Nos. 321 and 1042-2; east, S. No 353 south and west, S. No. 360 E-1 A	0·04
		Total ..	0·06

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government

(Medical.)

RETURN TO DUTY.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

No. 99.—Major Alexander Chalmers, I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, December 23, 1917.

No. 231 *P.*—In modification of notification No. 206-P., published on pages 555-570 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1917, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur	Anantapur	Anantapur.	Bellary—*contd.*	Adoni—*contd.*	Kothkallu.
	Gooty	Amidala.			Madduru.
		Chennepalli.			Mannahalli.
		Chikalagurki.			Myakadem.
		China Hotura.			Nagandlamahalli.
		China Muddura.			Parvataparam.
		Donnikallu.			Peddagonahala.
		Gadekallu.			Sagura.
		Gooty.			Tevi.
		Gulapalyam.			Yammiganura.
		Gautakal.		Alur ..	Whole taluk.
		Havalgi.		Kellary .	Whole taluk.
		Indravati.		Kudagalli ..	Hirehadagalli.
		Kadadarubanhi.		Harpana-halli.	Aladahalli.
		Kanalapadu.			Chiratahalli.
		Kankamukkala.			Hagalmara.
		Kasapuram.			Madihalli.
		Konasendla.			Siralinganahalli.
		Malapuram.		Hospet ..	Amaravati.
		Narumala.			Arsikalli.
		Nimbakalla.			Anantasanagadi.
		Patturu.			Bukapuram
		Pamidi.			Eyin Taddigeri.
		Pelini.			Daraji.
		Rayampalli.			Gadiganuru.
		Reddamakulapalli.			Garaga.
		Tatrakallu.			Gollurahalli.
		Undabanda.			Hospet.
		Uravakonda.			Kanalgurasu.
		Vajrakarura.			Kampli.
		Vempamadugu.			Kendrayakanahalli
		Vidapanakallu.			Malapanasanagadi.
	Hindupur	Surakulam.			Nagalapuram.
	Kalyandrug	Avalakota.			Nagenahalli.
		Belugoppa.			Pamulyakanahalli.
		Erragodi.			Tornagallu.
		Gangavaram.			Yesabanahalli.
		Kambadur.		Kudligi ..	Amalapuram.
		Sirpi.			Cheranura.
	Madakasira	Madakasira (town).			Chowdapuram.
		Yerrabommanahalli			Dasampura.
	Penukonda ..	Kotaganahalagara.			Ho-akuri.
	Tadpatri ..	Yadiki.			Kalapur.
Arcot, North	Polur ..	Polur.			kudligi.
		Pudupalayam.			Mangapuram.
		Tarnur.			Merabe.
	Tiruppattur	Palanamkuppam.			Rampuram.
		Vanyambadi (old)			Sivapuram.
	Walajapet .	Shalinghar.			Upperagutta.
Bellary ..	Adoni ...	Adoni.		Rayadrug ..	Bommakallu.
		Basapuram			Bidarikonta
		Dhanapuram.			Bollanagudda.
		Jagalahalla.			Bommanahalu.
		Jaratalam.			Garadachedu.
		Konigi.			Gorladagada.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Bellary—cont.	Sandur State	Hanakanahalu.	Coimbatore—cont.	Coimbatore—cont.	Tennumpalliar.
		Hanumapuram.			Tudiyalur.
		Honnur.			Vellakkinar.
		Malyam.			Virapandi.
		Mianahalli.		Erode ..	Perundurai.
		Nagalapuram.		Gopichetti-palaiyam.	Mallankuli.
		Palakartha.			
	Hayadrug—cont.	Rakatla		Kollegal ..	Ballur.
		Siddrampuram.			Danagere.
		Sollapuram.			Sakagur.
		Somlapuram.			Settagalam.
		Tambigauru.			Tagaraperam.
		Untakallu.		Palladam ..	Kannampalaiyam.
		Vyasapuram.			Malappur.
		Yelanji.			Mallampatti.
	Sandur ..	Sandur.			Oddarpalaiyam.
	Siruguppa ..	Ayasauru.			Pankkampatti.
		Baladaru.	Kanara, South.	Mangalore.	Bantwal.
		Hagalura.			Mangalore.
		Hallyanam		Dharwar ..	Pyapali.
		Itkahalu.			Ballappala.
		Nadanga.			Bangavaguru.
		Nagarahalu			Billekallu.
		Santhikudlura.			Buruvalu.
		Sidaragadda.			Chakkaralla.
		Siddarampuram.			Chennampalli.
		Sungeri.			Channa Halli.
		Siragappa.			Dewanabanda.
		Upparahalu.			Devanakonda.
		Upparahosahalli.			Gangihalla.
		Yelavalli.			Honura.
Chittoor ..	Palmaner ..	Barreddipalli.			Iyrunbanda
		Patrapalli.			Jonnagiri.
	Punganuru .	Kalapatla.			Jutanra.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi	Chikkadasampalaiyam.			Kappatralla.
		Karuvandar	Karnool ..	Pattikonda	Karumanchi
		Kunattur.			Maddikera.
		The portion of the third ward in Coimbatore town comprised within the following boundaries:— North, Kumati street including northern row and the Kalli Chetti lane, east, Oppanakkara street and the Mahalingaswami Temple of South Uikkadam; west, Ramayya Gavundan street and Bazaar road, south Thoraiyar street.			Maddikera Agrahara.
					Nallashelimala
					Nallakadoddi
					Palakurti.
					Peddahulla.
					Pedda Pendekallu.
					Peravali.
					Pattikonda.
					Panchakrayalamada.
					Rathna.
					Tunekallu.
					Taggali.
					Yetavali.
		The portion of Coimbatore town comprised within the following boundaries:— North Raja street, east, Posh Bazar street; south, Big Bazar street; west, Oppanakkara street.		Kurnool ..	Gudaza.
					Kurnba Nagalapuram
					Madamalakuri.
	Coimbatore		Madura ..	Palni ..	Bodavarpatti.
					Devathur.
		Kalakat'hapuram included in Coimbatore town.	Malabar ..	Palghat	Palghat.
					Eitapar.
					Ingalaparam.
				Attur ..	Kallakipatti.
		Ganapati.			Kalpaganur.
		Kiranattam.			Lalligam.
		Kondayampalayam			Adamankotta.
		Kuniyamuttur			Ammayaram
		Karchchi.			Dharmapuri.
		Madampatti.			Hale Dharmapuri.
		Nanikkanpalaiyam			Nallampalli.
		Perur Settipalaiyam	Salem ..	Dharmapuri	Onnappanvandanahalli.
		Ottakkalmandapam			Papanayakkanahalli
		Pudur Samakkulam			Sigarahalli.
		Suvripalaiyam.			Virapakshapuram.
		Senganur.			Adatasapalli.
		Singanallur.		Hosur ..	Bagalur.
		Sowripalayam.			Begepalli.
		Tenkarai.			

I.—*In the Madras Presidency*—*contd.*

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Salem—*contd.*	Hosur—*contd.*	Bolattur. Bodichipalli. Chinnuladoddi. Denkanikota. Ettakodi. Kelamangalam. Kottamangu. Mallasandram. Marasandram. Mutagondapalli. Mugalapalli. Seenamavu. Singasadanapalli. Tali.	Salem—*contd.*	Omalur .. Uttangarai .. Salem ..	Ponnarkudal. Kadayampatti. Blocks 3 to 7 and 10 of survey division No. 8 and blocks 8 to 11, 13, 25 and 26 of survey division No. 7 in Salem Town.
			Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	Pethapeta in the Chengalrapeta ward of the Vizagapatam municipality.

II.—*Outside the Madras Presidency.*

Presidency or Province.	Selected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Selected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay—*contd.*	5. *Political Charges*—*contd.* States and Agencies—*contd.* Mangrol Port. Porbandar Port. Satara Agency. Surat Agency.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmedabad. Broach. Kaira. Surat. Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Ahmedabad. Bombay. Broach. Kalyan. Surat. 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. East Khandesh. West Khandesh. (b) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. (b) Town and port— Ratnagiri. Vengurla. 4. *Sind*— (a) Town and port— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Bhavnagar Pars. Bhor State. Bijapur Agency. Cutch State. Jam Port. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Mahi Kantha Agency. Mahuva Port.	III. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Hazaribagh. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Palamau. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Darbhanga. Gaya.
		IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Attock. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gujranwala. Jhelum. Jullundur. Lahore. Ludhiana. Montgomery. Rawalpindi. Shapur. Sialkot. (b) Towns— Lahore. Lahore Cantonment. (c) States— Nabha State. Patiala.
		V. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Rangoon. Meiktila. Minbu. Myingyan. Prome. Sagaing. Thayawaddy. Toungoo. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.

II—Outside the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Khari Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Aligarh. Allahabad Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Gorakhpur. Lucknow. Mirzapur.
VII. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Buldana. Chanda. Chhindwara. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla.
VII. The Central Provinces—*cont.*	(c) Districts—*cont.* Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Saugor Cantonment.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	The whole province.
IX. Central India	(a) States— Bhopal. Dhar. Gwalior. Indore. Jaora. Panna. Sailana. (b) Towns— Dewas. Indore City. Indore Residency Bazaars. Mhow Cantonment. Neemuch Cantonment. Piploda. Ratlam. Sehora Cantonment.
X. Rajputana.	(a) District— Ajmer. (b) States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Deoli. Jaipur. Jhalwar. Kishangarh. Kotah. Kushalgar. Marwar (Jodhpur). Mewar. Partabgarh. Shahpura. Sirohi. Tonk. (c) Towns— Ajmer. Jaipur.
XI. Kashmir.	Jammu Province.

C.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Karumadai.	Mangalore.	Dharmapuri †	Palghat
Kulamangalam.	Singanallur.	Polur.	Olavakot.
Perundurai.	Mettupalayam. †	Tudiyalur.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Adoni.	Patchur. *	Obilapuram.	Basin Bridge †	Papinayakanhalli.
Arpari.	Bellary.	Hospet.	Sholinghur.	Uttoji.
Bantanahal.	Bellary Cantonment.	Gulapalayam.	Tirumgalin.	Malagavalli.
Gootakal.	Virapur.	Pulakurthi.	Nagaram.	Pavidi.
Kaocheris.	Hagari.	Bairanhal.	Tuggali.	Anantapur.
Timmamahoris.	Gooty.	Somalapuram.	Kengri.	Kallatu.
Kuppam. *	Madakasira.	Kodatur.	Rayalcheruvu.	Dhone.

* *N.B.*—Notification papers should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Mysore State who alight there.

† Notification papers should be issued at Basin Bridge only to passengers coming from infected areas without the papers.

C.—Road Frontier Notification Stations.

Bandari.	Gandrajupalli.	Cheralabavalu (hamlet of Vempalle).
Hosur.	Pitrapalli.	
Tappakkada.		

D.—Railway Frontier Inspection Stations.

Hospet.	Bezwada.	Jalarpet.
Rayehur.	Hindupur.	

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

No. 212-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Adinamamalai in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of the North Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the North Arcot and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kumbhabhishekam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 19th to 27th January 1918, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Kalamangalam, Dharmapuri and Pelur on the South Indian Railway, for the station of Tiruvannamalai on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 213-P.—Whereas there is plague at Karaimadai, in the Avanashi taluk of the Coimbatore district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimage to the ensuing Car festival of Sri Ranganathaswami at Karaimadai from the 16th to 26th February 1918, inclusive, and also the holding of the usual cattle fair in connection with the said festival and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mettupalayam, Pernaikanur, Tudiyalur and Singanallur on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Periyanaikenpalaiyam, Karaimadai and Mettupalayam on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, December 21, 1917.

No. 214-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kulagumalai village in the Kovilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore and Madura districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Taipusam festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 14th January to 7th February 1918, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under rule 34 of the revised election rules M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Garu has been duly elected as councillor in the Bellary municipality, Bellary district.

Bellary Collector's Office,
19th December 1917.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mir Hussain Ali Sahib Bahadur, Zamindar of Venkatapuram, has been duly elected as a member of the Saidapet Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
21st December 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Akula Seshagiri Rao Naynda Garu of Bantumilli has been duly elected as a member of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the district of Godavari.

Godavari Collector's Office,
8th December 1917.

P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R.Ry. B. Pulla Reddi Garu of Bethamcherla has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk board of Dhone in the district of Kurnool for Dhone Circle.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
18th December 1917.

H. G. STOKES,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Allu Ramayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Madura municipality in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
20th December 1917.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Dodla Venkatasami Reddi Garu and M.R.Ry. Mettukur Subba Reddi Garu have been duly appointed by election as members of the Kavali Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Nellore Collector's Office,
8th December 1917.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. K. Venkatasubba Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, village munsif, Baltaki, Gudalur taluk, has been elected as a member of the Saukari Taluk Board.

Salem Collector's Office,
23rd December 1917.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Srivaikuntam Tiruppa Mudaliyar Ponnambalanada Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tuticorin in the Tinnevelly district.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
21th December 1917.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Arumuganeri Palavesamuthu Nadar Sivasubrahmanya Nadar Avargal has been duly elected to be a member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board in the district of Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
19th December 1917.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Ranji Chidambaram Pillai Muttukumaraswamy Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board in the district of Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
20th December 1917.

I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under rule 36 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Avalasomayajula Lakshmanarayana Pantulu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Vizianagram Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
14th December 1917.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.Rv. Tatikonda Lakshmanarasimham Pantulu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Vizagapatam Taluk Board by the electoral circle No. 2 (Kasuty Circle).

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
20th December 1917

H. A. B. VERNON,
Asstg. Collector.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 373, dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. M. T. Venkata Acharlyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Conjeevaram Range, to be a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
17th December 1917.

Under the powers delegated to him by G. O. No. 373 L., dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Dunala Kanda Ramayya Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board, vice M.R.Ry. U. N. Srinivasa Sastriyar Avargal whose term has expired.

Under the powers delegated to him by G.O. No. 373 L., dated 30th March 1909, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to reappoint M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Garasala Avulayya Nayudu Garu, to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
20th December 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vellore Narayanaswami Tiruvengada Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Chandragiri Taluk Board in the district of Chittoor.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
18th December 1917.

The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Vethanayagam Manuel David Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Chandragiri Taluk Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
22nd December 1917.

A. GALLETTI,
President.

The President, District Board of Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry Muhammad Aumatulla Khan Sahib, B A., Deputy Tahsildar, Cocanada, to be a member of the Cocanada Taluk Board.

Godavari District Board's Office,
18th December 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Motay Ramayya Nayudu Garu has been appointed, by election, a member of the Godavari District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

Godavari District Board's Office,
20th December 1917. D. SESHAGIRI RAO,
President.

The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the following gentlemen as members of the Ongole Taluk Board :—

(i) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Desiraju Krishnayya Pantulu Garu of Sapatla.
(ii) M.R.Ry. Duvvbhakhtuni Sostramayya Garu of Chebrolu.
(iii) Muhammad Khaja Sahib Bahadur of Vetapalem.

Guntur District Board's Office,
14th December 1917. E. A. DAVIS,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints Mr. Isaiah Sundaram Pater, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Markapur Range, as a member of the Markapur Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
10th December 1917

Under the powers delegated to him under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints the following gentlemen to be members of the Kurnool Taluk Board :—

(1) M.R.Ry. B. V. Narayana Rao Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool.
(2) K. M. D. Muhammad Sultan Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar, Kurnool.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
11th December 1917. H. G. STOKES,
President

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. L. Kalyanarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., and S. K. Abdul Cadir Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
17th December 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Ahbab Hussain Rawuttar, Sahib Bahadur and M R Ry M. S Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the Melur Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
22nd December 1917. G. F. PADDISON,
President,

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints P. M Syed Alavi Bin Ali Hamed Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur of Quilandy to be a member of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
22nd December 1917. F. B. EVANS,
President.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 373 L, dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.R.Ry Pichai Ayyar Rajarama Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Mayavaram, to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
21st December 1917. J. R. RUGGINS,
President,

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1917.

No. 143.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to recommend Mr. Lionel Christopher Hodgson, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University with effect from the 24th December 1917.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1917.

No. 139.—Subject to there being places available at the institute, the Government propose to award not more than three scholarships, of the value of Rs. 30 each per mensem, tenable by natives of this Presidency at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, for a period of four years commencing on the second Monday in June 1918 for the study either of Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry, or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships should submit their applications to the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 1st February 1918. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended.

2. Candidates should be either Graduates in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent of father or guardian to proceed to Bombay, of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of life and study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

3. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on the completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

4. The scholarships will be disbursed through the Principal of the Bombay Institute. In case the Principal reports adversely about any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be stopped

5. The calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute may be consulted by intending candidates at the office of the Department of Industries or on application to the undersigned.

6. The Officer in charge of the Department of Industries will consider the applications received and submit them to Government, with such recommendations as he may see fit to make, not later than the 15th February 1918.

APPENDIX.

APPLICATION FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

[To be in the candidate's handwriting.]

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,
Madras.

Sir,

I request that I may be considered a candidate for a scholarship at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. I am desirous of taking the course in_____*, or, if I cannot secure admission to that, in_____†. The required particulars and a certificate that I am physically fit to undergo the course from a qualified medical practitioner are forwarded herewith

I am,
Sir,
Yours
(Signed)_____

*Date*_____191 .

Particulars.

1. Name_____
   Father's name_____
2. Age_____
3. Religion_____ Caste_____
4. Place of birth_____
5. School or college last attended_____
6. Highest standard studied_____
7. Languages known_____
8. Present occupation_____
9. Name and address of father or guardian
   Name in full_____
   Address in full_____

I solemnly affirm that I possess the pecuniary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the institute on account of pecuniary difficulties.

_____
Applicant.

* Here enter one only of the following: Textile Manufacture, Technical and Applied Chemistry or Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

† Here enter the course which you would like to enter for in the event of your failure to secure admission to the one entered in the application.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1917.

No. 146.—In order to further the development of indigenous industries, the Government of India have instituted, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, a scheme of technical scholarships to provide natives of India, who are capable of taking advantage of it, with the means of studying the progress which has been made in industries and arts in the most advanced countries of the west. The scheme provides for the award of ten scholarships, and at least one of these will be available annually for each province.

Ordinarily the period for which these scholarships may be held is two years, but in special cases it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 sterling a year, exclusive of fees and travelling expenses, but if in any particular case the amount is found insufficient, the Government will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement. The scholarships are tenable in Great Britain and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, in a foreign country.

2. The scholarships are awarded for the promotion of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries. They are not intended for the study of agriculture or for studying civil engineering, geology, law, medicine forestry, or veterinary science, for which provision already exists in India, but may be awarded for the study of electrical or mechanical engineering. Since the

institution of these scholarships eleven scholarships have been allotted to Madras—one was given in 1908 for the study of the weaving industry, one in 1907 for the study of the leather industry, one in 1908 for the study of textile chemistry as applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fabrics, one in 1909 for the study of the chemistry of soap-making and the use of native oils, one in 1910 for the study of metallurgy, two during 1911, one for the study of weaving and one for the study of textile manufactures, one in 1912 for the study of electrical engineering, one in 1913 for the study of the leather goods industry, one in 1914 for the study of sizing and weaving, and one in 1915 for higher electrical engineering.

5. A State technical scholarship will be awarded in this Presidency during the year 1918 for the study of one of the subjects referred to above. Candidates desirous of prosecuting their study under this scheme should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 15th March 1918.

Applications will be considered only from persons who have already interested themselves practically in some industry and who are desirous of improving their knowledge of that industry by further training in Europe. Other things being equal, preference will be given to graduates. Applicants should specify in their applications—

(1) their age and educational qualifications,
(2) the industry which they propose to study,
(3) their connexion with the industry,
(4) the extent of their practical experience in it, and
(5) the proof, if any, of their mechanical aptitude or industrial bent of mind.

6. The holder of the scholarship will not be bound by any engagement to serve the Government on the completion of his course nor will the Government be bound to employ him. He must generally depend upon his own exertions to make his living on his return to India and must not ordinarily expect to be taken into Government service. In selecting candidates the Governor in Council will be guided by considerations of capacity, character and practical interest in the subject selected and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed, as well as the place in which it is to be prosecuted, will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. Other conditions under which the scholarships are held are—

(1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1858, viz., "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (i.e., of his father or guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;

(3) that his character is good;

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study that he will have to follow.

7. Selected scholars should in the first instance communicate with the Madras Students' Advisory Committee in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, etc., and they should, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the Secretary to the Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

8. State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

9. The following rules have been issued by the Government of India for the guidance of Indian Government scholars in the United Kingdom:—

(1) All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India and the Local Advisers* at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser* for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers* at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India at the India Office.

(3) Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India or through his local Adviser*, and must consult his Local Adviser* regularly in regard to his work. No course of study will be sanctioned which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

(4) Every scholar must, from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser* requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, or from any other authority under whom he is working, showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(5) Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination and there continue to devote himself to the said industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

* The Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Studies at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-collegiate Committee at Cambridge are the Local Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

(6) Every scholar will be required to keep a concise diary, to be submitted at the end of each term to his Local Adviser*, and to be forwarded through the Local Adviser* at the end of each academic year to the Secretary of State for transmission to India.

(7) Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, as far as possible, take form of practical work.

(8) Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees or travelling involved, should be sent in to the Local Adviser* six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

(9) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser* under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser* will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may indicate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official quarter day † will be paid to the Local Adviser*, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will, except in special cases, be at the rate of 150*l* a year.

(10) Every scholar is required to lodge with the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 15*l* for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

(11) Charges for University and college fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser*. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself.

(12) No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained previous sanction from the Secretary of state.

(13) The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct. It may also be extended for a third year or longer, if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training.

(14) On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second-class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser.* He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

* The Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Studies at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-collegiate Committee at Cambridge are the Local Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge respectively.

† NOTE.—The official quarter days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July, and the 1st of October.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R Ry. V. P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range and Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' schools, Southern circle (temporary), in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd October 1917, will be considered to have been extended by one day.

Madras, 10th December 1917.

APPOINTMENTS.

(1) M.E.Ry. S. Panchapagesa Sarma, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchengode range (temporary), to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lalgudi range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Probationary class vice M.E Ry. C. Gopala Ayyar on other duty or until further orders. To join expeditiously on relief by No. (2).

(2) M.E.Ry. D. P. Kuppanna Ayyangar, Acting Assistant Professor, Presidency College, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruchengode range (temporary), and sub. *pro tem.* in the fifth class (Rs. 100). To join expeditiously on relief from his present officiating appointment.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 18th December 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

Substitute the following *for* the existing rule 39 of the Madras Inspection Code :—

39. Officers will communicate with their subordinates in the memorandum form and will convey orders in the form of a request. Subordinates will address superior officers by letter and will "submit" letters, etc. While communications between officers of whatever grade where one is not under the orders of the other will, when necessary, be in the letter form and letters, etc., will be "forwarded" or "communicated," the endorsement form should be used, in preference to the letter form, between officers of whatever status whenever that can conveniently be done. Except under the stress of urgency, officers will not communicate directly with subordinates who are not under their orders.

Madras, 4th December 1917.

TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1918.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

1. Shakespeare : *A Midsummer Night's Dream.*
2. *Either*—

Charles Kingsley : *Heroes and the Wake* (Abridged edition for schools). (Macmillan & Co.)

Or

R. M. Ballantyne , *The Coral Island* (Blackie's Library of Famous Books edition).

3. Macaulay : *Essay on Clive*, edited by H. M Butler (Macmillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools)

Or

William Black : *Goldsmith* (English Men of Letters series)

NOTE :—Questions of a general, not a detailed, nature will be set on the prose works.

Latin.

Livy—*The Seven Kings of Rome* by G. H. Nall (Elementary Classics—Macmillan & Co.).

French.

Michaud.—*La Premiere Croisade* (Macmillan & Co.).

Tamil.

Manthravathai (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Telugu.

The King's Tale (Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Seventh Standard Reader by Marsden (omitting the poetry). (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Seventh Urdu Reader, pp 1 to 111, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

History.

Special periods in English and Indian History—

English History	..	From 1487 A.D. to 1714 A.D.
Indian History	..	„ 1526 A.D. to 1748 A.D.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

1. Longer Narrative Poems (19th Century), edited for schools by G. G Loane.

Morte D'Arthur and *Stories and Ballads*—

(Macmillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools.)

2. Nos. 1 or 2 and 3 or 4 of the following prose works, on which questions of a general, not a detailed, nature will be set :—

(1) *Black Dwarf* by Scott (Victoria Edition, A. & C. Black).
(2) *The White Company* by Conan Doyle (School Edition, Longmans, Green & Co.).
(3) *Tales of Many Lands, Japan* (A. & C. Black).
(4) *A Book of Heroes* (Longmans' Continuous Story Readers, Senior Series).

Latin.

Caesar —*Invasion of Britain* by Welch and Duffield (Elementary Classics—Macmillan & Co.)

French.

Jotta S. Wolff.—*Les Francais d'autrefois* (Edward Arnold & Co.).

Tamil.

Hitlopadesa Stories, Part I (Macmillan & Co.)

Telugu.

Rama and Sita.—(Longmans' Indian Stories for School Reading, Grade I.)

Malayalam.

Fourth Standard Reader—by Marsden (omitting the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.)

Urdu.

Fourth Urdu Reader, Pages 1 to 86, 134 to 178 and 189 to 192 (Lahore Series. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

Madras, 20th December 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

B-3

SUB-ASSISTANTS AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS FOR 1918

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 25th and 26th April 1918 at the undermentioned centres :—

Centre.	Superintendent Assistant Inspector of Schools—	Centre.	Superintendent, Assistant Inspector of Schools—
1. Anantapur ..	Anantapur.	10. Madura	Madura
2. Bellary ..	Bellary.	11. Mangalore ..	South Kanara.
3. Berhampur ..	Ganjam.	12. Nellore	Nellore.
4. Calicut ..	Malabar.	13. Rajahmundry ..	Godavari.
5. Chittoor ..	Chittoor.	14. Salem	Salem.
6. Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore.	15. Tanjore	Tanjore
7. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah.	16 Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly.
8. Guntur ..	Guntur.	17. Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam.
9. Madras ..	Chingleput.		

2. The tests will be held in the Government Training Schools for Masters in all the centres except Madras, Cuddapah and Madura where they will be conducted in the building noted against each :—

Madras	.. ..	Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road.
Cuddapah	.. ..	Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
Madura	.. ..	Native College, Madura.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 14th December 1917.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1918.

NOTICE REGARDING PERMISSION TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates for the ensuing Technical Examinations to be held in April next *are not required* to obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner to apply for admission to the examinations :—

I. For the Elementary Grade—

(1) Candidates who have studied up to the Seventh Standard of an elementary school and qualified for an Elementary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Lower Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but are reading in the Fourth or any higher form in a *recognised* high school, or who have completed, as pupils or otherwise, the course of instruction prescribed for the Third or any higher form; *provided* that, in the former case, they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* to the effect that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth Form from the headmaster of the school to which they belong, and in the latter case, a certificate* from the head of a *recognised* college or high school or from an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector to the effect that their qualifications are up to or above the Third Form Standard. In the case of candidates, however, who having completed the Third Form course as pupils of a recognised Secondary School with the third as the highest form were found fit, after a careful examination, for promotion to the Fourth Form, a certificate* to that effect from the headmaster of the school concerned will be accepted.

II. For the Intermediate Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

[*N.B.*—Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified or passed the tests specified above should apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.]

IV. For any grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced—

(1) Employees under Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Mercantile Firms, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in any of the subjects included in the notification, *provided* they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but once appeared and failed in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were once permitted to come up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, *provided* that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their *applications for admission to the examination* the year in which they failed and the examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

(3) Pupils of a *recognized* Technical school or class, *provided*—

(a) they are certified by the head of the institution to which they belong to have completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and

(b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All *other* candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 15th January next in the annexed form, submitting along with such applications a certificate * from the head of a recognized college or high school, or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector as regards their general education attainments and another certificate * from a competent person to the effect that their knowledge of the particular technical subject taken up is up to the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. The applications should be made out clearly in English. No printed copies of the form are available.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examination.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Occupation or profession of applicant, or appointment held by him.
3. Age.
4. General Education Test passed, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.
5. Technical subjects (with grades) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.
6. Highest form of which applicant was pupil, and name of school. (1) (2) (3)
7. Technical subjects (with grade) for which permission is sought. (1) (2) (3)

	Subject.	Grade.

8. Address *in full*.

Station _____
Date _____

Signature of applicant.

(1) (*Form of certificate to be signed by the head of a recognized college or high school or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector.*)

I hereby certify that the general education attainments of the applicant are up to the standard of the _____ Form.

Station _____
Date _____

Signature _____

Designation (in full) _____

(2) (*Form of certificate to be signed by a competent person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of technical subjects and is accordingly by his knowledge and attainments competent.*)

I hereby certify that the knowledge possessed by the applicant of the technical subject specified in column 7 *supra* is up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.

Station _____
Date _____

Signature _____

(1) *Designation (in full)* _____

(2) *General and special qualifications, examinations passed, etc.* _____

* The certificates should be submitted in *original* and will under no circumstances be returned.

(By order),

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 18th December 1917.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

RULES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE SYNDICATE FOR THE ADMISSION OF HOLDERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES TO UNIVERSITY COURSES OF STUDY.

1. Admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study in the academic year 1918-19 and subsequent years shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and directions of the Syndicate herein contained.

2. Such holders only of completed secondary school-leaving certificates may be admitted to University courses of study, and will be registered as matriculates under Regulation 166 (a) as have been declared eligible for such admission by the Syndicate.

3. A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study will be published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and a copy of this list will be furnished to each Principal of an affiliated college. In no circumstances may any certificate-holder not included in one of these lists be admitted to an affiliated college other than a College for Women, nor will any such certificate-holder be entitled to registration as a matriculate under Regulation 166 (d) except as provided in paragraph 9 below.

4. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras those holders of certificates who qualify under either of the two following sets of rules will be included in the list of those declared eligible by the Syndicate for admission to University courses of study.

I

1. Secondary school-leaving certificate holders shall be eligible for admission to University courses of study whose marks in the Public Examination or whose marks after moderation are not less than the Presidency average in the Public Examination in each of the subjects in Group A (except Vernacular Composition and Translation in the case of school pupils who study a classical or a foreign language under Group C and are therefore excused the study of the former subject under Group A) and in two of the subjects of Group C (one of which subjects being Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History), provided that the examination or moderated marks obtained are at least 5 above the Presidency average in English and also 5 above the Presidency average in one of the above-mentioned subjects in Group C.

2. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition *or* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English and the other subject taken together equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the one subject.

A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition *and* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English equal in number to twice the total number of marks by which he is deficient in the two other subjects.

3. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who obtains 5 marks above the Presidency average in one of the four selected subjects in Group C but who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in a second subject of that group shall be eligible for admission, provided that in the former subject he obtains excess marks equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the latter subject.

4. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain marks equal to the Presidency average in Vernacular Composition, or Elementary Mathematics, or in both, and also in a second subject of Group C may be declared eligible for admission, provided that he obtains excess marks as above both in the other subject or subjects in Group A and in the other subject of Group C.

II

1. Secondary school-leaving certificate-holders shall be eligible for admission to University courses of study whose marks in the Public Examination or whose marks after moderation are, at the total marks, not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Vernacular Composition and Translation (except in the case of school pupils who study a classical or a foreign language under Group C and are therefore excused the study of Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A), 35 per cent in Elementary Mathematics, 40 per cent in one subject of Group C (such subject being either Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History) and 35 per cent in any other subject of that group.

2. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in Vernacular Composition *or* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English and the other subject taken together equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the subject in which he fails.

A secondary school-leaving certificate holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in Vernacular Composition *and* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English equal in number to twice the total number of marks by which he is deficient in the two other subjects.

3. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who obtains 40 per cent of the marks in one of the four selected subjects in Group C but who fails to obtain 35 per cent of the marks in a second subject of that group shall be eligible for admission, provided that in the former subject he obtains excess marks equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the latter subject.

4. A secondary school leaving certificate-holder who fails to obtain 35 per cent of marks in Vernacular Composition, or Elementary Mathematics, or in both, and also in a second subject of Group C may be declared eligible for admission, provided that he obtains excess marks as above both in the other subject or subjects in Group A and in the other subject of Group C.

5. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of Native States in the territorial jurisdiction of the University similar standards for admission will be applied.

6. The moderation of the marks obtained by a holder of a secondary school-leaving certificate for the purpose of the above rules will be effected as follows :—

The individual mark gained by him for the last year at school in each subject will be multiplied by the average mark for the school at the Public Examination and the result divided by the average mark of his class for the last year at school. The figure thus obtained will be added to the individual mark gained by him at the Public Examination and the total will then be divided by two to obtain the final moderated mark.

7. Candidates for admission to colleges, who are holders of certificates completed prior to 1917, must submit their certificates to the office for inspection not later than the 30th April. Every such certificate will be judged according to the rules in force for certificates completed in the year in which it is submitted for inspection except that in the case of certificates completed prior to 1917 the best performance in each subject in any year will be taken into consideration.

8. Any candidate for admission to University courses of study who in any year fails to qualify by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination will be required to undergo a supplementary course at school in all the subjects of Group A and in two subjects of Group C. He must again appear at the final examination in a future year and his eligibility for admission will subsequently be determined as if he had then appeared for the examination for the first time.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules the Principals of Colleges for Women will be permitted to make admissions at their discretion of female holders of secondary school-leaving certificates whether or not the names of such holders of certificates are included in the published list of certificate-holders eligible for admission to University courses of study. Certificate-holders so admitted to Colleges for Women will be registered as matriculates under Regulation 1ad (c).

10 The lists published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will contain the names of all certificate-holders found to be eligible for admission to University courses of study in affiliated colleges, other than Colleges for Women, under the rules and directions issued by the Syndicate. It is, however, to be clearly understood that inclusion in the list confers on a certificate-holder the right of admission to any affiliated college. The Principals of Colleges are at perfect liberty to restrict admission to such applicants as they may select and are moreover required strictly to confine admission to such eligible certificate-holders as, judged by their certificate, may be expected to profit by the particular courses of study upon which they propose to enter in the college selected.

Senate House, 4th December 1917.

COURSE OF SPECIAL LECTURES.

A course of six special lectures on the Beginnings of the South Indian History will be delivered by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archæology in the Senate House on Mondays and Fridays commencing from Friday the 18th January 1918, at 5-30 p.m. each day.

The lectures will be open (1) to students of the University taking the B.A. Honours courses and the B.A. (Pass) courses in Groups (v) and (vi)—Dravidian Languages, recommended by the Principals of their respective colleges, (2) to graduates of the University and (3) to the general public.

Admission to the lectures will be by tickets only. Applications for tickets should be made to the Registrar, University of Madras. The Principals of colleges are requested to forward a list of eligible students recommended for admission to the lectures. Graduates should state their degree in their application.

Senate House, 10th December 1917.

B.A (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

BRANCH VII—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

It is hereby notified that the following modifications in the Old and Middle English Sections of the Honours course in Branch vii—English Language and Literature published at page 443 of Vol. I of the Calendar, 1917, will come into force for the examination of 1918 :—

(1) *For* Beowulf, lines 1—1251 *read* Beowulf, lines 1252—2200.

(2) To the selections from Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, eighth edition, *add* XXI.

(3) *After* "Middle English Reader, Emerson" *read*
Part I-A—i and ii; B—i, vi, viii, and ix.
Part II-A—i and vi; B—i, ii, iii, iv, and vii; C—i and iii

(4) *After* "Green knight" for lines 1—1125 *read* lines 1625 to the end.

(By order)

Senate House, 20th December 1917. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1918.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from European and Eurasian students of the male sex domiciled in the Madras Presidency who desire to be nominated for the State scholarship of £200 per annum tenable at a University in the United Kingdom. The scholarship will be raised from £200 to £250 per annum if the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

2. Candidates should have completed 16 years of age and should not have completed 21 years of age on 31st March 1918; they should have attended a recognised school or college in India during the years 1916 and 1917 and should have passed the High School Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in India or the degree examination of an Indian University.

3. Applications should be made in the subjoined form on the candidate's own hand writing, and should reach the Inspector's office not later than 31st January 1918. In the case of a candidate who is out of India, his parent or guardian may submit the application.

4. Each application should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability. (If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted.)

5. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's parentage and family circumstances.

6. Before a male state scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses.

7. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State Scholarship for Europeans and Eurasians to be awarded in 1918.

1. Name of applicant (in full).
2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).
3. Whether European or Eurasian.
4. Name of father or guardian.
5. Place of residence of father or guardian.
6. Occupation of father or guardian.
7. Monthly salary of father or guardian.
8. Whether the application is accompanied by—
   (a) a birth certificate,
   (b) a health certificate.

9. List of testimonials of character and capacity submitted.
10. High school course of candidate (names of institutions attended, classes in which studied, and years, optional subjects taken up).
11. College course of candidate (names of institutions attended, classes in which studied and years, optional subjects taken up).
12. Public examinations passed with class and year.
13. Particulars of any distinction obtained (scholarship, prizes, etc.).
14. British University which candidate proposes to enter.
15. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Postal address _____ (Signature) _____
Candidate.
Date _____

I certify that _____ was a pupil in _____ during the School years 1916 and 1917.

Station _____ (Signature) _____
Principal (Headmaster).
Date _____

Madras, 17th December 1917. M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

TRAINING SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION UNDER THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, CHAP. XI, FIFTH EDITION.

With reference to the notification dated 13th November 1917 published on pages 810 and 811 and pages 818 and 819 of the two issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1917 and 27th November 1917, respectively, it is hereby notified that "Nature study" will include the study of Plant and Animal life only, as defined by the syllabuses found in the current edition of the Scheme of Work in Training Schools

Madras, 14th December 1917. M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

EXAMINATIONS, 1918.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1918.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 7th January 1918 and the following days:—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1918.			
Monday, 7th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual Volume I	Test B I—Salt.
Tuesday, 8th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-II—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-III—Salt
Wednesday, 9th January	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-I—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-II—Engineering.
Thursday, 10th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-III—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Estimating	Do
Friday, 11th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-I—Customs.
Tuesday, 15th January	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-II—Customs.
Wednesday, 16th January	12 noon	Languages	Test E—Linguistic.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 10th December 1917.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in January next has been arranged to be held on the 11th January 1918 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 20th December 1917. J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the ensuing examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Madras in January 1918 will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 7th January 1918 and following days.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 26th December 1917. J. W. GREATOREX,
Secretary.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a Drawing Master and Assistant Clerk for the Government College, Mangalore, from 11th January 1918 Salary Rs 20–1–25. The post is now vacant and is likely to fall permanently vacant Apply to the undersigned stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials and specimen of handwriting.

Government College, Mangalore,
16th December 1917.

N. R. KRISHNAMMA,
Acting Principal.

WANTED a temporary Demonstrator on Rs 50 per mensem for the Physics Laboratory, Government College, Kumbakonam, till and including 5th April 1918. Applicants must have passed the B.A. Degree examination (New regulations) in Branch II-A. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 6th January 1918 There is a probability of the selected candidate being continued in service from the re opening of the College after the summer vacation of 1918 till closing of the College for the summer vacation of 1919.

Government College, Kumbakonam,
19th December 1917.

R. M. STATHAM,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS from trained certificated Muhammadan teachers are invited for the post of the Headmaster, Board Muhammadan School, Sankarampandal, on Rs 18 under the Mayaveram Taluk Board.

Mayaveram Taluk Board's Office,
30th November 1917

S. A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
President.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3–8–0 a copy.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 90) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin at Rs 2 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs. 2 should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 s.)

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo. As. 12. (1 s. 6 p.)

GODS AND GODDESSES. South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1916. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt, Rs. 5–8–0 or 8s. 3d. (9 sh.)

HAMPI RUINS. Illustrated and described by A. H. LONGHURST. Re. 1 or 4s. 6d. (5 sh.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM SCHOOLS, 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Anas 4 (6 p.)

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo, stitched. As. 4 (1 s.)

EXAMINATIONS—ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SECTION EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 31st March 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4 (1 s.).

MADRAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 52.] MADRAS, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1917. [Price, 5 annas.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

No. 81. *Leave.*—M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Krishna Josier Subba Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Sattur, is granted privilege leave, under articles 271 and 272 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six days from the 17th December 1917, the first five days of the leave being on full salary and the last on half salary. He is also permitted to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
18th December 1917.

No. 82. *Cancellation of Transfers.*—The transfers of Messrs. B. Subba Rao, District Munsif of Karur and K. Purushottam Pantulu, District Munsif of Amalapuram, ordered in High Court notification No. 39, dated the 8th October 1917, published at page 1614, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th October 1917, are hereby cancelled.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
20th December 1917.

No. 83. *Leave.*—M.R.Ry. Nilameghata Srinivasa Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, District Munsif of Mannargudi, is granted privilege leave on half salary under articles 242 and 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six days from the 17th December 1917. He is also permitted to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
21st December 1917.

No. 84. *Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Pashamavanari Sundaram Ayyar Sitarama Ayyar Avargal, on relief as Temporary Subordinate Judge of the Sub-Court at Cuddalore, is posted to the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Tiruvalur

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
26th December 1917.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

No. 85 Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Pandi Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., first grade pleader, Chittoor, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Bellary. To join on the 3rd January 1918.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
22nd December 1917.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. E. K. Krishnan, District Forest Officer, North Vellore, is granted privilege leave for one week from 3rd January 1918 and is permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 19th December 1917.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Ayyar Muthuswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, fourth grade, sub *pro tem.* and Second Assistant, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month from 3rd January 1918 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 17th December 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Appointments.—(1) M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopal Nayudu, Ranger, second grade, is transferred from South Arcot district to North Salem division for the charge of Dharmapuri range.

(2) Mr. B. R. Salisbury, Ranger, third grade, is, on relief by *No.* (1), appointed as Instructor, Vernacular Training School, to be held in South Vellore division.

Trichinopoly, 18th December 1917.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotions.—

(With effect from 1st November 1917, vice M.R.Ry. N. Ganapathi Pillai, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. N. Venkatadri Nayuda, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. O. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary rank.

M.R.Ry. T. G. Narayanaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 1st November 1917, against an existing vacancy.)

M.R.Ry. Matha Ayyar Gopala Ayyar, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 22nd November 1917, vice M.R.Ry. C. Kameswara Rao, Overseer, first grade, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R.Ry. T. S. Muthuswami Sastri, Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

Madras, 20th December 1917.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. D. Venkataratna Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from the College of Engineering, Madras, to the I Circle. To proceed on relief from the College.

2. M.R.Ry. Y. Harinarayana, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, from the I Circle, to the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment as Assistant Instructor. To join the College on the 5th January 1918.

3. M.R.Ry. E. Venkatarama Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, from the College of Engineering, Madras, to the III Circle. To proceed on relief from the College.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. Krishnan Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, who was employed on the ranging operation in Mysore, from the IV Circle to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with effect from 8th December 1917.

2. Dawood Badshaw Sahib, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the VII Circle. To join on relief in the Irrigation office.

Madras, 22nd December 1917.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W.D.

Extension of Leave.—The one month's privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. M. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, Ganjam division, and notified on page 1826, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1917, is hereby extended by two months.

The one and a half months' privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. V. S. Swaminatha Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, in charge of Kalingia Ghat subdivision, Ganjam division, and notified on page 1467, Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th September 1917, is hereby extended by one week.

Waltair, 18th December 1917.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. P. Narayanaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Koraput division to the Godavari Conservancy division.

2. M.R.Ry. V. Rama Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, from the Godavari Conservancy division to the Koraput division.

Waltair, 22nd December 1917.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.S.Ry. M. Gunapathi Ayyar Arungal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 14th December 1917 or date of relief.

Bezwada, 20th December 1917.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. P. K. Gopalaratnam Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, transferred from the II Circle in the Chief Engineer's No. 7859-C, dated 13th December 1917, is re-posted to the West Coast division.

Coimbatore, 18th December 1917.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Leave.—Under articles 271 and 279 (a) of Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month in continuation of Christmas holidays (thirteen days on full pay and the balance on half pay) is sanctioned to Conductor P. H. England, Sub-Engineer, third grade, temporary rank.

Leave.—Under articles 242 (a) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from 3rd January 1918 is sanctioned to Mr. F. A. Naughton, Assistant General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras. He is also permitted to prefix the Christmas holidays to the leave subject to the conditions of article 226, Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. P. L. Sankaranarayana Pillai, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, transferred to the V Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 7805-C., dated 11th December 1917, is posted to the South Presidency division.

Madras, 19th December 1917.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. Sundarasiva Rao, Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, transferred to the V Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 7903 C., dated 15th December 1917, is posted to the Nellore division.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. P. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two weeks with effect from 10th December 1917 or date of relief with permission to avail the Christmas holidays in addition.

Trichinopoly, 19th December 1917.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, Cauvery division, is granted privilege leave for one month in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. T. S. Arunachala Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, is transferred from the Vennar division to the Cauvery division.

Madras, 21st December 1917.

Re-posting.—Dawood Bagshaw Sahib, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to the Circle, in Chief Engineer's No. 8170 C., dated 22nd December 1917, is reposted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division of the Circle.

Madras, 27th December 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Rev. John Jennings Dingle Borlase, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, has been granted privilege leave for one month and three days from the 21st December 1917 or date of departure under article 282 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Bishop.)

Madras, 22nd December 1917.

L. E. COX,
Archdeacon of Madras and Bishop's Chaplain.

AGRICULTURE.

Extension of Leave.—The combined privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days and furlough for one year granted in this office R.O.C. No. 6143, dated 8th January 1917, to M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Ayyangar, Agricultural Demonstrator, is extended by nine months and one day.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 17th December 1917.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon M. L. Kamath, M.B., is granted privilege leave for six days from the 17th December 1917 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays.

Madras, 17th December 1917.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. C. Shankara Menon, L.M. & S., from Municipal Hospital, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot.

(By order)

C. A. F. PINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 19th December 1917.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2933. T. P. Payne. An improved agricultural system and machine.
2777 H. L. Lambert. Shoe or skate for electric railways.
2778. H. L. Lambert. Current closers for electric railways.
2746 O. Rapelli. An improved surgical or medical ampoule-syringe.
2818. T. A. Iyer. An improved process for coating iron with brass.
2681. G. Constantinesco and W. Haddon. Improvements in power driven reciprocating implements and means for driving the same.
3116. Mrs. M. A. Gould. Improvement in or relating to triple closure bottle stoppers.
3185. R. J. Bennett. An improved automatic auxiliary air valve and control device for internal combustion engines.
3207. L. Seshadri. Foot pump head.
3215. C. Ramanathan. Improvements in net-baskets for carrying onions and the like.
3216. A. E. Wesson. Level crossing lamp bracket.
3218. C. B. de Sibra. An improved combination of devices for teaching infants.
3256. Sayed Rahmatali and Abdul Gafoor. Improvements in camp cots.
3260. R. S. Hicks. Improvements in and relating to a process of separating wax scale from petroleum and apparatus therefor.
3262. W. M. Billinton. Improvements in axleboxes for railway, tramway and other like vehicles.
3267. Sayed Rahmatali and Abdul Gafoor. Improvements in portable chairs.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 29th December 1917.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD CALCUTTA.)

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SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

NOTICES.

In supersession of this office Proceedings Of C. No. 2529 of 1915 and 2480 of 1916, dated the 19th November 1915, it is hereby notified that the undersigned has appointed M.R.Ry. T. Ramasubadra Rau, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Cuddapah, as liquidator for the liquidated co-operative credit society Peddavadlu and Hasaparuru Nos. 712 and 710, respectively, in the Rayachoti taluk of the Cuddapah district, under section 42 (1) of the India Act II of 1912 in place of the Inspector M.R.Ry. M. Narasinga Rao.

It is hereby notified under rule XII (a) of the rules framed by Government under India Act II of 1912 that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has cancelled the registration of the Mangadu Co-operative Credit Society, No. 823 in the Walajo taluk of the North Arcot district, on the 3rd December 1917 under section 38 (1) of the Indio Act II of 1912, and has appointed M.R.Ry. A. Yedanbale Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Salem section, as liquidator for the said society under section 42 (1) of the said Act.

Madras, 12th December 1917. F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Under clause 2 of rule 4 of schedule III, rule 3 of schedule IV, rule 7 of schedule V and rule 3 of schedule VI appended to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George, and clause 2 of rule 3 of schedule XII appended to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, notice is hereby given that any objection to the entries in or omissions from the draft electoral rolls published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, same date, so far as they relate to this district, will be heard by the undersigned at 1 p.m. on the 26th of February 1918 at Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th December 1917. N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

Draft electoral rolls under schedules IV, V and VI to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George, have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th December 1917, and in the special supplement to the *Madras Chingleput District Gazette* for December 1917. All objections relating to entries in, or omissions from the rolls so far as they relate to Madras district, preferred on or before the 31st January 1918, will be heard by the undersigned at his office, North Beach road, Madras at 12 noon on the 26th February 1918.

Draft electoral rolls under schedules VI and XII to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th December 1917, and in the special supplement to the *Madras Chingleput District Gazette* for December 1917. All objections relating to entries in, or omissions from the rolls so far as they relate to the Madras district, preferred on or before the 31st January 1918 will be heard by the undersigned at his office, North Beach Road, Madras at 12 noon on the 26th February 1918.

Madras Collector's Office,
17th December 1917. M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Draft electoral rolls under Provincial Schedules III, IV, V and VI and Imperial Schedules VI and XII of regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor of the Fort Saint George and of the Governor General in Council respectively, have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Kistna District Gazette*, dated 11th December 1917. All objections in respect of the entries in or omissions from the rolls, so far as they relate to the Kistna district that may be preferred on or before the prescribed date, i.e., 31st January 1918, will be heard by the undersigned at the Sub-Collector's office at Bezwada at 11 a.m. on 13 & February 1918.

Kistna Collector's Office,
Masulipatam, 15th December 1917. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that any objections which are received on or before the 31st January 1918 in respect of entries in or omissions from the draft electoral rolls so far as they relate to the Salem district under Imperial Schedules VI and XII and Provincial Schedules III to VI published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th December 1917, and the *Salem District Gazette*, dated 11th December 1917, will be heard by the Collector of Salem on Friday 15th February 1918 at 12 noon in his Collector's office.

Salem Collector's Office,
17th December 1917. E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1438 M., dated 6th August 1912, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fitters will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Nevan Walls, Madras, on the 11th and 12th February 1918 commencing at 8 a.m.

2 Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 15th January 1918, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be

drawn up in accordance with rule 3 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency for Water Works Fitters published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 15th January 1918, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows.

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fitters.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and as full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1912, pages 444 and 445.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
President, Board of Examiners,
and Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 7th December 1917.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 14th day of June 1917, a treasure consisting of silver coins and contained in a mud pot was found by Pappaboyan, Devaboyan and Pongiamma1 while the boyans were demolishing the northern wall of the house of Ramaya Goundan of Karattupalaiyam, hamlet of Panjai Palathalaya and that the below mentioned portion of it has been reserved.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 4th March 1918 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Description.	Number.	Value Rs. A. P.
Half rupee—British	1	0 8 0
Quarter rupee—British	18	5 12 0
Do —Muhammadan ..	5	
One-eighth rupee—British	21	2 12 0
Do. —Muhammadan ..	3	
Quarter anna piece	1	0 0 3
One pie	9	0 0 1
Total ..		9 0 4

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
3rd October 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about the 30th July 1917, treasure consisting of the undermentioned article was found by some people in a well known as Chaganti Timmaraja well in Geddanapalli in Peddapur taluk :—

A bronze idol of Sri Vara Gopalakrishna in a standing posture with one leg crossed against the other, with a flute in two hands and sanku and chakram in the other two. The whole body is coated with silver and the flute and the crown with gold. Weight of the idol is 782 tolas. Height is 16 inches—Approximate value Rs. 80.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Godavari at his office at Cocanada on 12th February 1918 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Godavari Collector's Office,
31st August 1917.

O. B. COTTERELL,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd February 1917 a gold rod weighing 4½ vizaganidai and valued at about Rs. 28-7-0 was found by Veeraya Nayakkan, son of Pasumpupa Nayakkan, of Nilakottai village, Nilakottai taluk, Madura district, in S. No. 181-5 of Malayagoundanpatti village, Nilakottai taluk, belonging to one Mariyamayagam Ammal. All persons claiming the said treasure or a part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madura at his office at Madura on the 15th March 1918 with a view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Madura Collector's Office,
16th October 1917.

G. F. PADDISON,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 22nd December 1917.

(D = Deaths; S = Seizures.)

—	Anantapur.		Bellary.		Chingleput.		Chittoor.		Coimbatore.		Cuddapah.		Ganjam.		Godavari.		Guntur.		Kistna.		Kurnool.		Madura.		Malabar.		Nellore.		Nilgiris.		North Arcot.		Ootacamund.		Rajahmundry.		Salem.		South Arcot.		South Kanara.		Tanjore.		Tinnevelly.		Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Cocanada.		Mandras Rural.		Pycarara Mills.		Hospitals.		Not Allocated Rural.		Total.	
	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	230	264	356	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	—	—	818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	52	—	2,393	2,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	198	—	5,566	6,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	1,863	—	12,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	1,205	10,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	—	—	8,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	—	—	3,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	992	—	5,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	34	—	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	10	—	1,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	888	—	12,007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	797	—	6,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	416	—	6,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	515	—	5,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	1,264	—	12,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to 22nd December 1917).	2,430	—	10,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.	10,918	11,235	96,000	88,010	328	337	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107	1,107

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 22nd December 1917.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 8th December 1917.						Reported during the week ending 15th December 1917.						Reported during the week ending 22nd December 1917.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	16	14	176	147	192	161	3	3	238	205	241	208	1	1	65	49	66	50
Bellary district	4	4	266	264	270	268	1	1	674	624	675	625	8	8	671	569	679	577
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddalore town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	5	4	105	36	110	40	1	—	180	—	181	—	2	—	313	55	315	75
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras Suburbs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	8	3	8	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Chittagong port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Arcot district	—	—	60	23	60	23	—	—	37	17	37	17	3	1	40	21	43	22
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town and Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddalore Port	—	—	13	13	13	13	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	13	13	13	13
Bombay State	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Total	30	18	1,456	1,153	1,486	1,171	25	15	1,347	1,033	1,372	1,048	15	6	1,077	803	1,092	809

Madras, 24th December 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and *Madras to wit.* General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 4th day of February ensuing the date hereof at Ten forty-five o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all person bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 20th day of December 1917.

W. A. BEARDSELL,
Sheriff of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following amendments of and additions to the Civil Rules of Practice, 1908, are published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the said amendments and additions as well as any objections to or suggestions regarding them which may be received from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 17th January 1918, namely —

Substitute the following for the existing rules 51 and 52 of the Civil Rules of Practice.

Production of records in the custody of a Court.

"51. (1) An application for the production of records in the custody of a court shall specify the particular documents required to be produced. Unless it is made to appear to the court that the production of the original documents is necessary, the party shall be required to obtain and file copies thereof and the original shall not be sent for. If the court dispenses with the affidavit mentioned in Order XIII, rule 10 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, it shall record in writing the reasons for so doing.

(2) Where a court finds it necessary to require the production of the records of another court, it shall address a letter of request as in form No. 14 to the presiding judge of that court.

Form No. 14.

Rule No. 51 (2)

Letter of request by one court to the presiding judge of another court for the production of records

To (Cause-title)

The Judge of the Court of

Whereas upon the application of the above-named plaintiff, appellant / defendant, respondent it has been made to appear to this court that a perusal of the undermentioned papers, now in your custody, is of material importance in the above suit / appeal / matter now before this court and it is found that the production of the original documents is necessary for the purpose of justice, you are hereby requested to cause the said papers to be produced in this court / or to transmit the said papers to this court on or before the day of

(Enter description of papers.)

(Signed)

Judge

Production of records in the custody of a public officer other than a court.

51A. (1) A summons for the production of records in the custody of a public officer other than a court shall be in form No. 14A and shall be addressed to the head of the department concerned and in the case of a summons to a District Registrar or a Sub-Registrar of Assurances it shall be addressed to the Registrar or Sub-Registrar in whose office or sub-office, as the case may be, the required records are kept. A summons for the production of revenue papers kept in any office in a district shall in all cases be directed to the Collector of the district.

(2) Every application for such summons shall be made by a verified petition setting out (i) the document or documents the production of which is required, (ii) the relevancy of the document or documents (iii) and, in cases where the production of a certified copy would answer the purpose, whether application was made to the proper officer for a certified copy or copies and the result of such application.

(3) No court shall issue such a summons unless it considers the production of the original necessary or is satisfied that the application for a certified copy has been duly made and has not been granted. The court shall in every case record its reasons in writing and shall require the applicant to deposit in court, before the summons is issued, to abide the order of the court, such sum as it may consider necessary to meet the estimated cost of making a copy of the document when produced.

(4) On production of the document in obedience to the summons, the court, unless it thinks it necessary to retain the original, shall direct a copy to be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall with all convenient speed return the original retaining the copy.

(5) Unless the court requires the production of the original, every such summons to a public officer shall state that he is at liberty to produce instead of the original a copy certified in manner prescribed by section 76 of the Evidence Act.

(6) Nothing in the above rules shall prevent a court of its own motion from issuing a summons for the production of public records or other documents in the custody of a public officer if it thinks it necessary for the ends of justice to do so. The court shall in every case record its reasons in writing.

Form No. 14-A.

Rule No. 51-A.

Summons for the production of public records and other documents in the possession of a public servant other than a Court.

To (Cause-title)

Whereas upon the application of the above-named plaintiff, appellant / defendant, respondent, it has been made to appear to this court that a perusal of the undermentioned papers, now in your custody, is of material importance in the above suit / appeal / matter now before this court and that the production of the original documents is necessary for the purpose of justice, or that the said applicant cannot obtain a duly authenticated copy of the same without unreasonable delay or expense, you are hereby requested to cause the said papers to be produced in this court / or to transmit the said papers to this court on or before the day of or to forward to this court a duly authenticated copy of the said documents

(Enter description of papers.)

(Signed)

Judge

52. Whenever an original document has been produced under rule 51 or rule 51-A supra, the court shall, unless it sees fit to proceed under Order XIII, rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, return it to the custody from which it was produced, without any application under the provisions of Order XIII, rule 7 (3) or rule 9 of the said code, for its return. The provisions of Act V of 1917 and the rules framed thereunder shall not apply to such a document until it has been returned to the court or the public officer by whom it was produced."

Return of original documents.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
5th December 1917.

The services of P. Somayya, a third-class amin of the Central Nazarat, District Court, Vizagapatam, having been dispensed with, with effect from 1st December 1917, for absenting himself from duty from 26th October 1916, he or any person or persons legally entitled to claim the Provident Fund of Rs. 143-1-11 standing to his credit are invited to apply to the undersigned on or before the 15th February 1918.

A. F. FORBES,
District Judge.

District Court, Vizagapatam,
11th December 1917.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras are hereby required to appear before the said Court and establish their claims thereto on or before the 31st January 1918, or that the sanction of the High Court will be obtained for crediting such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing.

Number of suit or petition.	Name of parties. Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.	Nature of the amount deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in deposit.
					1911.	Rs. a. p.
O.S. 358-1913.	Ethirajammal	E. C. Rajagopala Chetti and others.	Maintenance.	E. C. Rajagopala Chetti, first defendant.	16th Mar. ..	2 8 0
O.S. 115-12, Ex. 811-13.	The Administrator-General of Madras.	K. Varadarajulu Naycker.	Sale balance	G. Dalvoygaswami Pillai, purchaser.	2nd April. .	1 0 10
O.S. 202-11, Ex. 429-13.	Rangayya Chetti, surviving, 8th defendant, by Official Assignee.	Sahib Ram and Ram Rattan, plaintiffs.	Do.	H. Parthasarathi Pillai, purchaser.	8th do.	5 7 0
M.S.C. 14-02-1912, Ex. 51-1914.	B. Venkatachalamayya Raju.	G. Vinayya Bathudu.	Sale deposit.	B. Venkatachalamayya Raja, purchaser	2nd May ..	15 6 9
M.S.C. 17-03-1913, Ex. 61-1914.	C. Arunachala Mudaliyar.	P. Appasamdora Mudaliyar (in 11783-13); P. Sambasivam and others (in 10038-13).	Do.	P. Rangamatha Mudaliyar, purchaser.	11th do. ..	267 0 6
M.S.C. 17-03-1913, Ex. 61-1914.	Do.	Do.	Sale balance	Do.	13th July ..	2,900 0 0
M.S.C. 15-12-1913, Ex. 61-1914.	B. Venkatachalamayya Raju.	G. Vinayya Bathudu.	Do.	B. Venkatachalamayya Raja, purchaser	28th do.	49 4 3
O.S. 110-13, Ex. 133-14.	Haji Mohammad Akbar Sahib	Chinnappan .	Costs, etc.	Chinnappan, defendant.	14th July ..	7 5 11
O.S. 148-11, Ex. 52-14.	Perappa Chetti, paid N. Arunachalam Chetti T. plaintiff.	Venkatammal .	Sale balance.	Ambaji Rao, purchaser.	8th Aug. ..	46 0 0
O.S. 203-1914	Papathi Ammal ..	Narayanaswami Naycker.	Decree amount.	Papathi Ammal, plaintiff	24th Sep. ..	6 6 1
O.S. 71-11, Ex. 111-14.	Telan Ammal, plaintiff. T. V. Lakshmana Chetti, T. plaintiff.	Janaki Ammal ..	Sale balance.	T. Rajamanikkam Gramani purchaser.	6th Oct.	19 12 8
O.S. 3-6-14, C.M.P. 283-14.	B. Kanaswami Chetti	Narayana Chetti and others.	Security ..	B. Kanaswami, first plaintiff.	24th Nov. ..	30 4 0
O.S. 312-13, C.M.P. 29-14.	A. Narayana Chetti.	Chokkammal and another.	Costs ..	Rukmani Ammal, second defendant.	26th do. ..	14 4 0
O.S. 15-1913, Ex. 279-1914.	S.M.S.D. Sabha by its Secretary K. A. Srinivasa Rao.	P. Viswanath Naycker.	Sale balance	K. A. Srinivasa Rao, Secretary, S.M.S.D. Sabha, Ltd., purchaser.	2nd Dec ..	7 12 0
					1915.	
M.S.C. 14566-1911, Ex. 258-1914	Ambambay Bayey,	D. Gopala Rao...	Do.	R. Dandapani Ayyar, purchaser.	6th Jan. ..	7 0 0

City Civil Court, Madras,
3rd December 1917.

C. R. TIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 35 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Nanjappa Goundan, son of Odayachi Goundan, aged 40, Vellala, Singanallur, Pollachi taluk .. .. .. *Debtor (Respondent).*

1. Ramaswami Chetti, son of Karuppanna Chettiyar, aged 50, Devanga, money lender, partner in K. R. V. N. & Co., Pollachi, and
2. Kumaraswami Chetti, son of Nanjappa Chetti, aged 42, Devanga, partner in K. R. V. N & Co., Pollachi .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the creditors above named have applied to this Court praying that the debtor may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 21th January 1918

No. 36 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Rangappa Naicken, son of Sakkinar Venkatraswami Naicken, aged about 35, Kammavar, residing at Appanaickenpatti, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Debtor (Respondent)*

Somasundaram Chettiyar, aged about 45, son of Lakshmanan Chettiyar, money-lender, at Devankottai, Ramnad district .. .. *Creditor (Petitioner).*

Notice is hereby given that the creditor above named has applied to this Court praying that the debtor may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 21th January 1918.

District Court, Coimbatore,
17th December 1917.

D. G. WALLER,
Interval Judge.

No. 14 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

Sri Dumera Bhaskara Gangadhara Lakshmayyangaru (deceased) .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Potagiri Venkatrayyangaru and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, on the application I.A. 749 of 1917, dated 10th November 1917, of Sri Chalikam Suryanarayana, the son-in-law of the above-named deceased insolvent and a person interested in his estate, the order of adjudication passed in the above petition on 10th March 1916 has been annulled by the order dated 17th December 1917 under section 42 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

No. 20 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kojalam Jaggarayudu, Kojalam Chinnayya and Kojalam Lakshmi Narasimhulu, of Ramachandrapuram.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents that the insolvents have submitted a proposal for composition, dated 30th November 1917, under section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for paying 8 annas in the rupee in full satisfaction of the debts due by the insolvents and that the 15th day of February 1918 has been fixed by the Court for considering the said proposal.

District Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry,
20th December 1917.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

Nos. 3 and 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

The Appayya Chetti, son of Venkatappa Chetti, and Venkatrama Chetti, son of Muniappa Chetti, residing at Doddatabal, Kishtnagiri taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*

Venkatappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 12, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioners were adjudged as insolvents on the 2nd day of November 1917 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before 31st January 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 8 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

District Court, Salem,
20th December 1917.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Acting District Judge.

No. 35 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. T. Chellam Pillai.

N. P. R. M. L. S. T. Lakshmanan Chettiyar .. .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
S. T. Chellam Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that N. P. R. M. L. S. T. Lakshmanan Chettiyar, son of Chidambaram Chettiyar, residing at Tinnevelly town, Tinnevelly taluk and at Kundanoor, Eluvankottai taluk, Ramnad district, has applied to this Court for declaring S. T. Chellam Pillai, son of Chidambaram Pillai, residing at Kulapuri street, Tinnevelly town, Tinnevelly taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on the 22nd day of January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

II-4

No. 56 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Sankaralingam Pillai.

Ezhikumattu Konar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Sankaralingam Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ezhikumattu Konar, son of Pethura Konar, residing at Sithamalligramam, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring Sankaralingam Pillai, son of Suddamuthu Pillai, residing at Kulapuni street, Tinnevelly town, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 22nd January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
20th December 1917.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Sreenadhu Amarayya, son of Bangarayya, Konasi, trader, residing at Kodgra .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 18th December 1917. All creditors are required to prove their debts on or before 25th February 1918.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Sahib Khan, son of Nunne Khan, Muhammadan, residing at Salur .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that an application has been made to this Court by the abovenamed petitioner praying that he may be adjudged insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 17th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear in this Court on the said date.

No. 10 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Vizagapatam.

Vadakanta Nilakantarayudu, son of Somakantarayudu, Vadakanta Somakantarayudu, son of Nilakantarayudu, both are Jangam, Mokhasdar, residing at Thudam, Parvat pur taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that an application has been made by the abovenamed petitioners praying that they may be adjudged insolvents and that the said application stands posted to 17th January 1918. Any creditor willing to oppose the said application may appear in the Court on the said date.

District Court, Vizagapatam,
19th December 1917.

A. T. FORBES,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alatur.

Chinnathambi Rawthan's son Muhammad Rawthan, residing at Karumkad in Vadakkanchari amsom and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
A. S. Ratharva Rawthan and nine others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the above petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 17th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
20th December 1917.

S. VENKATA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Aska.

Thumala Gnana Patro, residing at Nuvagam in Dakshinagodotalo mittah of Gumsur taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Goddati Narasa and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 21st day of January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Aska,
18th December 1917.

T. C. RATHO,
Acting District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Badagara.

Mummikath Matathumkeezhil Athiruman Kutti Haji alias Ammuttu Haji of Vadagara town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Valli Muhammad Haji Dada Sait through his mukhtear Davood Adam Sait and twenty-two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent and that his application is posted to 21st day of January 1918 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Badagara, 22nd December 1917. P. C. ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 53 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Anga Naicken, son of Sama Naicken, residing at Pullamadai, hamlet of Vadakkalur village, Avanashi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Secretary Swami Nayeda and eight others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said petition will be heard by the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore, on 11th day of February 1918.

No. 69 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Maruthachalam Pillai, aged 40, son of Ratnaswami Pillai, Sola vellalu, residing at Thoothipalam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palani Goundan and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said petition will be heard by the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore, on the 11th day of February 1918.

No. 64 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Subbi Chetti, aged 45, son of Nanjappa Chetti, Thevanga caste, residing in Thomas Street, Coimbatore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nallakaruppan Chetti and four others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said petition will be heard by the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore, on the 11th day of February 1918.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 21st December 1917. N. KAILASAM AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the Temporary District Munsif, Gudur.

Sankara Lakshmiah .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Chilakam Pulla Reddi and seven others .. .. .. *Respondents (creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 5th February 1918.

Temply. District Munsif's Court, Gudur at Nellore, 15th December 1917. T. V. NARAYANAYYA PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kanigiri.

Basam Pullayya, son of Peruyya, Bahja, and salesman of Venkatabrahmapuram, Kandukur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Bommireddi Kotayya and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted for hearing to 5th January 1918. Creditors desirous of opposing the petition may appear this day either in person or by pleader.

District Munsif's Court, Kanigiri, 14th December 1917. M. E. ISPAHANI, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Manjeri.

Puliyedath Udambath Kunjo Nair .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kazhikot Kizhakki Kovilakath Thiru Vizarayan alias Cheraya Anujan Thamburan Avargal and two others .. .. *Debtors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 24th January 1918.

District Munsif's Court, Manjeri, 21st December 1917. M. C. KRISHNA NAMBIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parappanangadi.

Parambari Mammadu .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Haji Shaikh Abdul Qadir Labba Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to be declared an insolvent and that his petition has been posted for hearing to 15th January 1918.

No. 11 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Paramanandal.

Aravamuda Pursikkal Ardress .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Mootham Veetil Mammikutty and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to be declared an insolvent and that his petition has been posted for hearing to 15th January 1918.

M. NARASINGA RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Paramanandal,
22nd December 1917.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

Muthu Kavundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muniyappa Chetti and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petition put in by the petitioner above named to declare him insolvent comes on for hearing on 8th January 1918. Anybody wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day either by pleader or in person.

No. 9 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

Ramaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnakrishnan Chetti and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

The petition put in by the abovenamed petitioner to declare him insolvent comes on for hearing on 15th January 1918. Anybody wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day either in person or by pleader.

R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam,
20th December 1917.

No. 28 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvannamalai.

Kesava Gounden, son of Narayana Gounden, residing at Mathalambadi village, Tiruvannamalai taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Sa. Ra. Ra. A. Arunachalam Chetti by agent Subramania Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioner (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Kesava Gounden for being declared insolvent is posted to 8th February 1918 for hearing objections thereto by any creditor wishing to do so.

E. S. LAKSHMINARASA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai,
18th December 1917.

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Shanmuga Chetti.

Shanmugam Chetti, son of Samiyan Chetti, at Chettipalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Kuppanda Gounden and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 7th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 4th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kandaswami Pillai.

Kandaswami Pillai, son of Kolandavelu Pillai at Karunthevampalayam, Perur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Sengodu Gounden and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver dated the 4th day of December 1917, on the application of the above-named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 11th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Chinnaswami Chetti.

Chinnaswami Chetti, son of Kolanda Chetti at Thanethirpalayam, Bhavani taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Narayanaswami Mudali and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 15th day of October 1917, on the application of the above-named debtor, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 21st February 1918 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 10 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Sundaram Chetti.

Sundaram Chetti, son of Murugan Chetti, at Ramapatnam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sulaiman Nor Muhammad Sait and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 25th day of September 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 21st January 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 12 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Palani Kavundan.

Palani Kavundan, son of Ulhanna Kavundan, at Singanjanputhur, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Sabapathy Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 11th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 11th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 13 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Palaniappa Pillai.

Palaniappa Pillai, son of Avanashilingam Pillai, at Chandrapuram Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Palanyandi Nayakan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 3rd day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 28th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 13 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Subrahmanya Ayyar.

Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Subba Ayyar, Karnam of Alangiam, Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Abdul Rahiman Rawuthar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 21th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 11th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 14 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Sivagounden.

Sivagounden, son of Rangappagounden at Nallampalayam, Avanashi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Kadliresan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 4th day of December 1917, on the application of the above named debtor; that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 28th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 16 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Arumuga Thevan.

Arumuga Thevan, son of Sivanandimutha Thevan, at Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Kunia Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 6th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 4th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 20 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Venkatswami Naicken.

Venkataswami Naicken, son of Narayana Naicken of Uppilipalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Venkatalakshmi Ammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 7th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 4th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 23 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Subba Chetti, son of Malayandi Chetti, at Kullakinpaleiyam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor.)*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 11th February 1918.

No. 22 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Muthu Naicken, son of Kuppuswami Naicken at Pandamballi village, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 4th February 1918.

No. 24 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Palaniswami Chetti, son of Mayandi Kandappa Chetti, at Cumbum Bhavani *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 4th February 1918.

No. 25 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Somanadar Karundan, son of Velappa Karundan, at Sirumakarunipalayam, Avanashi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 13th February 1918.

No. 33 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Kovil Muni Ayyar, son of Ranga Ayyar at Krishnarayapuram, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 4th February 1918.

No. 40 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ranganawmi Nayudu.

Ranganwami Nayudu, son of Rangappa Nayudu, at Panchimadai, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Varthakavridhi Nidhi, Limited and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 17th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 11th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 56 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Maruna Gounden, son of Nanjappa Gounden at Singanputhur, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 4th February 1918.

No. 57 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Venkatachalam Chetti, son of Krishna Chetti, at Nagamam, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 21st January 1918.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the Additional District Munsif, Erode.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Sachchidananda Mudali.

Sachchidananda Mudali, son of Angamuthu, at Saramalai, Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*

Annamalai Chetti .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 5th day of December 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 4th February 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 7 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif Tirupur.

In the matter of the insolvency of Perumal Thevan.

Perumal Thevan, son of Muthakaruppa Thevan, at Sulur, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*

Nallakaruppan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 26th day of November 1917, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 21st January 1918, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
18th December 1917.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 35 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

In the matter of the insolvency of Gramthi Gowneri

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case all creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 6th day of January 1918 The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 19 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Gazimalla Seshayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Kondeti Ramayya, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 13th day of December 1917, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 2nd February 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Godavari, Rajahmundry,
16th December 1917.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

No. 144 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Jayvady Venkatramanna .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*

Nadimpalli Venkataraya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 26th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 148 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Varanasi Ramachendrudu .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Sridhara Butchi Ramayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 25th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 164 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Davulla Venkayya .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Boram Guruswami and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 24th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 165 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Davulla Narayanamurti, son of Pedu Pullayya .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Srikakulapu Ramayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 26th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 167 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna.

Chalasvami Venkatadrayya and Chalasvami Kotayya .. .. *Petitioners (Insolvent).*
Kanaru Easwayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 26th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 87 of 1917 (No. 5 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Mamoorlu Beary, son of Maire Beary, residing at Mogral, Kasergod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. K. Muhammad, Patel of Mogral and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application will come on for hearing before me at 8 a.m. on 26th January 1918. You may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date and oppose this application.

No. 58 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the Sub-Court, South Kanara) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

T. G. Maben, son of George Maben, residing in Udupi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Khan Sahib Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib and three others .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 10th December 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th January 1918. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 64 of 1917 (No. 45 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif, Mangalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Musa Beary son of Golam Beary, residing in Ullal Kasba village .. *Petitioner.*
Timmayya Shenoy and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 10th December 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th January 1918 (Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara, Mangalore,
10th December 1917

B. M. HEGDE,
Official Receiver.

No. 69 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Malabar.

M. Mussaliar alias Kuncha Muthan, residing at Elampulassery amsam and desam, Walavanad taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 17th January 1918.

No. 109 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Malabar.

A. Kunchu Mannadiar, residing at Kalapetty amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 17th January 1918.

No. 115 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Malabar.

C. Avulla Koya Haji, residing at Nagaram amsam, Calicut taluk .. *Petitioner (Petitr).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Monday the 4th February 1918.

No. 138 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Malabar.

P. Moideen, residing at Cheriamenda amsam, Talakadathoor desam, Ponnani taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 12th February 1918.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 13th December 1917.

E. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 183 of 1916 (No. 40 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Vs.

K. Muthuswami Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, Kuivalanjeri, Sbiyali taluk and T. N. Narayanaswami Ayyar, son of aforesaid Muthuswami Ayyar, residing in the aforesaid place] .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Sbiyali Jaganharasidhi, Limited, and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvents who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 8th January 1918, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 200 of 1917 (No. 33 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mutha Sastrigal and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Narayanaswami Pillai, son of Balasubramania Nattaver, residing in Vedaranniyam, Thiruthuraipundi taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 17th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 250 of 1916 (No. 38 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Madhava Rayuthar, son of Bappu Rayuthar, Bazaar street, Sabhamangalam, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppusami Pathar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd November 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 11 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Natesa Ambalakaran, son of Ayanachala Ambalakaran, East Thiruppantharuthi, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sankara Kavundan and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the above named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 30th January 1918, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 74 of 1917 (No. 6 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ramaswami Pillai, son of Appuswami Vathiyar, East Thiruppantharuthi, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sellappa Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that such of the creditors of the aforenamed insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 23rd January 1918, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 93 of 1917 (No. 7 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Gopala Pathan, son of Subhapathi Pathan, Big Bazaar street, Mannargudi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sapparumal Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th December 1917. The case stands adjourned to 27th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 112 of 1917 (No. 21 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sinnathambi Pillai, son of Sivalingam Pillai, West Vellala street, Karunthattangudi, Tanjore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Singaravelu Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 13th December 1917. The case stands adjourned to 17th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the above named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 121 of 1917 (No. 7 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kandaswami Pillai, son of Kannuswami Pillai, Nannilam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukumara Pandaram and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 13th December 1917. The case stands adjourned to 24nd January 1918, for further proceedings. The creditors of the aforenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 149 of 1917 (No. 23 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Rangaswami Pillai, son of Vinayakam Pillai, Sivappa Mudaliyar street, Nagai Velipalayam, Negapatam taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppuswami Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 13th December 1917. The case stands adjourned to 19th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the aforenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 102 of 1917 (No. 10 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Namasivaya Asari, son of Sellaperumal Asari, Pitalaikara street, Mannargudi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthiah Chettiyar, agent of Kannappa Chettiyar and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd November 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 103 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Narayanasami Ayyar, son of Subbaraya Ayyar, Polagam, Nannilam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Natesa Raghavadhar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 5th December 1917 the case stands adjourned to 10th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 102 of 1917 (No. 26 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kalyanarama Ayyar, son of Rama Ayyar, East Kavalkai, Kumbakonam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Balakrishna Udayar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 20th November 1917. The case stands adjourned to 10th January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 106 of 1917 (No. 4 of 1917 on the file of the Sub-Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ratnasami Pillai, son of Gurusami Pillai, Old Hospital street, Karikal, French territory .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajagopala Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court dated 6th December 1917. The case stands adjourned to 22nd January 1918 for further proceedings. The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 267 of 1917 (No. 21 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Kanagasabapathy Pillai and Nahalingam Pillai .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kamalam and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Kanagasabapathy Pillai, son of Nahalingam Pillai residing in Nagai Veliphayam, Negapatam taluk, and Nahalingam Pillai, father of the said Kanagasabapathy Pillai, residing in the aforesaid place, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 10th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 318 of 1917 (No. 27 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Sekkadhi Marakkayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sekkadhi Marakkayar, son of Naina Muhammad Levvai Thambi Marakkayar, residing in Adirampattinam, Pattukottai taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 222 of 1917 (No. 38 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

S. K. Arunamuthu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subramania Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Arunamuthu Pillai, son of Kothandarama Pillai, residing in Swamikoil North street, Nagore, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 10th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 224 of 1917 (No. 25 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Negapatam)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Muhammad Nurtheen Sahib and Thambi Sahib .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Subbayya Chettiyar, agent of Arumugam Chettiyar and others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Muhammad Nurtheen Sahib and Thambi Sahib, sons of Muhammad Ismail Sahib, the former residing in Aliyo Marakkayar street, Negapatam, and the latter at Mangalottai, Negapatam taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 17th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 239 of 1917 (No. 40 of 1917 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TANJORE.

Subrahmanya Dikshadar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mahadeva Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Subrahmanya Dikshadar, son of Narayanaswami Dikshadar, residing in Tirutturaippundi, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th January 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
18th December 1917.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 88 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

Pal Muden, son of Vandy Muden, Vedanathan Cheheri attached to
Veerasikhamani, Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk .. .. .. *Debtor.*

The abovenamed debtor has presented a petition on 15th November 1917 in the Kovilpatti District Munsif's Court for the benefits of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the same has been transferred to me for disposal. The same is fixed for hearing before me on 25th January 1918 at 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditor's objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

No. 91 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

Nallamuthu Pillai, son of Kumaresamia Pillai, Big Cotton Road,
Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor.*

The abovenamed debtor has presented a petition on 18th November 1917 to the Tuticorin District Munsif's Court for the benefits of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the same has been transferred to me for disposal. The same is fixed for hearing before me on 15th January 1918 at 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditor's objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

No. 75 of 1917 (No. 14 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Thirumala Naicken—Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 19th December 1917. His public examination is fixed to 19th January 1918, 4 p.m., or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 19th February 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 9 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. Claimants wishing to have decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage label to the value of As. 3-6 along with their proofs.

3. Secured creditors may declare their security on oath as in form No. 2, paragraph 3, Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules above mentioned by producing their documents accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., and all evidences in proof of their reality and validity according to law and against the estate under sections 36 and 37 of Act III of 1907 if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend.

No. 78 of 1917 (No. 32 of 1917 of the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of Kuppukkanna Mookkiyar—Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 17th December 1917. His public examination is fixed to 17th January 1918, 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim on or before 17th February 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. Claimants wishing to have decision on their claims communicated to them should deliver or send postage label to the value of As. 3-6 along with their proofs.

3. Secured creditors may declare their security on oath as in form No. 2, paragraph 3, Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, above mentioned by producing their documents accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., and all evidences in proof of their reality and validity according to law and against the estate under sections 36 and 37 of Act III of 1907 if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
Vannarpet, 22nd December 1917.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 18 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

K. M. Subbaraya Goundan, son of Kandasami Goundan, living in Salthanpettai, Panchamalai or Mealnaugam, Paramati division, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sundaram Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 21st January 1918. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 14 of 1917 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Rotesam Reuth, son of Namagiri Reuth, living in Sendamangalampengalaporam, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramanatha Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 19th January 1918. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
18th December 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

SUIT NOTICE.

No. 1 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Madura.

The Official Assignee of Rangoon by agent Kalappa .. .. *Plaintiff.*
Sukhdev Dass and others .. .. *Defendants.*

To

P. L. Methia Chetty at Panaipatty, Pudukkottai State, Trichinopoly zillah.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 42,180-15-3 you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court in person, or by pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 25th day of January 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 4th day of December 1917.

F. L. J. WILLIAMSON,
District Judge.

H-7

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH DECEMBER 1917.

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.	Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	64,09,605	13	9
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments ..	4,01,902	1	6
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 50,99,555-12-0				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,12,99,317	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 36,25,750-15-4	87,25,136	11	8	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	1,40,38,872	7	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	10,79,29,804	8	6	Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,97,80,667	5	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,00,318	5	11	Balances with other Banks	34,74,773	13	3
Sundries	12,80,161	10	11	Bullion	18,088	11	3
				Deed Stock	11,41,872	9	6
				Stamps	88,336	6	1
				Sundries	7,67,267	6	0
					7,43,88,693	11	
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	5,15,37,037	8	6
Total ..	12,89,29,722	8	9	Total ..	12,89,25,731	8	9

* Includes 16,919½ Sovereigns = Rs. 1,36,042-8-0.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—79·93

Bank of Madras, Madras, 17th December 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding for over three months in this division and that the parties concerned may appear before the undersigned and take payments within three months from the date of this notification failing which the amounts will be finally credited to Government :—

Item No.	Name.	Amount for what purpose.	Date from which outstanding
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Kadar Batcha Sahib ..	7 8 0 Salary and T. A. for June 1917.	July 1917.
2	Kuppuswami Nayudu ..	0 4 6 Contracting a stove and manaikhi room in the Revenue Divisional office, Tiruvannamalai.	February 1916.
3	T. N. Srinivasa Ayyar	1 9 1 Arrears of pay for April and May 1917.	November 1916.

Chepauk, 20th November 1917.

K. V. SANKARA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VII Circle.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

The persons named below have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules :—

Name and address—Messrs H. Muhammad Padsha Sahib & Co., Madras and M.R.Ry. K. Andinarayana Reddi of Allur, Nellore district.

Date of order granting the certificate—7th December 1917.

Area over which the persons propose to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 14th December 1917.

H. B. PATE,
Secretary.

In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1880, and in modification of Notification No 2, dated 3rd January 1906, published on pages 234 to 240 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st January 1905, Part II, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that the following addition shall be made after the words 'local areas' at the end of clause II of the notification:—

'but that the pass granted for payment of duty under the Land Customs Act, 1844, shall be accepted as a permit for purposes of this notification."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 7th December 1917.

No. 3.—In virtue of the powers delegated under clause XI of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1880, published on pages 1205 and 1204 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th September 1900, Part I, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that the following addition shall be made to rule 7 of the rules prescribed in Board's Notification No. 5, dated 12th June 1915, on page 1207 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th June 1915, Part II, for the issue etc., of licenses under section 12 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886, for the tapping of toddy-yielding trees in the Godavari and Kistna districts.

"These licenses shall be current from or after the 1st January till the 30th June following. Fermented toddy drawn by a tapper under such a licence from trees marked within the field or tope in which he taps for sweet toddy shall under no circumstances be removed from such field or tope."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
13th December 1917.

Under section 3 (i) of the Madras Salt Act, 1888, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, and in supersession of notification No. 357, dated 28th December 1899, published on pages 1979 to 1987 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1899, and notification No. 322, dated 28th June 1915, published on page 772 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1916, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

Name of the factory.	Where situated.		Limits
	Village	Taluk	
Tuticorin Salt factory.	Milavittan.	Srivaikuntam.	*North.*—A line drawn from the survey stone at the south-western corner of field No. 899 of Milavittan village along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 899, 898 and 878 to the point where the boundary of survey No. 896 turns southwards; thence south to the survey stone in the south-east corner of survey No. 725; from there east along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 903 (a), 435, 433, 903 and 904 to the Gulf of Mannar. *East.*—Gulf of Mannar. *South.*—The northern boundary of the Kulkkudi village. *West.*—A line drawn from the survey stone in the south-east corner of field No. 913 of Milavittan village southwards along the boundaries of survey Nos. 918, 795, 802, 801, 797, 796, 808, 807, 811, 816, 822, 810, 433, 832 and 871 to the survey stone in the south-east corner of survey No. 846.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 14th December 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

ERRATUM.

The following erratum will be published in the Fort St. George and the Madura District Gazettes:—

From the list of villages specified in the notification, dated 13th June 1917, printed at page 1050 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th June 1917, and in the notification dated 4th July 1917, printed at page 218 of the *Madura District Gazette*, dated 1st August 1917, omit the villages mentioned below:—

Taluk.	Village.
Nilakkottai	.. Aohchampatti.
Tirumangalam	.. Kil-ukulam.
Do.	.. Kudiraichanikulam.
Do.	.. Manipa Mettupatti.
Do.	.. Maravankulam.
Do.	.. Palakkapuduppatti.

Board of Rev. (B.S., Sur., L.Rds & Agri.),
Madras, 19th December 1917.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Line, 4th Battalion, the Border Regiment of Infantry, dated at Maymyo, this 14th day of December 1917.

Number, rank and name, 38068, Private Roberts, H. C.; age, 23 years 9 months; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, very dark; hair, black; eyes, dark brown; trade, clerk; date of enlistment, 5th August 1915; place of enlistment, Kemples; parish and county in which born, Caerpere; date of desertion or absence, 16th December 1917; place of desertion or absence, Maymyo, Upper Burma; marks, scars on face; on furlough; under three years' service.

J. F. WATERLOW, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Line, 4th Battalion, the Border Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 27th day of December 1917.

Number, rank and name, 50293, Private, H. Bell; age, 23 years 7 months; trade, seaman; date of enlistment, 14th July 1917; place of enlistment, Glasgow; date of desertion or absence, 9th November 1917; place of desertion or absence, Capetown, South Africa.

C. W. MORRIS, Major,
Commanding No. 1, Reserve Battalion (India).

Report of a deserter from the Remount Training Depot, Bangalore, on the night of the 23rd December 1917.

Number, rank and name, 21364, Indian Driver T. Chittayya; father's name, T. Lain; caste, Galla; village, Muravarara; thana, Nidadavole; tahsil, Ellore; district, Kistna; enrolled at Guntur on 9th August 1917; age on enlistment, 16 years; height, 5 feet 2½ inches; chest measurement, 31/33 inches; identification marks on body, a vertical scar on outer second of left eye. Joined the Remount Training Depot, Bangalore, on the 17th December 1917, from Royal Artillery, Tirumulgherry.

F. W. HUDSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Commandant, Remount Training Depot.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF GOLD COINS (VARAHAS) FROM THE KODUR TREASURE TROVE, NELLORE DISTRICT, 1913, AT THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

The coins are irregularly circular in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that this side is slightly concave or cupshaped. Each coin weighs approximately 52 grains and the price per coin is Rs 5-8-0

The coins available for sale at the Museum are picked specimens. The bulk of the find will be sent to the Bombay Mint, where the coins are to be sold at their bullion value.

Number and description.	Number available.
1. Coin of a Telugu-Chola Chief, 13th Century, bearing the legend 'Rajaviru' in Tamil Granthe	50
(a) Variety 'Rajari' (Tamil-Granthe)	10
(b) Do. 'Rajara' (do.)	30
(c) Do. 'Rajaviraa' (do.)	10
(d) Do. 'Bhujaba' (Telugu)	100
2. Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918-936 (A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari ..	50
(a) Variety 'Gajo' or 'Gaji' in Devanagari	50
3. Coin with the legend 'Nana' in Telugu Kannada	50
4. Coin assigned to the Pallava King Mahendravarman I (about 616 A.D) bearing the legend, 'Katachitra' or 'Katachitra' in Pallava-Chalukyan	100
5. Coin with the legend 'Mavana' or 'Madana' or 'Bavana' in Telugu	6

Government Museum, Madras,
6th December 1917.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

LEASE OF LAND.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the lease of three plots of land measuring 67, 60 and 94½ squares of land near the Ellapatha Madha Koil Road Bridge on the junction canal, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the Sub-divisional officer, South Buckingham Canal, on the following conditions:—

(1) No permanent structures should be built on the land except lime kilns which should be removed at the end of the lease.

(2) The lease is for a period of one year with the option of renewal for another year at the end of the year.

(3) The lease amount is to be paid in advance and the land to be entered upon only after the execution of the lease deed.

(4) The land should be cleared of all debris at the end of the lease for the proper performance of which a deposit of Rs. 20 should be kept which will be returned after the clearance is properly done. If the clearance is not done, it will be done by the Department and the cost recovered from the deposit.

Madras, 22nd December 1917.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Extra for Engineer, Chingleput Division.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD IN NORTH COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

The following approximate quantities of cleaned sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and dust) will be put up to auction by the District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, at the Forest depot at Satyamangalam, 42 miles by road from the Coimbatore railway station, on Monday the 7th January 1918 at 10 a.m.

2. The sandalwood will be sorted and classified into the different classes noted below and each class will be put up to auction separately in one lot. Details as to the approximate quantities available under each class are also noted below. Purchasers are advised to inspect in advance each lot put up for sale and they shall accept the classification made in the depot as final. No complaints of any kind will afterwards be admitted.

Class and name with description.	Approximate quantity available for sale at the Satyamangalam depot.			Hasanur depot.		
	T.	CWT.	QR.	T.	CWT.	QR.
Coimbatore sandalwood.						
I. Vilayat Kuth or first-class billets—sound billets in 3' lengths weighing not less than 20 lb.	3	12	0	0	16	0
II. China Kuth or second-class billets—sound billets in 3' lengths weighing from 10 to 20 lb.	1	16	0	0	17	0
III. Fanjam or third-class billets—sound billets in 3' lengths weighing from 5 to 10 lb.	0	8	0	0	4	0
IV. Chutia or short billets—sound billets less than 3' in length weighing less than 5 lb.	0	8	2	0	3	1
V. Ghat kadia—billets of 10 lb. and over with minor defects such as knots, small cracks and hollows.	15	0	0	12	10	0
VI. Degraded—billets with major defects, such as knots, small cracks and hollows, but weighing less than 10 lb.	97	0	0	18	10	0
VII. Roots, first class, weighing not less than 15 lb.	5	14	3	2	17	0
VIII. Roots, second class weighing not less than 15 lb.	14	0	0	7	0	0
IX. Roots, third class less than 5 lb. and all side roots	18	13	1	6	4	3
X. Jaipathal, first class, hollow and ragged pieces weighing not less than 2 lb.	10	13	1	5	8	2
XI. Jaipathal, second class—hollow and ragged pieces weighing not less than 2 lb.	6	10	0	4	5	0
XII. Ada bagar—sound and unsound pieces weighing not less than 2 lb.	4	10	0	3	5	0
XIII. Churis—sound and unsound pieces weighing not less than 2 lb.	2	8	3	1	10	0
XIV. Ala Chilta—Chips and small pieces of pure heartwood	0	14	0	0	8	0
XV. Hatari Chilta—very small chips and small pieces of heartwood	2	4	0	1	2	0
XVI. Muna Chilta—largest chips of mixed heartwood and sapwood	28	13	2	15	4	0
XVII. Saoda bakai—small chips of mixed heartwood and sapwood	24	0	3	13	3	1
XVIII. Sawdust	0	16	1	0	9	2
XIX. Chegu Mitta	4	0	2	2	0	0
Total ..	300	0	0			

NOTE.—The Hasanur depot is 32 miles by road from Coimbatore. The wood stocked there will also be sold at Satyamangalam.

Nilgiri sandalwood.

	T.	CWT.	QR.
Billets	1	10	0
Roots	0	7	0
Chips	1	12	2
Dust	0	0	2
Total ..	303	11	4

Note.—The Nilgiris sandalwood is stocked at Mudigubi depot, 18 miles from Ootacamund railway station.

No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he furnishes an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) at the time of sale and unless he signs his name in the sale notice to imply his acceptance of the conditions contained in that notice. The bidding will be per ton for the lot.

The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the conclusion of the sale.

The sales will be subject to confirmation by the Conservator of Forests who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid. It is possible that the Conservator of Forests will himself be present at the time of sale and the result of sale will therefore be announced on the spot.

5. Each purchaser shall, immediately after a lot is knocked down to him, sign his name at foot of the sale list in the columns provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as an admission on his part of having bought the lot.

6. Immediately after the sale, each purchaser, if his offer has been accepted by the Conservator of Forests for that lot, will be furnished with a memorandum showing the total amount due by him and shall remit 50 per cent less the earnest deposit referred to above, into the Bank of Madras at Coimbatore, Ootacamund or Madras, within ten days from the date of receipt by him of the memorandum confirming the sale and the balance before the expiry of one month from the date of sale, provided however no removal of the sandalwood will be permitted until payment is made in full. In calculating this 50 per cent the assumed weight at the lot will be that recorded immediately after final chipping, when delivery is made. When the purchaser takes over the wood punctually, he will pay the balance due on the actual weight whatever it may be.

7. Should any purchaser fail to make the payment in full by the due date, the sandalwood purchased by him will be resold at his risk, the earnest deposit made by him forfeited to Government, and any loss accruing by such resale recovered from him as if it were arrears of land revenue. Should however any profit arise by such resale, the defaulter shall not participate in it.

8. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood after payment of at least 80 per cent of the purchase money, within 15 days from the date of receipt by him of the order confirming the sale. If he or his accredited agent does not attend on the due date for the weighment of the sandalwood purchased, no further weighment will be made, i.e., no dryage will be allowed and the weight recorded in the depot books (which is the weight recorded immediately after final clearing and that not fixed at the time of sale), must be accepted by him. If however on reweighment an excess should be found, the purchaser shall have no title to the excess.

9. On presenting the chalan to the Range Officer, Satyamangalam (for Coimbatore sandalwood), and Sigur (for Nilgiris sandalwood), for the payment of 80 per cent of the value of the sandalwood purchased by each purchaser the wood will be weighed as it is in the depot, in his presence or that of his accredited agent. No further cleaning or classification of the sandalwood will be undertaken by the Forest Department nor will purchasers be allowed to clean any wood previous to weighment. The classification, cleaning and weighment as determined by the Forest Department must be accepted. Should any deficiency occur after weighment the value of the deficiency will be refunded to the purchaser or if an excess is found it shall be paid for by him

10. The purchaser shall bear the cost of weighment at the time of delivery.

11. The purchaser will be allowed reasonable time not exceeding one month from the date of delivery after weighment to remove the wood during which period it will be kept in the depot at his risk. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period demurrage will be charged at the rate of Rs. 5 (five) per diem for one month thereafter when also the wood will be at his risk, after which period any sandalwood remaining unremoved will become the property of Government

12. No sandalwood can be removed from the depot till a license to remove sandalwood, signed by the officer of the Forest Department who weighed out the wood, shall have been obtained and till every piece of sandalwood that can be stamped has been stamped with the district "sale hammer".

13. The officer conducting the sale shall be at liberty to stop the sale at any time without giving any reason to the intending purchaser.

14. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 5th December 1917.

SALE OF IVORY, HORNS, SANDALWOOD, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the following quantities of produce at present in stock as well as any that may be subsequently collected will be sold in public auction by the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore, at 2 p.m. on the 4th February 1918, at the Government Forest Depot, Coimbatore:—

Number and name of produce		Weight.		
		cs.	lbs.	tolas.
1. Eight elephant tusks		1	35	54
2. Thirty-eight sambar horns		3	24	5
Six deer horns		0	3	0
Ten sandalwood roots		3	1	0
Forty-six sandalwood billets		10	1	17
Do chips		0	4	6
Do. dust		0	2	1
Ararum bark..		7	0	0

2. Bidders will be required to deposit Rs 50 for elephant tusks, Rs. 25 for sandalwood, and Rs. 10 for the other items before they are allowed to bid The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately on conclusion of the sale while those of the highest bidders will be retained.

3. Full payment, less deposit must be made within one week of the date of sale. No produce will be allowed to be removed till after full payment had been made.

4. The deposit of any purchaser failing to pay the amount due on the prescribed date will be forfeited to Government and the produce will be resold at the risk and loss of the defaulter who will be held liable to recoupe any loss Government may sustain by the resale.

5. Each kind of produce will be sold separately.

6. Weighment will be made at the time of delivery and such weighment will be final.

7. Government are not bound to accept the highest or any bid

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer.

Coimbatore, 6th December 1917.

SALE OF TINNEVELLY DISTRICT CHANK SHELLS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the catch of chank shells to be fished from the chankbeds of the Tinnevelly district during the three seasons 1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21, beginning 1st July 1918 and ending 30th June 1921.

SALE CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 shells for full-sized and at a separate rate per 1,000 shells for the undersized and the wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000) only and will be received till noon of Tuesday the 5th February 1918.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding four lakhs in number in any one season.

5. *Delivery*.—The shells will be delivered at Tuticorin at the close of each fishing season which will be duly intimated by the Superintendent. If the buyer desires delivery prior to the close of the fishing season of a portion of the catch, endeavour will be made to meet his wishes upon payment in advance of the value of the portion to be delivered.

6. *Additional Deposit*.—The successful tenderer shall remit into the treasury an additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) only, in cash, or deposit with the undersigned no equivalent amount in Government of India paper, valued at the rates then current, within one week of the intimation to him of the acceptance of his tender, as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract. The total deposit of rupees four thousand (Rs. 4,000) only, will be refunded after due fulfilment of all conditions after delivery of the third season's shells.

7. *Payment*.—The full value of each respective lot of shells must be remitted into the treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

8. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) only, within the prescribed period of seven days or fails to pay the full value of the shells within thirty days after intimation from the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries to him that the fishing season is closed, the shells will be resold at his risk and expense and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government.

9. The shells as paid for to be removed from the godowns within sixty days after intimation of the close of the fishing season as above specified and after payment in full therefor. If the shells be not removed within this period sent at the rate of rupees two (Rs. 2) only, per day will be charged for the next one month; failing removal within this period a rental of rupees five (Rs. 5) only, for each day thereafter for one month will be charged and rupees ten (Rs. 10) only, per day for any subsequent period.

10. No complaint of shortage will be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries. No allowance will be made for undersized, wormed or defective shells whichever heap they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Every reasonable endeavour will however be made to ensure that the full sized shells be not less than 2¼ inches in diameter but no guarantee is given. *Tenderers must satisfy that they understand and accept these conditions.* No sorting of the shells will be made other than into (a) full-sized, (b) undersized, and (c) wormed.

11. The successful tenderer must be prepared to execute a formal contract embodying the terms above detailed within sixty (60) days from the date of the acceptance by Government of his tender.

12. Further particulars will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

SALE OF CEYLON CHANK SHELLS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned chank shells, the whole of which are the produce of the Jaffna chank beds and now in store at Tuticorin, viz :—

	CHANKS.
Full sized	
Undersized	29,432
Wormed	632
	997

These shells have been fished at Mannarpatti and Kaerimendal, Ceylon.

Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 for full-sized shells and at a separate rate per 1,000 for undersized and wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees two hundred and fifty (Rs. 250) only, and will be received up to noon of Tuesday the 5th February 1918.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Previous to the date mentioned for the sale, facility will be given to intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godown and their attention is particularly called to this.

5. No recounting or reclassification of the shells will be permitted and each lot must be accepted as it lies in the godown. No complaint of shortage can be entertained, the purchaser accepting the figures as given above. No allowance will be made for undersized, wormed or defective shells whichever heap they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. *Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.*

6. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is completed satisfactorily.

7. The full value of the shells purchased shall be remitted into the treasury within one week of the intimation to the tenderer of the acceptance of his tender.

8. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full value of the shells within the prescribed period of seven days, the shells shall be resold at his risk and expense, and his deposit shall also be forfeited.

9. The shells as paid for to be removed from the godown within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. The chank godown will be occupied free of rent for the first fifteen (15) days, one rupee (Re. 1) a day will be charged for the second fifteen (15) days and rupees two (Rs. 2) a day for any further period afterwards.

10. Further information will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent, Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Tuticorin, 17th December 1917.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, SALEM.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 o'clock on 10th January 1918 for construction of new buildings for the Municipal College, Salem. Estimate Rs. 1,80,000.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Salem division, and should be superscribed "Tender for Municipal College, Salem."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 500 which, with the earnest-money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
	Items common to main building, tiffin-room and latrines.	
60,221 c. ft.	Earthwork excavation for foundations	1,000 c. ft.
32,541 "	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 "
26,418 "	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar	100 "
2,343 "	Brick in lime mortar (foundation and basement)	100 "
45,511 "	Do. (superstructure)	100 "
2,424 "	Arch work brick in lime mortar	100 "
34,837 sq. ft.	Plastering with lime mortar two coats including white-washing two coats	100 sq. ft.
45,000 "	Pointing two coats	100 "
686 c. ft.	Plastering	R. ft.
	Whisped masonry drains	C. ft.
	Main building.	
37,500 c. ft.	Brick in lime mortar, 2nd floor	100 c. ft.
1,361 "	Arch work do.	100 "
2,166 sq. ft.	Brick-nogged partitions including frames and doorways, etc., complete (11-inch).	100 sq. ft.
222 c. ft.	Cuttack work	C. ft.
54 r. ft.	Fire-concrete lintels (1' 6" × 6" and 1' 1½" × 6")	R. ft.
8,513 c. ft.	Teak-wood wrought and put up	C. ft.
312 sq. ft.	Teak stair case with necessary supports, hand rails including varnishing, etc., complete	Sq. ft.
110 sq. ft.	Teak boarded floor 1½" thick	100 sq. ft.
20 r. ft.	Teak wood hand rails with balusters including painting, etc.	R. ft.
21 sq. ft.	Teak balcony with necessary supports including hand rails and painting, etc., complete.	Sq. ft.
103 "	Fixed venetianed louvres including painting, etc., complete	"
247 "	Teak large bead 2" thick screwed on painting etc., complete	R. ft.
350 r. ft.	Teak varnish hand rails including painting, etc., complete	Ton.
28,80 lbs.	Rolled steel girders including bolting and setting	1 lb.
28,640 lb.	Wrought iron work (trusses)	Sq. ft.
144 sq. ft.	Teak doors one-third panelled and two-thirds glazed with glazed bead including frames and fittings complete.	"
4,160 "	Teak doors one-third panelled and two-thirds glazed with circular glazed bead including frames and fittings complete.	"
56 "	Teakwood doors one third panelled and two-third glazed with circular glazed bead including frames and fittings complete	"
2,921 "	Teak windows glazed with glazed bead including frames and fittings complete	100 sq. ft.
36,000 "	Terrace flooring with brick on edge 6" concrete and bottom line plastered	100 "
258 "	Terrace roofing with brick on edge 9" concrete, three courses of flat tiles top and bottom line plastered	100 "
28,864 "	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles including (2" × 1") teak rafters, etc., complete.	100 "
12,792 "	Laying 6 courses of concrete 6" thick	100 "
38,640 "	Paving with pressed tiles over 1" lime mortar and pointing with cement.	100 "
9,492 "	Gravelling 8" over 4" terrace metal well watered and rammed	100 "
9,148 "	Plastering with prepared mortar	100 "
2,587 "	Brick pacing	100 "
16,910 "	Painting three coats	R. ft.
72 r. ft.	Zinc downfall pipes including painting complete	
	Tiffin room.	
196·14 c. ft.	Country wood wrought and put up	C. ft.
241 sq. ft.	Teak doors panelled with frames and iron fittings complete	Sq. ft.
155 "	Teak windows panelled with frames and iron fittings complete	"
3,066 "	Roofing with plain Mangalore tiles on teak rafters 2" × 1"	100 sq. ft.
3,066 "	Sanfacing with 1" Portland cement over 6" concrete	100 "
	Latrines.	
336 c. ft.	Filling in basement with sand	100 c. ft.
1,488 sq. ft.	Plastering with cement 1" thick	100 sq. ft.
262 "	Flooring with 1½" Cuddapah slabs over 1" mortar and pointing with cement	100 "
29·76 cwt.	Wrought iron work	Cwt.
4,356 sq. ft.	Corrugated iron sheets 22 B.W.G. including bolts and nuts, painting, etc., complete.	100 sq. ft.
34 No.	Wrought iron pans	Each.

H. F. DAWSON,
Executive Engineer, Salem Division.

Salem, 7th December 1917.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING SILT FROM CHANNELS OF ENNORE CIRCLE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput Subdivision, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Madras, up to 4 p.m. on 5th January 1918 for the following works of the Ennore Circle for the approximate amounts noted against each :—

Name of work.	Rs.
(1) Clearing silt from the channels of the Attipat north factory inclusive of the Thalai extension	3,000
(2) Clearing silt from the boat channels, Madal Salteen, Vayalur ..	1,750
Total ..	4,750

2. The cover containing the tender should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput Subdivision, care of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Madras, and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for payment of a deposit of Rs. 200 either at the Madras Depot or at the Vayalur Salt Treasury.

3. The Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput Subdivision, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason and no reply can be expected by the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Detailed estimates can be prepared only after the rains are over and may be seen on application either at the Chingleput Subdivision Assistant Commissioner's office or at the Ennore Circle Inspector's office at Vayalur on all working days between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. as soon as they are ready after the rains.

5. The work should on no account be sub-let.

6. Tenders which contain conditions of any sort will be rejected.

7. The address of each tenderer should be given in full.

8. The tenderers should, if required, submit satisfactory proofs of their *status, experience* in contract work and good conduct.

9. Tenders should be in the form of a letter written in English with the rates per cubic yard of *dried silt* for all the factories at which they are willing to undertake the works and execute them to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, distinctly specified therein. The tenderers will be given to understand that they will be paid on the amount of work *actually done*, the clearance of silt depending on the condition of the channels and not necessarily on the provision made in the estimates. To distinguish new silt from old, straw should be spread over the channel banks before fresh silt is thrown over.

10. The successful tenderers will be required to execute within ten days of intimation of acceptance of their tenders, the prescribed agreement which will be prepared in the Ennore Circle office.

11. In default of tenderer's attendance at the office within ten days after despatch of intimation sent to him by post, the amount of Rs. 200 deposited by him will be forfeited to Government.

12. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as early as possible after the opening of the tenders.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras,
3rd December 1917.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Asst. Commr., Salt, Abk. and Cust. Dept.

SALE OF RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE SALT IN THE KATTUPALLI EXTENSION OF THE VAYALUR FACTORY, ENNORE CIRCLE.

The public are hereby informed that the right to manufacture salt under the monopoly system in the Kattupalli extension of the Vayalur factory in plots of not less than 10 acres each will be sold by auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs department, Chingleput subdivision, at Vayalur on 10th of January 1918 at 12 noon subject to the following conditions. The total area to be sold will be about 270 acres.

2. A deposit of Rs. 5 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid on behalf of another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

4. The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid and in cases of disputes his decision shall be final. If, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or put the lot up to auction afresh.

5. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board which may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion. Such confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after auction is completed, the deposits made by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. As the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 supra will be forfeited and the right to manufacture in the pans will be put up to auction again on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the Board may determine and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sales.

8. On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid after deducting from it the amount of deposits already paid by him. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 supra will be forfeited and the right to manufacture in the pans will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Board may determine.

9. Results effected under condition 8 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will *forfeit* all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the manner laid down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1888. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the salt pans are disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

10. Licence to manufacture salt under the monopoly system will be granted to the successful bidder subject to the following special conditions. The prescribed form of licence can be seen at the office of the Inspector, Ennore circle, at Vyalur:—

(*a*) The pans should be aligned as directed by Government and should be worked as directed by Government at the rate of kudivaramu common to the factories of the Ennore circle, which is now Rs. 13-2-0 a garce.

(*b*) Manufacture should be carried on as directed by Government and the licensee should undertake to comply with all orders of the Inspector in respect of the various processes of manufacture and should show due diligence in manufacture.

(*c*) The successful bidder should accept a lease (the form of which may be seen at the Circle office, Vyalur). The term of such lease will ordinarily be for five years and the licence granted in each case will be in force only during the continuance of such lease.

(*d*) The licensee must surrender the pans to Government if required to do so on notice being given at the close of any manufacturing season.

(*e*) No compensation will be paid to the licensee when the pans are surrendered under condition (*d*) or when the pans are resumed or the factory is converted into one for manufacture of salt for general sale in the event of the lease referred to in condition (*c*) being determined before the expiry of the period fixed.

11. The work of constructing and maintaining the bunds between the reservoir and condenser I and between condensers I and II will be undertaken by Government and the cost recovered from the licensees proportionately to the acreage held by each. Particulars of the amounts payable will be given to each licensee by the Inspector, Ennore circle, and should he fail to remit the amount due within the time allowed in the notice, it will be recovered in the manner laid down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act of 1889. The licensee will be required to undertake the work of putting up dividing bunds in the condensers and in the reservoir if necessary, as well as the work of levelling reservoirs and condensers, and forming crystallizers.

12. Any further particulars that may be desired can be obtained either at the Ennore Circle office, Vyalur, or at the Assistant Commissioner's office, Chingleput subdivision, North Beach Road Madras.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras,
8th December 1917.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Asst. Commr., Salt, Abk. and Cust. Dept.

SALE OF RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE SALT IN THE TILLAI SARAHAD OF THE OLD PULDIWAK FACTORY, ENNORE CIRCLE.

The public are hereby informed that the right to manufacture salt under the monopoly system in the Tillai sarahad of the old Puldiwak factory in plots of not less than 5 acres each will be sold by auction by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision, at Vyalur on 10th of January 1918 at 12 noon subject to the following conditions. The total area to be sold will be about 62 acres.

2. A deposit of Rs 5 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.

3. No person will be allowed to bid on behalf of another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorising him to do so.

4. The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid and, in cases of dispute, his decision shall be final. If, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or put the lot up to auction afresh.

5. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Board which may either accept or reject the final bid at its discretion. Such confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

6. As soon as possible after auction is completed, the deposits made by unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

7. As the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit equal to one-fourth of the purchase money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 *supra* will be forfeited and the right to manufacture in the pans will be put up to auction again on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the Board may determine and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sales.

8. On receipt of intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid after deducting from it the amount of deposits already paid by him. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 2 and 7 *supra* will be forfeited and the right to manufacture in the pans will be sold or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may determine.

9. Resales effected under condition 8 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amounts payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the manner laid down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder

will be similarly liable if the salt pans are disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

10. Licence to manufacture salt under the monopoly system will be granted to the successful bidder subject to the following special conditions The prescribed form of licence can be seen at the office of the Inspector, Ennore circle, at Vyasur —

(a) The pans should be aligned as directed by Government and should be worked as directed by Government at the rate of kudivaram common to the factories of Ennore circle, which is now Rs. 12-2-0 a gadee.

(b) Manufacture should be carried on as directed by Government and the licensee should undertake to comply with all orders of the Inspector in respect of the various processes of manufacture and should show due diligence in manufacture

(c) The successful bidder should accept a lease (the form of which may be seen at the Circle office, Vyasur). The term of such leases will ordinarily be for five years and the licence granted in each case will be in force only during the continuance of such lease

(d) The licensee must surrender the pans to Government if required to do so on notice being given at the close of any manufacturing season.

(e) No compensation will be paid to the licensee when the pans are surrendered under condition (c) or when the pans are resumed or the factory is converted into one for manufacture of salt for general sale in the event of the lease referred to in condition (c) being determined before the expiry of the period fixed

11. Any further particulars that may be desired can be obtained either at the Ennore Circle office at Vyasur or at the Assistant Commissioner's office, Chingleput subdivision, North Beach, Madras.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras,
9th December 1917.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Asst Commr., Salt, Abk and Cust. Dept.

SALE NOTICE.

This is to notify that there are nearly 25,000 palmyra trees fit for tapping sweet juice in the Idupulapaya palmyra plantation in the Vempalle range of this district and the right to tap them will be sold in public auction on 26th January 1918 at *Cuddapah* by the undersigned.

2. There is every convenience of water and fuel required for the manufacture of jaggery in the locality.

3. The bidders will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 before bidding at the sale. Further conditions will be read out at the time of sale.

4. Intending bidders may apply to the undersigned for any further particulars.

West Cuddapah, 17th December 1917.

R. V. PADMANABHA PILLAI,
District Forest Officer.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1840, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Class of recovery
Sixty-five and half tanned calf skins	Nil ..	13th December 1917..	Madras Harbour
One bale torn containing leather	A diamond with A on the left above, DE in centre, E in right below and 303 C.E. in right centre.	14th " ..	
Two tie iron bars	Nil ..	17th " ..	
Two flat iron bars	" ..	18th " ..	
Two square iron bars	" ..	18th " ..	
One round iron bar	" ..	18th " ..	
Two fire bricks	" ..	18th " ..	
One pot sleeper	M S M E ..	18th " ..	
Two broken cases of insulators	telegraph department.	18th " ..	
One teakwood scantling	Nil ..	20th " ..	
One redwood piece	" ..	20th " ..	
One cast iron three-way pipe	" ..	20th " ..	

1880-ம் ஆண்டு சட்டம் 7 - ன் கீழ் 78 - வது பிரிவுக்கு அமைய இதன் அடியில், மதராஸ் போர்ட்டுக்குட்பட்ட கடலில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட கீழ்க்கண்ட பொருள்கள் ஏழு நாட்களுக்குள் உரிமை கோரப்படுகின்றன. அந்த நாட்களுக்குள் உரிமை கோரப்படாவிட்டால் அவை அடுத்த மாதத்தில் துறைமுக பொறுப்புக் கழகத்தின் பொறியாளரின் உத்தரவின்படி விற்கப்படுகின்றன.

		1917-ம் வரு	
		Rs. a.	
		13a.	
1		Cap. 14a.	
		Cap. 17a.	
2		Cap. 18a.	
3		Cap. 18a.	
5		Cap. 18a.	
1		Cap. 18a.	
2		Cap. 18a.	
1		Cap. 19a.	
2			
1		Cap. 20a.	
1		Cap. 20a.	
1		Cap. 20a.	

Harbour Office, Madras,
21st December 1917.

A. S. BALFOUR, Captain, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 163, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st December 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 4. (6 p.)

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st December 1917. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1. (3 p.)

Board's Standing Orders. Thirteenth list of corrections to volume II. Annas 1–6 (3 p.). Fifteenth list of corrections to volumes I, Anna 1 (3 p.) Volume II. Pice 3 (3 p.). Sixteenth list of corrections to volumes I and II. Each Pice 3 (3 p.).

General List of Rangers and Deputy Rangers of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st October 1917. Imperial 8 vo. paper cover. As 4 (3 p.).

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1916–17. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 8. (1 a.).

Revised Rules framed under section 18 of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) and section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884), Tamil. Foolscap folio. Stitched. As 3–8. (3 p.). English. As. 3–8. (6 p.)

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st December 1917. Royal 8vo. paper cover. As 2. (1 a.)

Special Police Code. Fourth list of corrections. Pice 3. (3 p.)

Supplement to Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1915 by E. D. Bose. Super royal. 8vo, cloth. Re. 1. (3 as.)

Quarterly List of Establishments of the Madras Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Department, corrected up to 1st October 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 3. (1 a.)

List of Officers of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 15th October 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 6 (1 a.)

Half yearly List of Qualified Sanitary Inspectors corrected up to 1st July 1917. Royal 8vo. As. 6 (3 p.)

Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for 1916. Foolscap folio, wrapper. As. 5. (1 a.)

Civil Medical Code, Third Edition, 1913.—Eighth list of corrections. Pice 6. (3 p.)

Insolvency Rules, 1910. (As amended up to October 1917.) Foolscap folio stitched. As 3. (3 p.)

Report on the Administration of the Abkari Revenue in the Madras Presidency for 1916–17. Foolscap folio, wrapper. As. 8. (1 a.)

Quarterly List of officers in the Educational Department, Madras, Bangalore and Coorg, corrected up to 1st October 1917. Royal 8vo, wrapper. As. 3 (1 a).

Commission for Government Examinations Calendar for 1917–18. Royal 8vo, wrapper. Re 1–4. (4 as.)

Public Service Notification. (Revised up to 30th September 1917.) Royal 8vo. Pice 6. (3 p.)

Government Technical Examinations Notification for 1917–18. Royal 8vo. Pice 6. (3 p.)

Special Test Examinations Notification. (Revised up to 31st March 1917). Royal 8vo. Pice 6. (3 p.).

Grant-in-aid Code. Sixth and seventh lists of corrections (and third and fourth lists of reprint) Each. Pice 6 (3 p.)

AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN No. 79. A survey of the Madras Dairy Trade. Royal 8vo, wrapper. As. 8 (1 s.).

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified men for plague inspectors' posts in this district. The pay of the selected candidates will be Rs. 30 with a pony allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
4th December 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of an acting fourth clerk on Rs. 20 in this court. The vacancy is likely to become a permanent one. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddapah,
7th December 1917.

S. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for appointments on Rs. 30 in the Revenue Department in the Kistna district.

Kistna Collector's Office,
8th December 1917.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS for the post of a surveyor on Rs. 80 per mensem (temporary establishment) with travelling allowances under the ordinary rules are invited from duly qualified candidates for entertainment in the Upper Godavari Forest division. Preference will be given to men who have had previous experience of forest work. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 1st of January 1918.

Kunavaram, 8th December 1917.

P. VENKATRAMANAN,
District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari.

WANTED immediately a few agents and treasurers for Field Service overseas. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem plus 100 per cent batta from date of embarkation. Cash security required Rs. 200.

Apply to—
The Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport,
9th Division, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 11th December 1917.
11-10

L. D. WATLING, Major for Lieut.-Col.,
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, 9th Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited till 31st January 1918 from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, or the Government Technical Examination equivalent thereto for the posts of three permanent minor irrigation sub-overseers in this district on Rs. 30—3—60 the increments being biennial. Qualified men with previous experience will be preferred. None but those who are qualified need apply. The candidates selected will be on probation for six months.

B. G. STOKES,
Collector.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
19th December 1917.

WANTED an attender for the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras—Salary Rs. 12 per mensem. The service is under Government and is pensionable. Apply by letter enclosing copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 15th January 1918.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras.

High Court, Madras,
14th December 1917.

WANTED a qualified candidate who can read and write Malayalam and Kanarese for employment as proof reader of Agricultural Calendars on Rs. 25 per mensem for 18 months from 1st February 1918 in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Triplicane, Post Box No. 413, Madras. Apply at once to the undersigned.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 14th December 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing completed school-final certificates for acting and sub pro tem. clerks' posts in this court. Persons who are qualified in type-writing also and who can work with their own machines will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th February 1918.

C. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Nannilam,
16th December 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from male qualified for public service for acting vacancies on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 in this office. No secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who has not completed all the necessary subjects and has not obtained at the Public examinations more than the Presidency average in each of the subjects need apply. Candidates should be below 24 years and should have a knowledge of Telugu. Forms will be sent on application.

S. M. V. USMAN,
Acting Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
18th December 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified for Plague Inspectors' posts in this district. The pay of the selected candidates will be Rs. 30 with a pony allowance of Rs. 15 a month.

S. M. V. USMAN,
Acting Collector.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
18th December 1917.

WANTED qualified applicant for Third Clerk's post on Rs. 20—1—21, vacant in this office. Preference will be given to one who has office experience in correspondence and accounts. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th January 1918.

P. F. MATHIAS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Salem, 14th December 1917.

WANTED a temporary sub-overseer on Rs. 40 in the Coimbatore division. Applicants who have passed the Lower Subordinate's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, should apply with copies of testimonials, if any, not later than 15th January 1918 to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore.

C. T. MULLINOS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 20th December 1917.

WANTED applications from fully qualified candidates for the posts of first and second class vaccinators on Rs. 30—1—40 *plus* Re. 10 travelling allowance and Rs. 24—1—30 *plus* Rs. 10 travelling allowance, respectively, under the Parvatipur Taluk Board. Applicants for the former should possess certificates of complete secondary school-leaving certificate and Assistant Sanitary Inspector and for the latter complete Secondary School-Leaving certificate. The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th proximo.

President.

Taluk Board's Office, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam,
24th December 1917.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON or after 4th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

P. C. RAJAGOPALA ACHARI.

Georgetown, 1st December 1917.

ON or after 10th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

T. SRINIVASA AYYAR.

Egmore, 1st December 1917.

On or after 16th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 3rd December 1917. S. NARASIMHAN

On or after 16th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 3rd December 1917. C. S. VISWANATHA AYYAR.

On or after 9th February 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 3rd December 1917. C. SANKARA RAYAR.

On or after 6th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 4th December 1917. T. R. VENKATARAMAN.

On or after 6th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 3th December 1917. S. K. RANGARAJU.

On or after 19th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 10th December 1917. M. V. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after 15th January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 13th December 1917. P. HANUMANTA RAO.

On or about 23rd January 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 13th December 1917. D. DYDIANATHAN.

On or after 2nd February 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Georgetown, 18th December 1917. G. MUNALAPPA REDDI.

On or after 1st February 1918, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 20th December 1917. K. SADASHIVA RAO.

I (Chettibuthalu Mahalakshmi) shall hereforth be known as Chettibuthalu Parashothemi.
Salivakkalampadi, 15th December 1917. C. MAHALAKSHMI.

I, S. Thangavelu Mudaliyar, shall be known hereafter as Amarambadu Thangavelu Mudaliyar.
Madras, 19th December 1917. SAIDAPET THANGAVELU MUDALIYAR.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ELEY (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1860 that all persons having any claim against William Eley, late of No. 18 Essendine Road, Maida Vale, in the County of Middlesex in England and formerly of Bangalore who died at Devonshire Street, Portland Place in the said County of Middlesex in England on the 5th day of February 1917, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of October 1917 to Stewart Edward Humpherys, the Manager of the Banking Department of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Bombay, the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, after the expiration of which period the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets of the deceased having regard only to such claims as shall then have been received and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1917.

S. E. HUMPHERYS,
Administrator in India of William Eley, (deceased).

ESTATE OF ALEXIS RENNICK EMMETT (DECEASED).

The Administrator General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 5th December 1917 the estate of Alexis Rennick Emmett, late Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, but now deceased, under a grant of Letters of Administration made to him on the 23rd November 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next-of-kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th January 1918 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 5th December 1917. C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

In the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Tandavaraya Pillai	.. ..	*Petitioner.*
Swami Pandithar and nine others	.. ..	*Creditors.*

The said petitioner has applied to the said court to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has posted the said application for hearing on 21st January 1918. On that day any person having any objection may appear before that court and state his objections, if any.

Trichinopoly, 19th December 1917. V. N. SESHA AYYANGAR,
Vakil.

No. 34 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

V. Venkatasubba Ayyar, son of K. Venkatakrishna Ayyar, No. 56, South street, Karur .. .. *Petitioner*
Coimbatore Varthaka Virthi Dasarajula Sangam, Limited, Branch office, Karur, Assistant Secretary, Pasupathi Chettiyar .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Karur, to be adjudged an insolvent, and the said Court has transferred the said application to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by the said Official Receiver at Trichinopoly on 10th January 1918.

A. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Pleader for Petitioner.

Karur, 19th December 1917.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified :—
Mr. H. S. Hurdero to be Agent at Tellicherry vice Mr. Parsons.
Mr. E. R. Parsons to be Agent at Calicut vice Mr. A. O. Bentley.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 19th December 1917.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 18 OF 1917-18, HELD ON THE 8th DECEMBER 1917.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Captain C. B. Huxley, R.I.M.
Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
Mr. R. Todd.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Fraser
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, Kt.
Mr. A. F. Symonds.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib,
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

213. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday, the 22nd November 1917.

214. Read a note by the Deputy Port Conservator, No. 2235, dated the 12th October, and an estimate dated 25th October 1917 prepared by the Deputy Chief Engineer, amounting to Rs. 1,300, for a new mooring boat in replacement of one built in 1896.

Resolved to sanction the estimate debitable to the Pilotage Fund.

215. Read an application dated 2nd December 1917 from Mr. A. Mackenzie, probationary Harbour Master, asking that from the end of November, when his year of probationary service ended, he may be allowed to draw Rs. 400, the pay of the third Harbour Master for whom he is acting. The application is supported by the Deputy Conservator and by the Chairman.

Resolved to grant the request.

216. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 354, dated the 1st March 1917 and Government order thereon, No. 214, Public (Marine), dated 30th April 1917, sanctioning an estimate for Rs. 8,40,972 in lieu of one for Rs. 10,00,000, previously sanctioned, for Port Trust Warehouses X and Y and for certain liabilities for warehouse Z.

Read a note by the Engineer-Chairman proposing, for reasons given, to spend a further sum of Rs. 37,028 on Z warehouse, thereby raising the estimate for the three warehouses to Rs. 8,78,000.

Resolved that the proposal and the estimate be sanctioned, and be submitted to Government for sanction under section 76, to supersession of the estimate for Rs. 8,40,972 sanctioned in the above read Government order, as well as for sanction under section 75 of the debit to Capital of the additional expenditure Rs. 37,028. Resolved also that funds be provided by a contribution to Capital from the Trust's Revenue balances.

217. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 199, dated the 2nd November 1917. Read also a memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 24th November 1917 reporting the result of the experimental concession made under the Resolution. Read also Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.'s memorandum sent with their letter No. 11282, dated the 3rd December 1917.

Resolved that before addressing Government with a view to the relaxation of Rule 7 of the Petroleum Rules published under G.O. No. 285, Public (Marine), dated the 21st June 1917, during the period of the war, as desired by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. the matter be referred to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, India, for opinion.

218. Read note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending, for reasons given, the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 3-7-0 to Messrs. Higginbotham, Ld., on one case pens on S.S "Kassama"

Resolved to sanction the remission subject to sanction of Government.

219. Resolved that the insurances of the Trust's buildings amounting to Rs. 28,03,000 be effected for the year 1918 with the following ten companies in equal shares, subject to their acceptance of the risk :—

Names of Insurance Companies.	Local Representatives.
(1) Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited..	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
(2) Royal Insurance Company	Messrs. Oakes & Co.
(3) Imperial Insurance Company	Messrs. The Bombay Company.
(4) Western Assurance Company	Messrs H. Muhammad Badsha Sahib & Co.
(5) Atlas Insurance Company	Messrs. Binny & Co.
(6) Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.	Messrs. Alfred Young & Co.
(7) North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Assurance Company.	Messrs. T. A. Taylor & Co.
(8) New Zealand Insurance Company . ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.
(9) Phœnix Fire Insurance Company	Messrs. Walker & Co.
(10) Reliance Fire and Marine Insurance Company	Messrs. McDowell & Co.

220. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 22nd November 1917.

221. Recorded G O. No. R. 180, Public (Marine), dated 18th November 1917, sanctioning the remission of transit dues (1) to Messrs Oakes & Co., Rs. 6-12-0 on a package "ex S S Thongwa," (2) Messrs Parry & Co., Rs. 42-14-0 on 229 bales paper ex S S. "Elsa," (3) Messrs. Wilson & Co., Rs 12 on 2 cases soap wrappers ex S.S. "Clan Macgregor dale" and (4) refund of wharfage charges to the South Indian Railway Company, Rs 127-7-0 on 125 tuge groundnuts and dhall—*vide* Resolutions Nos 191, 192, 193 and 194, dated 8th November 1917.

222. Recorded G O No. 475, Public (Marine), dated 22nd November 1917, sanctioning the grant to Mr. Munro Maiden, Chief Accountant, Madras Port Trust, of privilege leave for three months from the 1st December 1917 and leave on medical certificate for one year in continuation thereof and also approving the appointment of Mr. S. Narayana Ayyar as acting Chief Accountant during Mr. Maiden's absence who availed of the leave on the forenoon of the 1st December—*vide* Resolution No. 190, dated 9th November 1917.

223. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for September 1917.

224. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 6th December 1917 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities Rs.	Cash balances. Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	*Nil*	3,07,510	7	0
Provident Fund Account	3,34,000	— 4,642	1	6
Deposit Account	18,900	1,858	5	1
Eden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	1,213	1	6
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	1,286	1	1
Pilotage Fund Account	22,400	— 11,075	13	1
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	52,438	10	0
Railway Freight Advance Account	*Nil.*	20,039	10	0
Capital Account	*Nil.*	71,186	5	2

Port Trust Office, Madras,
20th December 1917

F. I. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 52.] MADRAS, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1917 [Price, 6 pice.

ABKARI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1918–19.

Notice is hereby given that the Pattai Arrack shops Taverns, Ganja and Opium shops shown in the subjoined schedules will, for the leave commencing from 1st April 1918, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on Friday the 1st February 1918, commencing at 12 noon.

SCHEDULE I.—PATTAI ARRACK SHOPS.

Shop No.	Locality
1.	New Washermenpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Arunachalaswamipet Annexe Cell and Venkatakistnan's Street, 220 yards.
2.	Rayapuram Mannieswami Coil Street, between Police Station and premises No. 62, 200 yards.
3.	Old Washermenpet Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Chintadripet Tank Street and Cemetery Road.
4.	Perambur, Perambur High Road, between the Railway Station and Parochery.
5.	Ganganeery, Salai Vinayagar Street, between the Presidency and Ramaswami Street.
6.	Do. Chetha Muthiappan Street, between Govindaperan Naick Street and Mint Street.
7.	Do. Seven Wells Street, between Ammen Coil Street and St. Xavier's Street 2 2 yards.
8.	Do. Elephant Gate, Kotturpuram Street, between Wall Tax Road and Ramdappa Mudali Street, 22 yards.
9.	Chooliai, D'Mellon's Road, between the Main Esplanade Road and the lane leading to Chooliai Slaughter-house
10.	Narayanapillayan, Perambur Barracks Road, between Vedamuni Pillai Street and Venkatachella Mudali Street, 114 yards.
11.	Chooliai Retreats, Municipal Cart-stand in Arabessee Papier Street and Pudukhadi Street branching from Chooliai Bazaar Road, opposite to Dharmaraja coil. (NOTE.—The shop should not face the Chooliai Bazaar Road on which the trees rise.)
12.	Purasawalkam, Kandappa Mudali High Road, between Purasawalkam High Road and Muthiala Naick Street, 100 yards.
13.	Parliament, Ennappa Street, anywhere in the street which is 310 yards long.
14.	Pudupet, Neith, Harris Road from Ritty's Bridge up to Madras City Police Headquarters House Lines; East, Cooum Road; South, Cooum Road; West, Vepery, Chetty Street running from Harris Road to Cooum Road. The shop should be located in any such position only within the above limits but not near the Central Arrack Rent or within 50 yards of the Harris Road, or Cooum Road or the northern end of Vepery Chetti Street.
15.	Nungambakkam, Agasteswaran Coil Road or Village Road, between Nungambakkam High Road and the Police Station.
16.	Triplicane, Thiruvallikeni Road, between Arumuga Chetti's Street and Annasahib Achari's Street, 150 yards
17.	Triplicane, anywhere in Vanian Street, Pulicat Bazaar.
18.	Triplicane, Vachatachala Mudali Street, between Lloyd's Road and Peter's Road.
19.	Royapet, High Road, between the Old Police Station and Peter's Road 300 yards.
20.	Teynampet, Mount road, within 250 yards south of the bridge which is near the Horticultural Gardens.
21.	Mylapore, any such position as is in Cathedral Road, Bazaar Road or Arundel Street.

SCHEDULE II.—FOREIGN LIQUOR TAVERNS.

Shop No.	Locality.
1.	Rayapuram, Audiappa Gramani Street, which is 220 yards long.
2.	Georgetown, Seven Wells Street, between St. Xavier's Street and Anchara Kanan Street, 193 yards.
3.	Do. Audiappa Naick's Street, between Mint Street and Govindappa Naick's Street.
4.	Do. Nayanyappa Naick's Street, or Memorial Hall North Street, between Memorial Hall and Ramppa Chetti Street.
5.	Purasawalkam in Kolchikal Street, between the Burial-ground and the Purasawalkam High Road, or in the Purasawalkam High Road, between the Kandappachari Street and the Retteri in Road.
6.	Vepery, High Road, between Park Gate and Perumal Mudaly Street.
7.	Egmore High Road, between Egmore Police Station and Post Office.
8.	Mount Road, between Round Tana and Nolli Station
9.	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Virasingha Mudali Street and Triplicane High Road, a distance of 90 yards.
10.	Mylapore, Cathedral Road, between Arundel Street and Bazaar Road, and the whole of Bazaar Road.

SCHEDULE III.—GANJA SHOPS.

Shop No.	Locality.
1.	Georgetown, Mannadi Street, between Iyappa Chetti Street and Moore Street.
2.	Do. China Bazaar Road, between Aloi Street and Krishna Mudali Street.
3.	Do. Wall Tax Road, between China Bazaar Road and Beach Road.
4.	Washermenpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Kamaraja Ayyar Street.
5	Chintadripet, anywhere in Ayah Mudali Street, between Vadugar Mistri Street and Sami Pandaram Street, or in Pandaram Naicken Street, between Nyniappa Naicken Street and Arogiama Chetti Street.
6.	Choolai, anywhere in M'Mallow's Road.
7.	Purasawalkam, Purasawalkam High Road, between Kandappa Mudali High Road and Sundara Pillai Street.
8.	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Varaghappa Mudali Street and Yakut Saheb Street.

SCHEDULE IV.—OPIUM SHOPS.

Shop No.	Locality.
1.	Old Washermenpet, Tiruvottiyur High Road, between Cemetery Road and Varadarajaswamy Street.
2.	Georgetown, Vandamuthiappan Street, between Anthappa Naick Street and Arasa Pillai Street, or in Anthappa Naick Street, between Govindappa Naick Street and Varadamuthiappan Street.
3.	Anywhere in Esplanade Gate Street or in M'Mallow's Road between Esplanade Gate Street and the lane leading to Choolai Slaughter house.
4.	Triplicane, Pycroft's Road, between Triplicane High Road, East, and Anwar Mahal, West.

N.B.—As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the initial deposit of Rs. 50) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the initial deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

2. Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops only in unobjectionable sites within the limits specified above, and at a distance of not less than 100 yards from one another.

3. Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the particular sites selected by them within ten days from the date of sale and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered, where necessary.

4. Successful bidders of whose solvency the Collector is not satisfied, will immediately on notice either pay up an additional deposit of two months' hist or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licences will be withheld.

5. Temporary licences will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual licences is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

6. As regards the payment of shop hist the following rules will be observed:—

(i) The hists should be paid not later than the 10th of each month.

(ii) For payments made after the 10th interest at 6 per cent per annum will be charged from the 10th and a fine of Re. 1 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the hist before the 25th of the month will render the shop liable to be resold at the risk of the licensee.

Madras Collector's Office,
14th December 1917.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 52] MADRAS, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Russellkonda reservoir 44·15 feet, Surada 27·83 feet. Sowing of summer paddy commencing and of cholam, greengram and blackgram proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and greengram; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly commencing. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and blackgram, cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 23 feet above mean. Ploughing; preparing seed-beds for second crop paddy, sowing of hemp, pulses, tobacco and wheat, transplantation of tobacco, ragi, garlic, paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested cottan and cumbu, cutturn fair; paddy, ragi and sugarcane, fair to normal; cholam, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·8 feet above mean. Preparing seed-beds for second crop paddy. Sowing garlic, onions, chillies and bengalgram. Standing crops, fair but wet paddy affected by pests in one taluk. Harvested paddy and indigo; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of coriander, ragi, maize, wheat, sunnhemp and bengalgram and transplantation of chillies and tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested wet paddy, cutturn fair to normal; indigo, poor to normal; greengram, dry paddy and cholam, fair. Pasture sufficient; but fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest, malignant sorethroat and black-quarter prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra most level. Sowing of bengalgram, horsegram, blackgram proceeding and of second crop paddy commencing. Standing crops generally good; harvested areca, groundnut, paddy, cholam and cumbu; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but black quarter prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholam, paddy, bengalgram and wheat and weeding of cotton, cholam and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested korra, cotton, groundnut cholam, paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle not reported, but rinderpest prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and dry crops, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing ragi, coriander, horse and bengalgram. Weeding and transplanting paddy and ragi. Standing crops fair. Harvested korra, ragi and paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient and fodder available, but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax prevails in five villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. The maximum depth of water over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts was 1·6 foot and 0·8 foot respectively. The supply of water in the Kanigiri reservoir is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam and ragi and weeding of cholam proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, rinderpest and malignant sore-throat prevail each in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ground-nut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in two villages and anthrax in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of paddy, gram and gingelly; transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and varagu proceeding. Standing crops fair; but dry crops withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available, but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and malignant sorethroat prevail in a few villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. More rain is wanted for standing crops.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of three others. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu, ragi, cholam, indigo, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair; but want of rain is felt in parts of four taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, groundnut, varagu and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient to meet local requirements. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding; of cholam proceeding; of horsegram concluding; transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding; of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair to normal; sugarcane fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Seven feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and cumbu; outturn fair to normal, groundnut and samai, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Grand Anicut, but supply adequate. Sowing of paddy and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, groundnut, cumbu and varagu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anicut 5·5 feet and 5·1 feet respectively. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair, varagu and ragi, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Average discharge in the Periyar main canal 1,051 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing; transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot and mouth disease prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cumbu and cotton proceeding in parts, transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding; weeding of wet and dry crops proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, vali (cumbu millet), varagu, cumbu and samai; outturn poor to fair, prices, do. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in rain fed tanks. 0·53 feet of water over the Srivaikuntam anicut. Ploughing; transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cumbu and ragi; outturn poor to fair, paddy, poor. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing; pruning and weeding of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 22nd December 1917.—Week generally rainless except South. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally, outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle good generally. Prices steady.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. RODS. & AGRL.),
MADRAS, 26*th December 1917.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd DECEMBER 1917.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Price in pounds (82 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1917	Average of 28 years ending 1916.	1917	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	Average for December.	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.	Last week.	This week.
Ceded	Ganjam	..	..	..	65·0	45·7	9·4	10·8	10·3	18·5	19·6	18·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	72·2	57·9	9·3	8·8	8·6	18·5	17·7	17·8	..	13·3	14·1	18·8	17·2	17·1
	Godavari	..	..	0·1	59·7	40·2	8·8	(a)8·1	8·1	17·3	16·8	20·8	16·9	(a) 13·5	13·4	..	(a)17·8	17·7
	Kistna	..	..	0·1	51·3	31·6	9·1	7·8	7·8	18·2	13·8	17·1	13·9	11·1	11·3	..	18·3	18·5
	Guntur	..	..	0·3	46·3	30·5	9·7	7·7	7·7	..	14·1	14·1	15·8	10·3	10·8	17·0	18·4	18·8
	Kurnool	..	..	0·1	28·6	23·7	8·8	7·5	7·5	..	19·6	19·0	19·0	(a) 13·2	11·7	15·8	18·2	72·0
	Parganapalle	..	..	..	33·7	23·0	..	8·8	9·3	..	..	..	..	10·3	10·0	..	10·0	10·6
Deccan	Pollary	..	..	..	29·3	22·4	8·1	7·0	7·0	..	18·3	18·4	17·4	13·5	13·6	..	..	..
	Bandar	..	..	0·1	44·9	27·7	..	7·8	7·0	..	..	..	..	14·7	14·7	..	12·4	13·0
	Anantapur	..	..	0·1	30·8	21·1	8·0	8·8	8·3	18·1	15·6	15·5	18·0	12·7	12·7	15·2	16·0	15·2
	Cuddapah	..	..	0·3	35·6	29·3	8·3	7·7	7·7	17·1	12·3	12·8	18·9	(a) 11·5	11·5	18·4	12·2	12·7
	Nellore	0·1	0·6	51·1	31·2	10·0	8·4	8·5	16·2	15·4	13·8	14·5	12·3	12·1	16·2	11·8	11·2	
	Chingleput	..	0·7	45·2	30·5	8·9	8·7	8·8	13·7	14·6	14·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carnatic	Madras	..	1·2	50·7	46·6	7·6	8·5	8·8	14·4	12·3	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	South Arcot	0·1	0·9	62·7	42·3	8·8	7·8	7·8	14·8	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	13·8	12·8	12·5	
	Chittoor	..	0·4	33·5	30·0	8·4	8·7	8·7	17·4	11·8	11·5	..	..	..	13·4	13·6	13·8	
	North Arcot	..	0·4	31·6	28·4	8·8	8·8	8·8	15·5	13·9	13·5	..	..	..	15·8	13·5	13·3	
Central	Salem	..	0·2	34·6	33·8	8·5	7·8	8·0	15·7	14·2	15·2	13·9	12·7	12·4	13·5	13·5	13·4	
	Coimbatore	..	0·2	25·5	25·5	8·2	6·9	6·8	16·1	13·1	13·0	15·1	10·6	10·5	13·1	12·3	12·8	
	Trichinopoly	..	0·5	37·8	30·1	8·0	7·8	7·7	16·5	14·1	13·9	15·7	13·2	13·2	14·8	12·8	12·8	
	Tanjore	3·2	1·4	46·2	38·7	8·4	7·2	7·2	15·4	13·3	13·3	..	..	..	..	13·4	13·4	
	Pudukkottai	3·1	0·5	38·2	29·4	..	7·8	7·5	..	16·7	14·7	..	14·4	14·4	..	13·9	13·9	
South	Madura	0·1	0·4	32·5	27·3	8·7	8·7	8·7	16·6	12·1	11·8	14·0	10·9	11·4	11·7	10·2	10·2	
	Ramnad	0·2	0·3	28·1	27·1	8·4	8·5	8·5	15·4	12·7	13·0	14·3	11·1	11·1	12·1	10·2	10·2	
	Tinnevelly	0·1	0·3	19·0	23·3	9·1	8·4	8·4	15·5	11·9	12·1	14·2	9·5	9·8	12·2	9·2	9·4	
West Coast	Malabar	..	0·2	105·4	110·8	8·8	7·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	South Kanara	..	0·1	158·5	142·1	9·8	7·9	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Travancore	0·2	1·0	44·2	64·3	..	7·4	7·4	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cochin	0·1	†0·4	102·8	†209·9	..	8·0	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	0·6	89·8	78·1	7·7	6·8	6·6	13·8	11·1	11·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	

A.=Agency. L.=Littoral. *Average of the 15 years ending 1915-16. †Average of 16 years. (a) Revised figures.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th day of November 1917.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, KHAN Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur B. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AIDAN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Sergada.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Honourable Mr. ALAN BUTTERWORTH, C.B.I.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM JOHN JOSEPH HOWLEY.

The Honourable Mr. MALCOLM EDWARD COUCHMAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Selection of a burial-ground by the Coonoor municipal council.

1 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a largely signed memorial from the Indians of Coonoor regarding their grievances in the matter of the Coonoor Municipal Council's selection of an unsuitable burial-ground;

(*b*) will the Government be pleased to take action in regard to the complaint contained in the memorial?

1 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government understand that a sub-committee of the Council has recommended that the site objected to shall not be used as a burial-ground. The Government do not propose to take any action at present.

Circular of a district judge.

2 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to pages 37 and 38 of *Madras Law Times Journal* portion, dated 19th September 1917, Volume XXII, regarding the issue of a circular by the Guntur District Judge to the Judicial officers in the district calling for information which members of the legal profession were taking interest in the Home Rule leagues and Swadesi movements;

(*b*) whether such a circular was issued;

(*c*) whether the same will be placed on the table; and

(*c*) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the judicial or executive officers in their service to ascertain and report on the matters referred to in the said circular?

2 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have now perused the extract indicated.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government are not in possession of a copy of the circular.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

The Tuticorin harbour scheme.

3 Q.—(1) Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any, and what further, steps have been taken concerning the Tuticorin deep water harbour scheme;

(*b*) whether any report about the scheme has been submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who inspected the locality towards the end of last year when the borings were nearing completion;

(*c*) whether it would be desirable to have estimates and full details of the scheme prepared now, so that it might be taken in hand as soon as possible and be in readiness for the revival of trade which is expected at the conclusion of the war, taking, meanwhile, advantage of the present slackness of trade to obtain cheaper labour and to execute such works as could be done without difficulty, such as the opening of the proposed channel between the islands by hand labour, which would meanwhile scour and minimise the silting in the inner harbour;

(*d*) whether for this purpose Government is now prepared to consider the proposal of acquiring the dredger "Pelican" belonging to the Rangoon Port Trust which would now be obtainable on advantageous terms?

(2) In this connection, would Government be pleased to state the reasons for the delay of nearly two years in carrying out the diversion of the Upper Odai, which was recommended by the Executive Engineer, and whose last estimate was under Rs. 25,000, whereas the cost of keeping the dredger "Manar" at work here amounts to almost Rs. 50,000 per annum?

3 *A.*—(1) (*a*) Preliminary borings have been taken with a view to consider the various proposals for a deep water harbour at Tuticorin.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) & (*d*) Before proceeding further it has been decided to obtain expert opinion as to the location of the deep water basin and approach channel and the general question of the development of the harbour.

(2) The Government are advised that, though the Upper Odai brings a certain quantity of silt into the bay, its effect on the present harbour is not serious. The question of diverting the odai will be considered in connexion with the proposals that will be placed before the expert.

Prohibition of music in front of mosques.

4 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that Khan Sahib S. K. Muhi-ud-din Qadir Shah Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, President, Muslim League and Mosque Committee, Tuticorin, has on the 5th October 1917 submitted a memorial to Government regarding prohibition of play of music and beat of tom-tom in front of mosques?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to amend the Police Act (Act V of 1861) as desired and prayed for in the petition of Khan Sahib S. K. Muhi-ud-din Qadir Shah Marakkayar?

4 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to take action in the manner suggested.

Representation of Mohammadans on the Trichinopoly Taluk Board.

5 Q.—(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Madras Times*, dated 21st October, regarding the non-representation of Muhammadan non-officials in the Trichinopoly Taluk Board?

(2) With reference to the answer given by Government to my question in the meeting held on 2nd April 1918, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the adequate representation of Muhammadans in the Trichinopoly Taluk Board?

5 *A.*—(1) The Government have perused the article.

(2) The Honourable Member's request will be brought to the notice of the President of the District Board of Trichinopoly, as the nomination of the members of taluk boards is made by the presidents of district boards.

Memorial from the Muhammadans of Dindigul regarding a burial-ground.

6 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Muhammadans of Dindigul have submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd October 1917 regarding a burial-ground?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to comply with the request of the Muhammadans of Dindigul by cancelling G.O. Mis. No. 1183 M., dated 4th July 1898?

6 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) It has been suggested to the memorialists that they should make their representations to the Collector with regard to the selection of a new burial-ground; and the Government understand that the memorialists have accepted the suggestion.

Appointment of a Muhammadan deputy tahsildar in Ganjam district.

7 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if any Muhammadan in the Ganjam district, after the retirement of Khan Sahib Lal Haig Sahib, in the year 1892, rose to the position of a deputy tahsildar?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any qualified Muhammadans in the district, who are approved fit, for appointment as deputy tahsildars?

(*c*) If the answer to question (*b*) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to appoint one qualified Muhammadan as deputy tahsildar?

7 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) There is one Muhammadan officer in the district approved as fit for appointment as deputy tahsildar and he will doubtless be promoted to that grade in due course if his performance of his duties satisfies the Collector in whom is vested ordinarily the power to make appointments of deputy tahsildar from among officers in the approved list.

Free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas.

8 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have made any provision in the draft Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to make the necessary arrangements to insert this proviso in the Amendment Bill?

8 *A.*—(*a*) The Bill to amend the District Municipalities Act has not yet been finally drafted.

(*b*) The Government are considering the question of the legislation necessary to make better provision for elementary education in the Presidency.

Representation of the different communities in some offices.

9 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give in a tabular form (1) the number of posts on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, Rs. 100 to Rs. 300, Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 and above respectively in the different departments (*a*) of the Madras Government Secretariat, (*b*) of the Board of Revenue, (*c*) of the Madras Collectorate and the communities (Non-Brahmans Hindus, Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Brahmans, others) to which the present incumbents belong; (2) the proportion the respective communities bear to the total population in the city and the percentage of the said employees to the total population, communalwar?

(*b*) If the Government consider that the different communities specified in the preceding question are not adequately represented in the several departments, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the heads of offices to see that in making appointments and promotions the interests of the different communities are safeguarded and the present unequal representation, if any, set right on vacancies occur?

9 *A.*—(*a*) (1) A statement furnishing information in respect of the offices mentioned is laid on the table.*

(2) The following statement gives the information asked for:—

(i) Proportion of communities to the total population in the city—

Non-Brahman Hindus	73·9	Brahmans	6·3
Muhammadans	11·4	Others	3·1
Indian Christians	5·3		

(ii) Percentage of employees mentioned to total population under each community—

Non-Brahman Hindus.	·019	Brahmans	·64
Muhammadans	·017	Others	·15
Indian Christians	·105		

(*b*) The subject is under the close attention of Government.

Overtime fees for Land Customs establishments.

10 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that, in some Land Custom offices, the officers in charge as also the supervising staff have to work out of office hours, on Sundays and holidays?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Sea Custom establishments are allowed overtime fees for such work?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to extend to the Land Custom establishments in important and busy stations, such as Seneamangalam, Needalur, Kasibat, Perulam, Pondicherry and Kondamangalam, the same privileges as are now enjoyed by the Sea Custom establishments?

10 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are informed that, on routes where night traffic is allowed, the staff has to work out of what are usually considered office hours as well as on Sundays and other holidays.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No. The Sea Customs Act provides for the limitation of business hours and the rules issued under it for the recovery of overtime fees when work is done for the convenience of shippers, etc. The Land Customs Act makes no provision for the limitation of business hours.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 1205 *infra*.

Cholera in Erode.

11 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that cholera has been, and is, prevalent in the town of Erode, and that the Municipal Council of Erode have not appointed special staff to combat the epidemic?

(*b*) Have Government received memorials from some of the citizens of Erode drawing their attention to the neglect of the municipal administration in the matter?

(*c*) What steps do Government propose to take to stop the prevalence of the epidemic?

11 *A*—(*a*) There were 61 deaths from cholera in Erode during August and 10 in September last. There have been some reported since the beginning of October. The Government have no information as to whether any special staff was appointed.

(*b*) A memorial on the subject was received on the 31st October 1917.

(*c*) The Government do not propose to take any action

Grant to the Erode municipal council for acquisition of land for a cemetery.

12 Q.—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Muhammadan rate-payers of Erode have submitted a memorial to Government on the 8th October 1917, praying for the immediate provision of a separate cemetary, as the present one has become congested?

(*b*) Are Government aware that the site acquired by the Erode municipality in the year 1911 for the purpose was found unsuitable as it was rocky?

(*c*) Are Government also aware that another site acquired for the purpose is under litigation, and is situated in the extreme end of the town?

(*d*) Is it also a fact that the municipal council of Erode have applied to Government for a grant from Provincial funds for the acquisition of a new site for the proposed cemetery which has been approved of by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore?

(*e*) Will Government be pleased to sanction the required amount for the acquisition of site for the new cemetery?

12 *A*—(*a*) No such memorial has been received.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no detailed information as to the facts.

(*d*) Yes

(*e*) The site recently selected by the council has not been approved by the Sanitary Commissioner; the application for a grant has not therefore been considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar Avargal.

Recommendations of the Imperial Committee on co-operation.

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the 209 recommendations made by the Imperial Committee on co-operation presided over by Sir E. D. Maclagan—

(i) whether the Government of India have passed orders on any of them;

(ii) what recommendations have been approved for immediate adoption and what recommendations have been rejected;

(*N.B.*—It will be sufficient to refer to the numbers of the recommendations as given in the Committee's Report.)

(iii) whether recommendations Nos. 19, 43, 84, 85, 103, 107, 132, and 192 have been accepted and what action has been taken to give effect to them; and

(iv) what are the reasons that induced the Government of Madras to pass G.O. Press No. 1461, dated 23rd May 1917, enjoining on all central banks the duty of eliminating from the profit and loss account 'interest earned but not due for payment'?

13 *A*—(i) to (iii) The Government of India divided the recommendations of the Committee into four groups, namely:—

(*a*) recommendations which the Government of India desired Local Governments to adopt as far as possible, viz., Nos. 1-7, 9-12, 13, 14-17, 19-20, 21-32, 34-37, 38-48, 52-55, 56, 60-66, 68-75, 77, 79, 81-87, 90-92, 192-93, 198, 200, 203-04 and 205.

(*b*) recommendations on which the Government of India invited the views of Local Governments, viz., Nos 8, 12 18, 50-51, 58, 59, 67, 78, 80, 88, 89, 94-105, 107-162, 164-178, 180-187, 194-95, 196, 197,

(*c*) recommendations separately reported on by Local Governments, viz., Nos 106, 163, 179, 188-191,

(*d*) recommendations on which the Government of India proposed to take action separately, viz., Nos. 33, 49, 57, 76, 98, 199, 201, 202, 206-209

The action taken by this Government on clause (*a*) will appear from G.O. No. 2244, dated 25th July 1917, which has already been laid on the Editors' Table and from G.O. No. 2990, dated 21th September 1917, which is now laid on the table.* No orders have yet been passed by the Government of India on any of the recommendations included in clause (*b*), while of those included in clauses (*c*) and (*d*), No. 57 has been approved by the Government

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 1208 to 1212 infra.

of India, No. 199 has not been approved and as regards Nos 100, 163 and 179, the forms of annual returns appraved by the Government of India will be found in G.O. No. 71, Revenue, dated 10th January 1917, reviewing the administration report of the Co-operative Department for the year 1915-16, while the forms of quarterly financial statements are to be found at pages 1119-1122 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 18th September 1917.

(iv) The direction regarding interest earned but not due in G.O. No. 1461, Revenue, dated 23rd May 1917, was that the Registrar might, for the present, continue to the central banks the exemption which he had granted in the previous year and not as stated in the question.

Withdrawal of powers

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No 2386, Home (Judicial), dated 5th October 1916—

(i) the reasons which led to the withdrawal of the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Berhampur from M.R Ry Sribatcha Panigrahi Garu; and

(ii) whether there is anything in paragraph 4 of the judgment in Sessions case No. 10 of 1916 to shew him to be unfit to be an Honorary Magistrate?

14 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to explain the reasons for their order.

New head sluice to the Uyyakkondan, Trichinopoly district

15 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether they have received a memorial from the landholders of the Trichinopoly taluk objecting to the construction of a new head sluice to the Uyyakkondan near Pettavaithalai railway station;

(ii) what were the defects which the new head sluice was intended to rectify;

(iii) whether the work has been completed; and

(iv) whether there is any reason to believe that the head sluice will pass down a smaller quantity of water than usual?

15 *A.*—(i) Yes.

(ii) Owing to the restricted size of the vents, water at full supply entered the channel with such velocity that a large quantity of sand and silt was being drawn into the channel. To remedy this defect the vents of the head sluice were widened and provided with sills.

(iii) The work is practically completed.

(iv) No

Silt-clearance of the Uyyakkondan, Trichinopoly district

16 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether they have received a memorial from the landholders of the Trichinopoly taluk complaining of the delay in the silt-clearance of the Uyyakkondan, and suggesting the framing of rules for the management of the channel, and for the supply and distribution of its water; and

(ii) whether any, and if so, what orders have been passed on the same?

16 *A.*—(i) Yes.

(ii) The prayer in the memorial was that silt clearance and repairs be carried out in the period from 15th April to 10th June of each year. The Executive Engineer reports that the necessary repair works to the channel were carried out this year in the months of April to June. Orders have also been issued to the local officers that the memorialists' request should be complied with as far as possible in future years.

As regards the question of the management of the channel a further memorial has just been received and is under consideration.

District officers and Home Rule movement

17 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any circular was issued to district officers for dealing with the activities of the Home Rule movement in this Presidency?

17 *A.*—Yes.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar:—"With reference to question No. 17, will the Government be pleased to lay the circular on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—"Government are not prepared to lay the circular on the table."

Congress-Leaguer servants as members of the Anglo-Indian Association of South India.

18 *Q.*—With reference to the correspondence appearing in the *Hindu* of the 5th October 1917 on "the Anglo-Indian Association of South India" will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether the Anglo Indian Association of South India is a political body dealing with political questions;

(ii) whether any Government servants are members or officials of the association;

(iii) whether the gentlemen, whose names are enumerated in the third paragraph of the extract, are members; and

(iv) whether Government are taking or will take steps to induce the officers to resign their membership?

18 *A.*—The matter is under consideration.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)*

19 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether the chairmanship of the union panchayat at Nidamangalam, Tanjore district, was held for many years by non-officials;

(ii) whether their administration of the union was found to be unsatisfactory; and

(iii) why it was considered necessary to nominate the hospital assistant of the place who is an official?

Chairmanship of the Nidamangalam Union Panchayat, Tanjore district.

19 A.—The Government have no information. Chairmen of union panchayats are appointed by presidents of taluk boards.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"With regard to question No. 19, will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry why a non-official has been passed over and the hospital assistant of the place was selected as chairman of the union panchayat at Nidamangalam? Government say they have no information. Will they be pleased to inquire why the policy of the appointment of non-officials has been departed from?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The appointment is not in the hands of Government. The appointments of chairmen of union panchayats are in the hands of the presidents of taluk boards."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Why should not the Government inquire as to why the usual policy has been departed from?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The people of Nidamangalam should make a representation if there is anything wrong."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Have I, as a representative, no right to make the representation?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I must have notice of the question."

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) what were the circumstances under which Mr. Krishnaswami Sarma of Conjeeveram was prohibited from speaking in public on any matter, and from publishing or procuring to publish any such matter without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the District Magistrate, Chingleput;

(ii) whether the circumstances continue, and whether the order of prohibition may now be withdrawn; and

(iii) whether Mr. Krishnaswami Sarma has made any representations to His Excellency the Governor and what orders have been passed on them?

Prohibition imposed on Krishnaswami Sarma of Conjeeveram.

20 A.—(i) The restrictions were imposed on Mr. Krishnaswami Sarma as there were reasonable grounds for believing that he was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

(ii) The Government have re-examined the case and consider it necessary for the present, to maintain the restrictive order.

(iii) Yes; he has been informed that Government are not at present prepared to rescind the order.

21 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the full correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State over the fixing of the permanent strength of the Madras High Court at ten and the continuance of two more as temporary Judges, with their replies and the final decision?

Correspondence regarding the permanent strength of the High Court.

21 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 151.

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how far the regrading of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs has progressed and whether the final scheme is ready?

Reorganisation of the Provincial service (Judicial Branch).

22 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 160.

23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether the concession granted to unpassed candidates by G.O. No. 511, Educational, dated 5th July 1909, to be appointed permanently to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem has been withdrawn by G.O. No. 1021, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1917; and

(ii) whether it will be continued to those who entered Government service after the passing of the earlier Government Order and on the faith that they could rise by promotion to posts carrying that pay?

Concession to unpassed candidates re Government service.

23 A.—(i) Yes.

(ii) The new rule requiring the possession of a completed secondary school-leaving certificate in the case of appointments on Rs. 20 is not intended to affect the case of persons who held permanent appointments in the superior service of Government prior to G.O. No. 1021, Home (Education), dated the 6th August 1917.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Selection of deputies to minors' village officers in proprietary estates.

24 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to advise the Board of Revenue to modify their Standing Order No. 148 (2) based on B.P. No. 87, dated 5th March 1886, regarding the appointment of deputies to minors of village officers in proprietary estates so as not to make it incumbent on the divisional officers to appoint persons selected by minors' guardians irrespective of the proprietors' wish in the matter?

24 *A.*—The Honourable Member is mistaken in supposing that it is so incumbent on divisional officers.

Selection of deputy collectors for trial of Estates Land Act suits.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing deputy collectors who are Bachelors of Laws for trial of suits under the Estates Land Act, as far as possible, as is generally done in the case of Kollegal division?

25 *A.*—The Government fear that there would be considerable difficulty in giving any large effect to the suggestion as the number of deputy collectors who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws is limited but the suggestion will be borne in mind.

Local boards meeting at places other than at headquarters.

26 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that some taluk boards are meeting at places other than at headquarters without framing a by-law under clause 1 (i) of section 34 of the Local Boards Act?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to issue necessary instructions to such taluk boards in the matter?

26 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any instructions to taluk boards in the matter.

Direct election to district boards.

27 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of amending section 11 of the Local Boards Act when the amendment of the Act is taken up, so as to form a separate electorate for direct recruitment of members to district boards?

27 *A.*—The suggestion will be noted.

Annual list of zamindars with their titles, etc.

28 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish annually a list of zamindars, with their titles, incomes, public dues, etc., and make such publication available to the public?

28 *A.*—The Government regret that they cannot accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Expenditure on wards at Newington.

29 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what is the amount spent on each ward at Newington?

29 *A.*—The personal charges incurred by wards at Newington vary in accordance with the means and circumstances of each individual and the Government are not in possession of details relating to individual wards nor would they think it desirable to publish such particulars.

Servants to wards at Newington.

30 *Q.*—Are the Government aware that servants are allowed in common to four or five wards in the Newington institution, and will they kindly state if the same has been done with the approval of the Government?

30 *A.*—As the Newington institution is under the control of the Court of Wards, the approval of the Government is not obtained to details in connexion with its management and the Government have not been consulted on the point mentioned in the question.

Investments in the War Loan by estates under the Court of Wards.

31 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a list showing the amount invested in the War Loan by each estate under the management of the Court of Wards?

31 *A.*—A list showing the amount invested in the War loan by each estate under the management of the Court of Wards is placed on the table.*

Assumption of management of Uttamalai by the Court of Wards.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether the Uttamalai estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the incapacity of the present proprietrix;

(ii) whether she was declared as such under section 9 (*b*) of the Court of Wards Act; and

(iii) the reason for the nature of the disqualification appearing as 'Sex' in Appendix A (page 12) of the Administration Report of the Court of Wards for the year 1915–16?

32 *A.*—The Uttamalai estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1901 under section 2 of Regulation V of 1804 which provided that the Court shall possess full power and authority to take cognizance of all cases of property devolving to heirs incapacitated by minority, sex or natural infirmity from administering their own affairs. No declaration under section 2 of Madras Act IV of 1899 was made.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 1218 infra.

Increase of revenue of the devasthanams of the Sivaganga zamindari.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the revenue to the devasthanams of the Sivaganga zamindari in the last five years;

(ii) the special reasons for appointing an I.C.S. officer for their superintendence; and

(iii) whether the charges incurred on his appointment are debited to the devasthanams or to the zamindari revenues?

33 A.—(i) The figures available do not show that there has been any appreciable increase in revenue during the period indicated.

(ii) The Court of Wards, which is responsible for the management of the estate, recommended the appointment of an officer of the Indian Civil Service as desirable in the interests of the ward and of his property and the Government accepted the proposal.

(iii) The charges are divided between the three sections of the estate—Ayan, Chattram and Devasthanam.

Administration of the Sivaganga zamindari after the expiry of the lease.

34 Q.—Have the Government decided on the arrangement to be made for the administration of the Sivaganga zamindari after the lease expires? If so, will the Government place on the table a proposition statement?

34 A.—No decision has been come to. The matter is under consideration by the Court of Wards.

Savings in the Sivaganga zamindari.

35 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the Court of Wards administration of the Sivaganga zamindari has, in recent times, effected a considerable reduction in the establishment?

(b) Will the Government kindly state—

(i) how the savings effected thereby are proposed to be utilised;

(ii) what is the total saving to the credit of the Sivaganga zamindari at present; and

(iii) if any amount has been invested in any bank or in securities, and at what rates of interest?

35 A.—(a) & (b) (i) The Government are not aware that there has been any such reduction.

(b) (ii) & (iii) The estate had, at the close of fasli 1325, a sum of Rs. 48,500 invested in Government promissory-notes and other securities. The interest realized in the fasli was Rs. 1,826. The Government have no further information on the subject.

Publication of opinions collected on the Public Services Commission's report.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish the remarks of the various public bodies and individuals on the report of the Public Services Commission submitted to Government in response to G.O. No. 594, Public, dated 14th May 1917?

36 A.—The Government are not prepared at this stage to publish the replies received.

Questions dealt with at the recent Collectors' Conference.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what were the questions that were considered at the recent Collectors' Conference?

37 A.—The conference was of a private and informal character and it is not proposed to publish its discussions or conclusions. It considered various judicial, revenue and local fund matters connected with district administration and other topics such as prevention of malaria and the adulteration of agricultural and industrial products intended for export.

Publication of certain statements in the annual Police administration report.

38 Q.—Will the Government consider the desirability of reviving the publication of the following three statements in the annual Police administration report, which are found dropped:—

(i) Table showing the detection of crimes (dropped since 1911);

(ii) Review of the work of sub-inspectors (dropped since 1914); and

(iii) Remarks of the various District Magistrates on the police administration in their respective districts (dropped since 1915)?

38 A.—(i) & (iii) The Government do not consider it advisable to revive the publication of this information.

(ii) The work of sub-inspectors is being reviewed annually.

Extensions of service of officers drawing Rs. 500 and above.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to furnish statistics where extensions are given to officers on a pay of Rs. 500 and above in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, with the period of extension given as also the special reasons, if any, therefor in each case?

39 *A.*—The following figures show the number of officers on pay of Rs 500 per mensem and above who were granted by Government extensions of service beyond the age of 55 years:—

in 1915	25
in 1916	27
in 1917 up to the end of October	15

Twelve officers were granted extensions on two occasions and five, three times; the total number affected was thus 45. The period of extension was usually for one year.

Article 479 of the Civil Service Regulations indicates that officers who are over 55 years and under 60 years of age should not be retired if they are really efficient. No special reason for their retention is required. The number of officers of the class mentioned retained beyond the age of 60 years was three; in these cases the extensions were granted in the interest of the public service.

The Ramnad water-supply scheme.

40 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the investigation at Ramnad of drinking water-supply and whether there is any possibility of the scheme maturing?

40 *A.*—From a preliminary report received from the Sanitary Engineer in 1914 it was ascertained that the initial cost of a scheme of water-supply for the town would amount to about 4½ lakhs and the annual maintenance charges to about Rupees 12,000. As the Ramnad District Board was not in a position to finance the scheme, the investigation was dropped.

The Devakottai water-supply scheme.

41 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how the matter of water-supply to Devakottai town stands at present?

41 *A.*—The investigation of a scheme for the supply of water to Devakottai was taken up in 1911 but had to be given up in 1914 as there was no likelihood of the local bodies concerned being able to finance it. The leading residents of Devakottai object to its being constituted a municipality, and there is no provision in the Local Boards Act for the levy of water tax in unions.

Investigations for the Madura drainage works.

42 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that cholera and smallpox have been raging in Madura for some months?

(*b*) Will they kindly state—

(i) the number of attacks and deaths;

(ii) if they have received any report of any medical officer that the prevalence of these epidemics is due to the unfinished drainage work; and

(iii) if they propose to appoint experts to investigate regarding the speedy completion or abandonment of the drainage work on grounds of safety to public health?

42 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) (i) The number of attacks and deaths from cholera and smallpox since 1st July 1917 is as follows:—

	Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks	Deaths
July	5	5	231	176
August	7	6	414	193
September	6	3	334	156
October	7	6	164	53
November till 9th	37	25	28	8

(ii) No.

(iii) The drainage works now under execution have been designed by experts after necessary investigation and no complaints have been received that these works are a source of danger to the public health. The Government do not propose to take action in the manner suggested by the Honourable Member.

Electric installations for Madura.

43 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the electric installation for the Madura municipality?

43 *A.*—The Madura Municipal Council has expressed a wish that the question of the supply of electricity to the town for lighting and other purposes should be investigated. Messrs. Best & Co. have applied for a licence for the supply of electric energy to the town and the Municipal Council has agreed that the scheme should be worked by a company to start with, subject to adequate safeguards in the matter of charges. The application is under consideration. The applicants have stated that, if the licence is granted, they will commence the work after the close of the war.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(The Raja of Ramnad.)*

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) why the contribution of Rs. 5,000 made from the Urkad estate towards the Madras War Fund was not made in the name of the ward but in the name of the third widow of the late zamindar; and

(ii) whether it is usual to make such grants for charitable purposes by the Court of Wards in the name of the female member of the family?

Contribution to the Madras War Fund from the Urkad estate.

44 A.—(i) The Court of Wards sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the Urkad estate towards the War Fund, but issued no orders as to the person whose name should appear in the list of contributors. It is possible that the Collector may have mentioned the name of the Zamindarni as it was at her instance that the payment was sanctioned

(ii) The Court has in some instances sanctioned contributions from estate funds for charitable purposes at the instance and on behalf of female members of the Zamindar's family.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) if the contribution made to the Thoorthapathi High School at Ambasamudram from the Urkad estate was made in pursuance of any promise made by the late zamindar;

(ii) whether the promise so made was oral or written; and

(iii) if former, to whose?

Contribution to a high school by the Urkad estate.

45 A.—The grant was made on the ground that the school was deserving of support from the estate. It is further understood that the late zamindar made a promise to the members of the managing committee of the school of a substantial contribution towards the school building as well as a site for it. But this was not in writing.

46 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that one Mr. Balakrishna Ayyar, who was the manager of the Urkad estate between the years 1904 and 1915, and a practising lawyer both before and after the said period, is allowed pension by the Court of Wards?

(b) Will the Government kindly state the reason for this arrangement?

Grant of pension to the late manager of the Urkad estate.

46 A.—The Court of Wards does not sanction retiring allowances except in very exceptional cases and on the ground of long and meritorious service and then only as a matter of grace. The Government have no information regarding the individual case referred to in the question but they have no reason to suppose that the Court has departed from its accepted principles in this matter.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount spent on public works in the Urkad estate since the Court assumed superintendence of the estate?

Expenditure on public works in the Urkad estate.

47 A.—The total amount spent on public works in the Urkad estate since fasli 1316, when it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, up to fasli 1326 was Rs. 61,938.

48 Q.—(a) With reference to question No. 180 put by the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur (page 39 of the proceedings of the Council, dated 11th November 1913), will the Government be pleased to state if Mr J. M. Lonsdale, Agricultural Expert, had reported to the Court of Wards that the property is capable of improvement at a small cost and could be made to yield a large revenue?

(b) Will the Government kindly place his report on the table?

Sale of certain lands at Urkad estate.

48 A.—The subject of this property was carefully gone into by three successive Collectors of Tinnevelly before the sale was decided upon in 1911. It was sold to public auction in 1912 and the then Collector (Mr Francis) reported that a fair price had been obtained. The Government have no information as to whether Mr Lonsdale, whose service under the Court of Wards ended in April 1912, had made any report on it and in view of the time that has since elapsed do not consider it necessary to institute any inquiries.

49 Q.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to an opinion expressed by Dr Nanjunda Rao on the proposed Tuberculosis Institute at Chetpat in the *Hindu*, dated 18th July 1917, and will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take in the matter?

The proposed Tuberculosis Institute at Chetpat.

49 A.—The Government have read the letter in question. The columns of a daily newspaper are not a suitable place for the discussion of medical questions and it is not proposed to take any action on the letter.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether they are aware that, according to the census of 1911, there were 300 persons suffering from leprosy engaged as tailors in this Presidency; and

(ii) what steps they have taken, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Leprosy Commission, to prevent persons suffering from leprosy from selling articles of consumption?

Lepers selling articles of food.

50 *A.*—The question of extending the Lepers Act of 1898 to the Madras Presidency with a view to provide for the control of lepers following certain trades has been carefully considered by the Government, and they have decided to extend the Act to this Presidency as soon as arrangements can be made for the reception of pauper lepers segregated under the Act in a proper asylum. An asylum will be provided at Chingleput. The land required for it has been acquired and plans and estimates amounting to 3·43 lakhs have also been sanctioned, but owing to the scarcity of medical officers and to the financial position created by the war, the work is not likely to be undertaken at present. The introduction of the Act has consequently been postponed till the war is over. Local bodies can already exercise some control over the sale of articles of food, etc., by lepers in markets under bye-laws made under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

Increased railway fares and reduction of trains on the South Indian Railway.

51 *Q.*—(1) Are the Government aware of the hardship felt by the public by the increased railway fare and freight and by the reduction of trains as also by the stoppage of goods traffic to the south of Trichinopoly and to places beyond a distance of 50 miles from any station in the South Indian Railway?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take in the matter?

51 *A.*—(1) The Government are aware of the restrictions in traffic on railways and that inconvenience is caused thereby. Passenger fares have been increased but the goods freight charges on the South Indian Railway have not yet been increased.

Owing to the heavy goods traffic on the railway—one of the causes being the diversion on to the railway of goods traffic formerly carried by sea—and to the shortage of metre gauge engines consequent on the compliance with requisitions for military purposes, it has been necessary on the South Indian Railway, among other restrictions, to notify that only military and perishable traffic will be accepted for distances under 50 miles in the direction of the flow of traffic.

(2) With a view to relieve the difficulties which have arisen out of the present situation, the Government of India have appointed a Controller of Traffic whose duties are to regulate traffic over all railways in the best interests of national and general purposes. The Government therefore do not consider that any further action is necessary at present.

Railway engines, carriages, etc., sent to Mesopotamia from the Presidency.

52 *Q.*—Are the Government in possession of information regarding the number of railway engines, and upper and lower class carriages sent to Mesopotamia from the Madras Presidency, and will the Government be pleased to publish it?

52 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Inquiry into the condition of religious and charitable institutions.

53 *Q.*—With reference to the disallowing of my resolution regarding an inquiry into the condition of religious and charitable institutions under rule 3 (*c*) of Resolution rules, will the Government kindly state—

(i) if any report has been submitted by this Government to the Government of India;

(ii) if they have passed any orders or sent any intimation to this Government of any proposed action; and

(iii) if any action is contemplated by the Government of India, when the same is likely to be taken up?

53 *A.*—(i) Yes.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) No definite date can be named.

Organization of sandalwood industry.

54 *Q.*—Considering the large demand now in the European market for sandalwood oil, does the Government contemplate organizing sandalwood industry on a large scale?

54 *A.*—The question of organizing the production of sandalwood oil is under the consideration of Government.

Land acquisitions made within the last five years.

55 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly furnish statistics showing—

(i) the number of land acquisitions made within the last five years;

(ii) in how many instances were there objections; and

(iii) the amounts awarded by the Revenue Divisional Officers, District Courts and High Court in each instance where there were objection and appeal, with the amounts claimed by the parties?

55 *A.*—The statistics asked for are not available.

28TH NOVEMBER 1917.) *(The Raja of Ramnad; Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.)*

Maramat works in the Urlad estate.

58 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that only a single individual contractor has been all along given maramat works in the Urlad estate?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct the introduction of the system of inviting tenders for works to be carried out hereafter?

58 A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any orders in the matter.

The Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.

Elected chairmen for unions in Ganjam.

57 Q.—With reference to question No. 325 (132) by the Hon'ble Raja of Dharakota at the meeting of the Council on the 27th of January 1914, regarding the extension of the elective system in the case of unions in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to confer the franchise on the union of Aska, for the election of its chairman on behalf of the panchayat members as an experimental measure?

57 A.—The election of the chairmen is for the present limited to unions having a population of not less than 8,000. The population of Aska is only about 5,000. The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the privilege is extended to unions having a population of less than 8,000.

Uriyas in the Salt Department.

58 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that there are no Uriyas in the Salt Department?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the entertainment of a few qualified Uriyas in the Salt Department, Ganjam?

58 A.—(a) There are four Sub-Inspectors, one clerk, one shroff and 76 inferior servants, all Uriyas, in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

(b) Yes, whenever qualified Uriyas are forthcoming.

Officials who have passed the Uriya Translation test.

59 Q.—(a) With reference to my question No. 20 at the meeting of the Council on 22nd May last, will the Government be pleased to state, how many in the public service in Ganjam in whose case the Translation test has been prescribed have passed the test in Uriya?

(b) Is it the object of the Government in prescribing the test for Ganjam to ensure competency in the case of such public servants to cope with the efficient discharge of official routine with Uriya alone?

(c) Is the Government aware that this object is defeated by officers being exempted from the scope of the order on the ground that it has no retrospective effect?

59 A.—(a) Out of the 43 posts in the Ganjam district for which the Translation test in Uriya has been prescribed, 15 are held by persons who have actually passed that test and five by persons who have passed the compulsory vernacular test in Uriya prescribed for deputy collectors. Of the remaining 23 posts the incumbents of 21 are not affected by the orders issued in G.O. No. 648, Educational, dated the 10th September 1910, as they had qualified themselves in Telugu prior to the issue of that order, while the incumbents of the other two are under temporary exemption.

(b) Yes.

(c) It was not intended that the order should have retrospective effect.

Preference of Uriyas for appointments in Ganjam.

60 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) how many appointments there are in the offices under the control of the Collector of Ganjam;

(ii) how many of them are Uriyas and how many Telugus; and

(iii) the causes of disproportion that there may be?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that this disproportion is remedied by a preferential selection of the Uriyas who are otherwise qualified?

60 A.—(a) (i) & (ii) Seventy-eight including those in the Agency division of Ballígudu. Of these twenty-four are Uriyas and fifty-four are Telugus.

(iii) & (b) The Government will consider the matter.

Establishment of a taluk board at Parlakimedi.

61 Q.—(a) With reference to the question No. 67 regarding the necessity of establishing a separate taluk board for the Parlakimedi taluk and the answer thereto at the meeting of the Council on 1st February 1916, will the Government be pleased to say whether final orders have been passed on the subject?

(b) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the suggestion sympathetically?

61 A.—The question of establishing a separate taluk board for the Parlakimedi taluk was dropped after full consideration.

(Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao) [20TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

Court language in the Chatrapur sonna division, Ganjam.

62 *Q*.—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the people of Purushottapur taluk are aggrieved (i) by reason of the transfer of the criminal and revenue jurisdiction formerly exercised by a deputy tahsildar at that station to the tahsildar at Chatrapur,

(ii) the non-recognition of the Uriya as the court language in the revenue and criminal courts of the division ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that an experienced Collector of Ganjam reported in 1915 on the desirability of adopting Uriya as the language of revenue and criminal courts in the Chatrapur division which is purely a Uriya division ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps in the matter ?

62 *A*.—(*a*) (i) & (*c*) Representations on the subject were received at the time when the office of deputy tahsildar at Purushottapur was abolished, but the Government after full consideration decided on the present arrangement. They are not prepared to alter it.

(*a*) (ii) Uriya is at present recognized as a court language in the Chatrapur division.

(*b*) No.

Repair of the embankment on the Mahanadi near Aska.

63 *Q*.—(*a*) With reference to my question No. 176 at the meeting of the Council on 6th February last, will the Government be pleased to state if any final orders have been passed on the subject of repairs to the flood bank on the Mahanadi at Aska ?

(*b*) Has the Executive Engineer, Ganjam, reported recommending the proposed repairs ?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that in order to meet the cost of repairs to the flood bank the people of Aska have raised subscriptions for a portion of the cost and requested the district board to meet the balance from public revenues ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order a Government grant for the above work ?

63 *A*.—Proposals were received from the local officers and referred to the district board for remarks. The sub-committee appointed by the district board to consider the subject has reported that out of the sum of Rs. 12,000 required for closing the breaches the residents of Aska and some zamindars have proposed to contribute Rs 3,000 It has also recommended that the district and the taluk boards contribute Rs. 3,000 and that the Government be requested to contribute the balance. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

An agriculture school for Ganjam.

64 *Q*.—In view of the need for an agricultural school in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to order the opening of an agricultural school in the district ?

64 *A*.—The general question of agricultural schools is under consideration The needs of Ganjam will be considered along with those of other districts, when the time comes for opening such schools

Rate of charges levied by sub-registrars on documents returned by post.

65 *Q*.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether the sub-registry offices have no alternative but to collect 4 annas from every party requiring his document to be despatched by post, even in cases where more parties than one join in applying for such despatch to one place and address to avoid the necessity of paying 4 annas each ; and

(2) what is the total amount of savings after deducting the actual postal charges ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to allow registering officers discretion to collect only the necessary postal charges and not more ?

65 *A*.—(*a*) (1) Documents presented by different persons cannot be sent by post to one address, as complications might arise necessitating inquiries as to the actual receipt of the documents by the several presentants.

(2) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government do not consider any change in the rules necessary. In most cases the amount received leaves no margin after meeting the charges for postage and registration with acknowledgment and in some cases the amount is exceeded. During the year 1916-17 in respect of 15 registration districts the expenditure under service postage for the return of documents amounted to Rs 12,410, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,304, thus showing that the four annas charge is, if at all, insufficient, not excessive.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Statement of legislative business

66 *Q*.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what legislative measures are under the consideration of the Government ;

(*b*) when those measures were first taken up for consideration ; and

(*c*) what progress has been achieved in the preparation, publication or introduction of those measures ?

66 *A*.—A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the table *.

* Printed as Appendix IV on page 1213 infra.

Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

67 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the draft Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, has been revised in pursuance of the recommendations of the mixed committee of officials and non-officials recently appointed for that purpose?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when the draft Bill is likely to be introduced into the Council?

67 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 98.

Committee to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to consider the provisions of the draft Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884?

68 A.—The Government have decided to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials for the purpose.

Students and public meetings.

69 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that subsequent to the issue of G.O. No. 553, Home (Education) Department, dated 1st May 1917, the Government summoned a conference of certain Principals of colleges and Headmasters of high schools and consulted them about the working of the above Government Order?

(b) Is it a fact that most, if not all, of the Principals and Headmasters so consulted expressed themselves against the above Government Order and stated that they could not give effect thereto?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Principals and Headmasters who took part in that conference and the opinions expressed by them?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, have been passed on the proceedings of that conference?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers relating to that subject?

69 A.—The conference was of a private and informal character and considered various topics: the suggestion in (b) is incorrect. No orders have been passed and no papers will be published.

Action taken against a student in the Presidency College.

70 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that students of the B.A. Honours class, Presidency College, were asked to write composition on the 'Responsibility of the European races towards the dark races'?

(b) Is it a fact that in answering that paper Mr. Krishna Rao, a Government scholarship-holder and a son of Mr. Amrita Rao an Assistant Professor in the College, expressed views which were disapproved by Mr. Mark Hunter, Professor of English?

(c) Is it a fact that Mr. Amrita Rao was asked to account for the conduct of his son Mr. Krishna Rao?

(d) Is it a fact that Mr. Krishna Rao was required to offer an apology for his conduct and that he did so?

(e) Is it a fact that the scholarship of Mr. Krishna Rao was suspended for a term?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or intend to take any action in that matter?

70 A.—(a) It is not a fact that the subject, as stated, was prescribed, though some what similar subject was included in an optional list.

(b) to (e) Yes.

(f) The Government have not taken and do not intend to take any action in the matter.

Power of principal of college to suspend scholarships.

71 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Principal of the Presidency College obtained the sanction of the Government, before suspending the scholarship fee of Mr. Krishna Rao?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Principal of the Presidency College is empowered to suspend the scholarship fee of a Government scholarship-holder without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government?

71 A.—(a) No.

(b) The scholarship in question is not a Government but a college scholarship and was awarded by, and is therefore revocable by, the college authorities.

Constitution and powers of Text-books Committees.

72 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed and published regarding the constitution and powers of Text-books Committees; and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what principles are being adopted in the appointment of the members of the Text-books Committees?

72 *A.*—(1) Yes. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to appendix A to G.O. No. 764, Educational, dated the 12th July 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' table.

(2) Members are selected from among qualified persons with a view primarily to the constitution of a committee for the various school subjects.

Certain articles in the *Madras Mail*

73 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial article headed 'Mrs. Besant's release' in the *Madras Mail* of the 19th September 1917?

(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial article headed 'What have we to apologise for?' in the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd September 1917?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in respect of those articles?

73 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No action has been taken, nor is it proposed to take any.

Jurisdiction of district and sessions courts of Cuddapah and Bellary

74 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government contemplate the transfer of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur district and Adoni taluk of Bellary district from the civil jurisdiction of the District Court of Cuddapah to that of the District Court, Bellary and the transfer of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of the Anantapur district from the Sessions division of Cuddapah to the Sessions division of Bellary?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the members of the Bar Association, Cuddapah, have presented a memorial to the Government requesting them to abandon the proposed changes, as likely to prejudice both the litigant public and the legal practitioners?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

74 *A.*—(*a*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) No memorial from the Bar Association, Cuddapah, has been received by the Government.

Dismissal of a local fund sub-overseer in Salem

75 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. A. Muthuswami Nayudu, late Local Fund Sub-Overseer, Sattur range, Rampad district, was dismissed from service as per District Board President's Proceedings R.O.C. No. 415, dated 12th April 1916?

(*b*) Is it a fact that he submitted memorials to the Government in respect of the above order of dismissal and that the Government passed orders—G.O. Mis. No. 1282 L., dated 18th September 1916, G.O. Mis. No. 570 L., dated 14th April 1917, and G.O. Mis. No. 971 L., dated 5th July 1917?

(*c*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that when the appeal of the above memorialist was placed before the District Board, in pursuance of the first of the above orders, the petitioner was not duly served with notice of the hearing of his appeal and that he was not given any opportunity to represent his case through a vakil?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and issue such instructions as are necessary?

75 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The appellant made these allegations in a memorial submitted by him. The Government have no other information.

(*d*) No appeal lies to the Government in such cases and they do not propose to interfere.

Qualifications of Assistant Examiners for Technical Examinations.

76 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed 'Assistant Examiners for Technical Examinations' published in the *Madras Mail*, dated 21st September 1917, under the name 'Efficiency'?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing the names of the examiners during the last three years and their qualifications in technical subjects and their place of residence?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of prescribing minimum qualifications for such examiners and of selecting them from suitable candidates in the whole of the Presidency?

76 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the list containing the names of the examiners for the Government Technical examinations printed at the end of the Calendar annually issued by the Commission for Government Examinations. Further information beyond that contained therein is not available.

(*c*) The Government do not consider it necessary to take action in the direction suggested by the Honourable Member.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

Investigation into the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to investigate the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine after the resolution moved by me on that subject on 2nd April 1917 was accepted by the Council?

77 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 131.

Additional Sub-Judges' and District Munsifs' Courts.

78 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals have been made and whether any orders have been passed for the permanent establishment of additional or temporary subordinate judges' courts and district munsifs' courts in the Presidency?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals have been made and whether any orders have been passed for the re-grading of the temporary or additional subordinate judges or district munsifs in the Presidency?

78 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 160.

Monthly income of copyists in civil courts.

79 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the average monthly income realised by copyists employed in the civil courts in various districts of the Presidency?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that such copyists get income of not less than Rs. 20 per month?

79 A.—(1) A statement from eight typical districts will be laid on the table if the Honourable Member will repeat the question.

(2) The Government do not contemplate any revision of the pay of copyists.

Closure of the out agency at the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Proddatur.

80 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the out agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Proddatur, Cuddapah district, has been ordered to be closed?

(2) Is it a fact that the people of Proddatur made representations to the Government and the Railway authorities for the retention of the out agency at Proddatur?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to address the Railway authorities concerned on the subject and take steps to have the out agency retained or restored?

80 A.—(1) The Government have no information.

(2) & (3) The Government do not appear to have received any representation and do not propose to address the Railway Company.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Export of Ongole cattle to Java.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the fact that Dr. Vander Veen of the Dutch Government in Java is now buying a large number of the very best male and female cattle stock in Ongole taluk for exportation to Java;

(b) whether he has obtained permission from the India Government to purchase good breeds of cattle available in India; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter to preserve good stock in India?

81 A.—The Government of India have permitted Dr. Vander Veen, who has been deputed by the Government of the Dutch East Indies to purchase cattle in South India for breeding purposes, to conduct his operations. It is not considered necessary, in the interests of cattle breeding in the Presidency, to prohibit or restrict the export of cattle. The Government have recently approved of the opening of a cattle breeding farm in the Nellore district.

Purchase of the Tanjore Palace Library by the Government.

82 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Tanjore Palace Library is purchased by the Government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to purchase the same for the Oriental Manuscripts Library?

82 A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government understand that a scheme for the maintenance of the Tanjore Palace Library is now under the consideration of the litigants to the Tanjore Palace Estate. Their decision is being awaited.

An incomplete secondary school for Muhammadan boys at Guntur.

83 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to start an incomplete secondary school to Muhammadan boys at Guntur?

83 A.—The question of opening additional Government Secondary Schools for Muhammadans is under consideration. The claims of Guntur will be considered along with those of other places.

Telugus in the Provincial Educational Service.

84 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact of the total absence of Telugus in the permanent cadre of the Provincial Educational Service?

84 A.—The Honourable Member must have been wrongly informed as it is not a fact that there are no officers in the permanent cadre of the Provincial Educational Service who are natives of the Telugu districts.

Construction and repair of school buildings from special grants.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of school buildings constructed by the local boards out of the subsidy granted by the Government in 1906-07 and how many of them fell down or were in dilapidated condition and whether steps will be taken to remedy such defects in the construction of school buildings out of the special grants?

85 A.—Four hundred and ninety-six school buildings were completed in 1906-07. It is not possible to say how many of these were constructed out of the subsidies given in that year. The Government have no information as regards the condition of these buildings. It is the duty of the local boards concerned to maintain them in proper repair.

Contributions by local bodies to public libraries and reading rooms.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and which boards or municipalities gave contribution of help to public libraries and reading rooms and whether the Government be pleased to encourage such contributions where funds permit?

86 A.—Since 1914 the Government have sanctioned four applications, one from the Kistna District Board, one from the Bezwada Municipal Council and two from the Tanjore Municipal Council, for permission to contribute to libraries. The Government will raise no objection to contributions to suitable institutions by local bodies which can afford to contribute.

Purchase of some Telugu manuscripts in the Nizam's dominions.

87 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article on page 6 in the *Krishna Patrika*, dated 7th April 1917, regarding the Telugu manuscripts available in the Nizam's dominions and will the Government be pleased to take steps to secure them for the Oriental Manuscripts Library?

87 A.—The Government have now perused the article. The matter will be considered in due course.

Representation of the Telugu districts on the Senate.

88 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there were only four representatives including Mr. E. Winckler of Parlakimedi on the Senate of the Madras University from the Telugu districts and will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of recommending to the Chancellor for appointing some more representatives of Telugu districts in filling up the future vacancies?

88 A.—The Senate of the Madras University is not constituted solely upon a territorial basis. The Government are not prepared to make any recommendations to the Chancellor regarding nomination of members to the Senate.

Allowing approved men in Government service to appear for the School Final examination.

89 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to allow the unpassed candidates who joined the Government service before the introduction of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme to appear for the said examination as private candidates as is being done in the Educational Department?

89 A.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Service as quit-rent revenue inspector as qualifying for promotion.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the service rendered as quit-rent revenue inspector gives the eligibility for permanent promotion beyond Rs. 35 per mensem specified in Board's Standing Order No. 140, paragraph 3?

90 A.—Yes.

Improvement of the pay and prospects of revenue inspectors.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of

(*a*) improving the pay and prospects of revenue inspectors;

(*b*) limiting the number of villages to fifteen to be inspected by them for carrying on the work efficiently; and

(*c*) reducing the minimum number of days for tour from 25 to 20 days?

91 A.—(*a*) The position of revenue inspectors was substantially improved when travelling allowance at 8 annas per diem was granted in 1908. The Government would be glad to be able also to enhance the rate of pay but in this respect the claims of revenue inspectors will have to be considered together with those of all other classes of Government servants and in connexion with the general financial position.

(*b*) The reduction of the size of revenue inspectors' firkas is under consideration.

(*c*) The Government do not see any reason to reduce the minimum.

Abolition of the moderation system in examinations.

92 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government is aware that the moderation system in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination gives scope to headmasters to misuse it by allotting a high percentage of marks to a select few and abnormally low marks to others to keep the average mark of the class normal, ensuring thereby the success of the former, and whether the Government, in view of such a scope for abuse of the moderation system, consider it advisable to suggest the abolition of the system altogether and insist upon a lighter test at the public examination so as to secure a greater percentage of passes?

92 *A.*—The Government are not aware that the moderation system has been misused. Nor do they consider it desirable to take action in the direction proposed by the Honourable Member.

Abolition of 'B group' in the School Final scheme.

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the abolition of 'B group' in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme and include the above subjects if necessary in the other groups to which the students are expected to stand the public test, prescribing a lighter minima without unduly taxing the candidates?

93 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to consider the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Percentage of passes at the Intermediate examination.

94 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to take necessary steps to ensure higher percentage of passes at the Intermediate examination?

94 *A.*—The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Attendance of School Final students at classes after the public examination.

95 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any use of compelling Secondary School Leaving Certificate students to attend classes for over a month after the public examination and if not will the Government be pleased to abolish the same?

95 *A.*—As it is not possible to arrange for the public examination to be held later than it is, boys continue to attend school after it is over; Government consider this advantageous both for the additional training afforded to the boys and the additional opportunity of completing their attendances for the final year of the school course.

Inquiry into the qualitative conditions of the present educational system.

96 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that students could complete Matriculation course which corresponds to the present Secondary School Leaving Certificate

(1) in eight years before 1870,
(2) in nine years in the eighties,
(3) in ten years in the nineties, and
(4) in eleven years in the present time?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the results of the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination are not satisfactory in spite of the provision of efficient teachers and inspectorial staff?

(*c*) Is it also a fact that out of the successful students at Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination the first-year students form a small minority?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of instituting an inquiry into the qualitative conditions of the present educational system?

96 *A.*—(*a*) It is not a fact that there are now, or so far as Government have been able to ascertain ever have been, any rules or orders making it obligatory on pupils to pass through all the classes and forms of a complete course of secondary education before appearing for the Matriculation examination or for the Public examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme. It is however true that such a course now extends to eleven years and that pupils commonly undergo it.

It is also the case that the normal course has been from time to time lengthened much as is indicated in the Honourable Member's question. The lengthening of the course has been due to a general rise in the standard of secondary education and the desire in Madras to keep abreast of modern educational developments.

(*b*) Government are not prepared to call the results of the examinations mentioned unsatisfactory.

(*c*) No. Of students who qualify for a University course the first-year students form a decided majority.

(*d*) The standard of education in secondary schools depends largely on that for admission to University courses to which the great majority of pupils still aspire. The courses of study in the three higher forms have recently been revised and pending experience of the results of this revision, Government are not prepared to consider the desirability of making further inquiry.

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Medical inspection of schools.

97 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for the periodical inspection of students regarding their health and eyesight by Medical officers ?

97 A.—The question of instituting a systematical medical inspection of students has been deferred till normal conditions are restored, but the subject will remain under the close attention of the department.

Bills to amend the Local Boards and the District Municipalities Acts.

98 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government propose to take up the amending Bills of the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act ?

98 A.—The Government have appointed a committee to consider the draft Local Boards Act Amendment Bill. The draft District Municipalities Bill has been considered by a similar committee and their suggestions are being examined. It is not possible to say definitely when the Bills will be ripe for introduction.

An agricultural farm for Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts.

99 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that no agricultural farm or station is opened in the second circle comprising Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts; and

(*b*) whether the Government propose to open an additional farm this year ?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of opening an agricultural farm in the second circle ?

99 A.—(1) (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, in the North Arcot district.

(2) The scheme published in the Press Note, dated the 11th May 1915, contemplates two agricultural stations for the second circle.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Penal water-rates collected in the Kistna, Godavari and Guntur districts.

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of penal water-rates collected in the Kistna, Godavari and Guntur districts for the official years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 ?

100 A.—Information for the official year is not available. Particulars for the fasli years 1324, 1325 and 1326 are as follows :—

	Fasli 1324	Fasli 1325.	Fasli 1326.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Godavari	58,868	56,540	33,916
Kistna	1,29,564	1,02,431	1,00,030
Guntur	40,562	50,289	52,268

Orders on the resolutions of the Education Conference.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed by Government on the resolutions of the Education Conference summoned by Government two years ago ?

101 A.—The recommendations of the Conference are still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" With reference to question 101, with reference to the resolutions of the Educational Conference, the answer is that the recommendations of the Conference are still under consideration. May I inquire when the orders of the Government are likely to be issued ? "

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. STONE :—" I cannot give any information."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Honourable Member give notice of the question please ? "

Expansion of the Vizagapatam Medical school into a college.

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for expanding the Vizagapatam Medical School into a fully equipped Medical College ? What are the proposals, if any, likely to be given effect to ?

102 A.—Proposals for the establishment of a Medical College at Vizagapatam in addition to the Medical School there are under consideration and the Government hope that this scheme will go through, but it will require the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and will involve the enlistment of additional medical staff, so that no date for its introduction can be even approximately mentioned at present.

An Engineering College for the Northern Circars.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals before Government for the establishment of an Engineering College in the Northern Circars and if so in what stage the above proposals are ?

103 A.—There is not at present any question of establishing an Engineering College in the Northern Circars, but Government have decided to establish an Engineering School at Vizagapatam teaching up to the standard of the Lower Subordinate Class in the College of Engineering.

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Printing presses from which security was demanded

104 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing
(i) the number and names of newspapers and magazines, and
(ii) the number and names of printing presses
from which security has been demanded, taken or forfeited under sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, during the last three years?

(b) Is it a fact that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, demanded security from the printer of a proposed monthly magazine entitled the *Imperial Review*; what are the grounds on which such security was considered necessary?

104 A.—(a) The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of newspapers, magazines and presses dealt with in each of the three calendar years 1914, 1915 and 1916 under the sections cited:—

Year.	Security demanded.	Section applicable.
A.—Newspapers and Magazines.		
1914		
1915	Nil	Nil
1916	2	8
	8	8

The demand for security was not complied with in any of these cases.

B.—Printing Presses.		
1914	5	3
1915	6	3
1916	8	3
	1	5

In five only of the foregoing cases was security actually deposited.
There was only one instance in which security was forfeited. The Government are not prepared to furnish further particulars.

(b) Yes. The Chief Presidency Magistrate made the demand in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by law.

Circular of a district judge.

105 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a copy of the resolution of the Bar Association, Guntur, passed at their meeting held on the 12th of August 1917 objecting to a circular issued by Mr. K Srinivasa Rao, District Judge, Guntur, to the subordinate courts in the district calling for information regarding the members of the bar who take interest in Home Rule and swadeshi?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the above circular or any other circular on the subject was issued by Mr. Srinivasa Rao with the authority of Government or the High Court of Judicature at Madras?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct withdrawal of the circular?

105 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 2.

Restrictions on the tanning of raw-hides

106 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any representations have been received from the hide merchants in this Presidency complaining of the restrictions imposed on the tanning of raw-hides?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to how these complaints have been met?

106 A.—No representations on the subject have been made to this Government.

Officers on special duty.

107 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government have appointed a special officer to investigate how far retrenchment of expenditure is possible in this Presidency? Will the Government be pleased to publish the orders on the subject and also to state the scope of his work?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Sir Robert Clegg has been placed on special duty for the revision of the City and District Municipalities Bills?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the necessity for placing a highly paid senior officer on this duty and to state how long he is likely to be engaged on this work?

107 A.—(a) Mr. A. R. Lofius-Tottenham, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty for a period of six months from the 29th October 1917, for the purpose of examining the possibility of reducing work and establishments in the Government Secretariats and in the offices of the Board of Revenue and Collectors.

(b) & (c) Sir Robert Clegg has been placed on special duty for a period of three months in connection with the pending proposals for legislation on the subject of local boards and municipal councils. He was selected for this duty with reference to his long experience as a district officer.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Transfers of Sarishtadars of District Courts.

108 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have taken any steps since the discussion on the resolution of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar recommending that 'the posts of Sarishtadars be included in the cadre of District Munsifs' in the meeting of the Council, dated 2nd April 1917, to recommend the transfer of Sarishtadars from the district courts in which they have been so for a long time and especially in cases in which they have been residents of the district or have had large number of relations in the district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any actual steps taken in this matter?

108 A.—(a) The High Court were addressed on the subject.
(b) The Government are not prepared to lay papers on the table

In view of the pay of the process-serving establishment in civil courts.

109 Q.—In view of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs, will the Government be pleased to increase the pay of the process-service establishment attached to civil courts in the Presidency?

109 A.—The revision of pay of the process-service establishment is under the consideration of the Government.

Students and public meetings.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that students who are majors and who are in the Intermediate and higher classes may ordinarily attend political meetings except when the Principal of the college specifically prohibits students from attending any lecture about which he duly publishes notice to such students?

110 A.—The Government are not prepared to issue orders in the form suggested.

Government Pleaders and Home Rule Leagues.

111 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government has expressed its view that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors ought not to be members of Home Rule Leagues?

(b) Will the Government, in view of the recent declaration by the Viceroy of the change of policy and in the interests of efficiency, be pleased to issue orders that there is no objection to such officers being members of Home Rule Leagues?

111 A.—(a) The Government have expressed the view that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors, as public servants, are debarred from taking part in political movements.
(b) No.

Government officials and political associations.

112 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Government officials are members also of the Madras European and Anglo-Indian Associations which have recently protested against the declaration of policy of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and the orders issued by them for releasing the interned persons?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders prohibiting Government officials from being members of such associations or taking part in political associations?

112 A.—Government servants are not allowed to be members of the European Association and so far as the Government are aware it is not a fact that Government servants are members of that Association. As regards the Anglo-Indian Association, the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 18.

Government officials and political associations.

113 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Government officials take part in dissuading persons from becoming members of or taking part in Home Rule Leagues?

(b) Is it a fact that they also take part in Anti-Brahman—Non-Brahman Leagues encouraging persons to become members thereof?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders preventing public officers from taking any part one way or the other in the affairs of political associations otherwise than as provided by the law?

113 A.—(a) His Excellency the Governor's speech at the Legislative Council meeting of the 24th May 1917 was communicated to selected Government officers as an exposition of the attitude which they should adopt with regard to the Home Rule campaign as then conducted.
(b) The Government have no information and no instructions have been issued.
(c) The relationship of public officers to political movements is clearly set out in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and the Government do not propose to issue any further instructions.

Usufruct of trees on some roads in Sattur.

114 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that one Mr Venga Ayyar, trustee of the Venkatachalapati Swami temple in Sattur, Ramnad district, applied to the Presidnal, District Board, Ramnad, the Revenue Board and finally to the Government by his petition, dated 23rd June 1917, that he might be allowed to enjoy the trees on the sides of the roads in Sattur for the benefit of the devasthanam in question?

(b) Is it a fact that in the case of other inam and zamin villages in the district and in the neighbouring Kovilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district such trees are recognized to be the property of the inamdars and zamindars concerned?

(c) Is it a fact that this matter has been the subject of litigation in O.S No. 211 of 1895 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Sattur, and in A.S No. 102 of 1897 on the file of the Temporary Subordinate Court, Tinnevelly, in respect of another temple and has been decided against the taluk board concerned?

(d) Will the Government be pleased, under the circumstances, to reconsider its order and order the handing over of all the trees within the limits of Sattur village to the trustee?

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114 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The Government see no reason to take the course proposed.

Investment of reserve funds of co-operative societies in Indian War Loans.

115 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to direct the investment of reserve funds of co-operative societies in Indian War Loans?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to allow these societies to invest their reserves as they like for at least another ten years?

115 *A.*—(*a*) Co-operative societies have been advised to invest their reserve funds in post office 5-year cash certificates.

(*b*) Section 32 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 and Rule X of the rules framed under the Act prescribe how the funds of societies should be invested and there is no proposal to alter them.

Retirement of Sub-assistant Surgeons.

116 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu*, dated 6th July 1917, under the heading 'Grievances of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons'?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to retire the officers of that grade who have put in more than thirty-five years of service and employ them, if necessary, temporarily so as not to interfere with the graded promotion of other officers in the department?

116 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the communication referred to by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) They have already sanctioned a proposal that sub-assistant surgeons in the senior grades who in normal circumstances would have retired on account of age and whose retention in service is considered desirable, should be reckoned as supernumeraries in their rank and grade and that promotions should be made in their places with effect from the dates on which they would have retired but for the war.

Dismissal of a local fund overseer, Sattur, Ramnad.

117 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that Mr. A. M. Muthuswami Nayudu, Local Fund Overseer, Sattur, was dismissed by the President, District Board, Ramnad, by his order R.O.C. No. 415 of 1916, dated 12th April 1916?

(*b*) Is it a fact that this order was not communicated to him direct but to the District Board Engineer through whom it was received by Muthuswami Nayudu only on the 2nd May 1916?

(*c*) Is it a fact that, though Muthuswami Nayudu presented his appeal petition to the District Board on 31st July 1916 or two days before the expiry of the three months from the date of the receipt by him of the order of dismissal, it was summarily rejected by the President himself as out of time?

(*d*) Is it a fact that without inquiry into the fact whether the appeal was really out of time or not, the District Board rejected the appeal as out of time?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the District Board which passed this resolution was illegally constituted as it violated section 12 of the Local Boards Act which lays down that the total number of salaried Government servants and ex-officio members should not exceed one-fourth of maximum strength which is thirty-two in the case of the Ramnad District Board?

(*f*) Is it a fact that the subject of Muthuswami Nayudu's appeal did not find a place in the agenda paper previously circulated to the Members of the District Board; but was added in a supplemental agenda as the last subject and circulated to the members only at the time of meeting at the meeting hall against the Board's Resolution No. 7, dated 4th July 1912?

(*g*) Is it a fact that a review petition by the said Muthuswami Nayudu was rejected without notice to him and without hearing his vakil?

(*h*) Will the Government be pleased, under the circumstances, to send for the papers and order the District Board to decide the appeal on its merits?

117 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*) & (*g*) The overseer made these allegations in a memorial submitted by him to the Government who have no other information.

(*e*) The constitution of the District Board at the time has been questioned; but under section 152 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, its proceedings cannot be deemed invalid.

(*h*) The Government do not propose to interfere. No appeal lies to them in such cases.

Water-supply to the Palayakayal tank, Tinnevelly district.

118 *Q.*—With reference to the question No. 206, regarding water-supply to the Palayakayal tank in the Tinnevelly district, in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 5th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to order a direct supply channel being opened through a sluice from the north main channel just above the screw-gearing shutter and below bridge No. 9, and take it on to Palayakayal tank by getting a channel dug near the Sayalparam-Palayakayal road southwards so as to join the Palayakayal supply-channel now existing from Perikulam?

118 *A.*—The Government are unable to adopt the suggestion as the construction of the channel asked for would adversely affect existing irrigation under the North Main channel

Improvement to an irrigation source in Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district.

119 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the ryots of Elundoraikundan village, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, petitioned to the tahsildar and other officers of the Revenue and Engineering Departments, on or about the 10th April 1912, to see that the supply channel to their tank from Koraiyar was not diverted by the neighbouring zamindaris and that other steps be taken to ensure a steady supply to the Elundoraikundan kanmoi?

(*b*) Is it a fact that various estimates have been prepared to attend to the complaints made and that no effective remedy has been given till now?

(*c*) Is it a fact that large portions of about 1,200 acres in extent irrigated by the tank have been *thavi* or waste for many years past and *punja* crops have been raised in them for want of adequate supply of water?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to send for the papers connected with this matter and lay them on the table and issue orders to emergently carry out a proper scheme which will ensure a steady supply of water to the tank in question and the cultivation of wet crops on the fields?

119 *A.*—The Government have no information but will call for a report to see whether any measures for the improvement of the supply to the tank are necessary.

Relations between taluk boards and local fund engineering establishments.

120 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the opinions called for from local bodies and their presidents by their Order No. 1720 L., dated 5th December 1916, on the question of the relations between taluk boards and the local fund engineering establishment?

120 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 150.

Circular of a district judge.

121 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the District Judge of Guntur issued a circular to his subordinate officers calling for information regarding the members of the Bar who take interest in and join the Home Rule Leagues?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders cancelling the same and prohibiting any such or similar circulars?

121 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"With reference to question No. 121, clause (*b*) is not answered? May I have an answer to it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Honourable Member has been referred to the answer to question No. 2."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"But that does not give an answer."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Government are not in possession of the circular. They have not called for it, and they do not feel justified in calling for it."

Revision of the pay of compounders.

122 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article under the heading "Revision of pay to compounders" at page 3 of the *Hindu*, dated 18th October 1917?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased, in view of the circumstances stated therein, to give discretion to District Medical and Sanitary Officers to allow the new scale of pay to individual compounders serving under the old scheme where they are quite fit and able to discharge their duties of their office as qualified men?

122 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the communication referred to by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Prohibition against tanning sheep skin in leather godowns in Dindigul.

123 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the leather godowns in Dindigul have been prohibited from tanning sheep skin and have been ordered to tan hides?

(*b*) Is it a fact that large quantities of skins remain untanned in Dindigul with those godowns and are likely to cause heavy loss to the merchants, if allowed to lie like that further?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to allow the merchants to tan the skins for at least a temporary period so that no loss might be caused to such merchants?

123 *A.*—(*a*) By an order issued by the Controller of Hides acting under the authority of the Government of India the tanning of skins has been prohibited throughout the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government have no power to grant the concession.

Reservation of Arugupuli topu in the Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad, for grazing purposes.

124 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the sale by auction of Arugupuli topu in the Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, for agricultural occupation is proposed?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in the Rengarkovil compartment of forest in the taluk about three-fifths of the acreage fit for grazing purposes has been reserved in the lower portions adjoining patta lands leaving comparatively only rocky portions of hills higher up for grazing purposes?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the passages through these reserved lower portions cause inconvenience and annoyance to the shepherds and expose them to prosecution also?

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(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state what the original proposal was when the Rangarkovil compartment was sought to be reserved for grazing purpose and who the officers and non-officials were who were consulted before deciding on the area and extent to be reserved for grazing?

(*e*) Is it a fact that the cattle and shepherds of Srivilliputtur town and the villages around are directed to go for a period of about six months in a year beginning from the month of June for grazing purposes to Sithathikadu which is considerably exposed to wild beasts?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to immediately order the District Forest Officer, the Divisional Officer and some respectable non-official gentlemen to go into the question of the necessity of reserving Arugupuli topo and the lower ranges of the Rangarkovil forests for grazing purposes throughout the year?

124 *A.*—The Government have no information but will call for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Agricultural instructors to local fund teachers.

125 *Q.*—With a view to enable the local elementary schoolmasters to learn practical lessons in agricultural improvements and teach those methods in the board rural schools, will the Government be pleased to instruct the presidents of district boards of districts in which there are Government agricultural farms to arrange for sending in batches local fund schoolmasters during the vacations or other convenient time to receive instructions in practical agriculture as is being done in the Vizagapatam taluk board?

125 *A.*—While such action as that taken by the Vizagapatam taluk board is within the powers of local bodies the Government are not prepared to make the general recommendation suggested by the Honourable Member.

Repair of minor drains in the Godavari deltas.

126 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware that owing to disrepair of branch channels in the Central Delta of the Gödävari Eastern Division the first crop irrigation of some ten villages in the Amalapuram taluk had to be largely given up this year?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether estimates for repairs of minor drains in the Gödävari deltas were sent to the Government of India for sanction and whether that sanction has been received?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to request the Government of India to accord the necessary sanction without delay?

126 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) & (*c*) Four estimates for improvements to drains in the Gödävari Delta were sent to the Government of India for sanction. One of them has been returned and the others sanctioned by the Government of India.

Increase in the number of trained teachers in agriculture.

127 *Q.*—Adverting to the resolutions passed at the Simla Agricultural Conference held in January, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken for providing more trained teachers in agriculture to meet the requirements of this Presidency?

127 *A.*—No agricultural conference was held at Simla last January. The Honourable Member probably refers to the conference on agricultural education held at Simla in June last. The recommendations of that conference are under consideration.

Improvement of the condition of the artisan classes.

128 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any amount and if so how much and in what directions has been spent within the last four years for the improvement of the condition of the artisan classes in this Presidency?

128 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports of the Department of Industries and of the School of Arts, Madras, which are placed on the Editors' Table.

Court language in the Chatrapur revenue division, Ganjam.

129 *Q.*—(*a*) Have Government received any proposals from the Collector of Ganjam to declare the Chatrapur Revenue division, in which Telugu and Uriya have been Court languages, as wholly a Uriya one making Uriya only as the Court language?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Collector of Ganjam has issued proceedings excluding or discouraging employments to Telugus in the Chatrapur division and import Uriyas from Orissa to fill up vacancies in the Ganjam Collectorate contrary to the instructions contained in clause 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 128 and the Board's Proceedings referred to thereunder?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue orders to continue the Chatrapur Revenue division a bi-lingual division in the interests of the Telugu population?

129 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

Publication of lists of charitable endowments.

130 Q.—(*a*) With reference to G.O. No. 1535, Revenue, dated 8th July 1916, will the Government be pleased to state in how many districts lists of charitable endowments have been prepared and received by the Government through the Board of Revenue?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions for the complete preparation of the lists as speedily as possible so that they may be available for the public?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to have all such lists published both in the district gazettes concerned and the *Fort St. George Gazette* for general information?

130 *A.*—On the 8th September 1917, the Board reported that lists were still due from eleven districts. The preparation and check of these lists is a work of considerable magnitude and the Government are not aware of any special urgency connected with it. The suggestion in clause (*c*) will be dealt with as soon as the lists are ready. None has yet reached the Government.

Research work in regard to the Unani and Ayurvedic systems.

131 Q.—(*a*) Now that Dr. G. Srinivasamurti is granted a commission in the Indian Medical Service and posted to Poona, will the Government be pleased to inform whether they intend to appoint another medical man for Ayurvedic and Unani research work for which purpose Dr. Srinivasamurti seems to be the first appointed?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inform what steps they have arranged or intend to take regarding the Unani and Ayurvedic research work in this Presidency?

131 *A.*—It was at first hoped that the Bangalore Institute of Science would undertake research in connection with indigenous drugs but it was found that the chemical side of the Institute is too much occupied with work connected with the war for this to be possible. Attempts were then made to obtain samples of drugs direct from popular Ayurvedic physicians but this attempt failed, as it was stated that the efficacy of a preparation depended not merely on the properties of the drug but on the method of compounding. It was therefore proposed to depute a selected Indian medical man to visit the centres of Ayurvedic medicine and ascertain personally what the methods in use are, but the largely increased demands for medical officers of all classes for the war have so reduced the staff that the Government have been compelled to postpone any further steps until normal conditions are restored.

Schools for Panchamas and other depressed classes.

132 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of elementary and secondary Panchama schools maintained

(i) by local boards and municipalities,

(ii) by Government, and

(iii) by private agencies other than mission institutions aided by Government grants;

(*b*) the amount of grants and other subsidies given to such schools; and

(*c*) the number of schools maintained by local bodies and private persons or bodies other than mission institutions for the education of the depressed classes other than Panchamas and the amount of grants and other subsidies given by Government to such schools for the last three years?

132 *A.*—All the available particulars are given in Volume II of the annual reports on Public Instruction to which the Honourable Member is referred. Fuller information regarding the education of depressed classes is given in the report for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1917 which will shortly be published.

Vernacular knowledge of District Registrars.

133 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of District Registrars in the Presidency whose vernacular is Telugu but who are employed in districts where the spoken and Court language is different;

(*b*) the number of District Registrars employed in the Telugu districts whose vernacular language is not Telugu?

133 *A.*—It is not understood whether the Honourable Member means by the vernacular of an officer, his mother tongue about which the Government have no information, or the language he took as his vernacular during his school or college course, or his language or languages for departmental examinations. Nor is it understood whether by a district whose vernacular is Telugu the Honourable Member means a district whose vernacular for registration purposes is Telugu and none else or a district in which Telugu is one of the recognized languages for those purposes. If the Honourable Member will make his question more precise, the Government will gladly give him the information he wants.

Enfranchisement of malimbs, gardens in zamindari tracts in Godavari and Kistna.

134 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of money that was expended on the Special Deputy Collector and his staff employed for the purpose of enfranchising the malimbu gardens in the zamindari tracts in the Godavari and Kistna districts?

134 *A.*—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to clause (*d*) of his question No. 41 which was asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 22nd May last. That answer applies to this question.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

Publication of the proceedings of the conference on female education.

135 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the proceedings of the conference held in September 1916 in connection with female education and the remarks or report of the Director of Public Instruction thereon?

135 A.—The Government are unable to publish the papers at present.

Appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Schools.

136 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if an Inspector of Industrial Schools has been appointed and, in case the services of an European are not available, will the Government be pleased to appoint an Indian to the said post?

136 A.—The appointment has not yet been made as no suitable candidate is forthcoming. Mr. Fyfe, the Instructor in Manual Training in the Education Department, is inspecting industrial schools in addition to his own duties, and receiving an allowance for the extra work. The number of industrial schools to be inspected is not such as to render the appointment of a full time officer an urgent matter.

Scheme for industrial teaching centres.

137 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the scheme worked out for the establishment of industrial teaching centres at Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Coconada?

137 A.—In 1910 a suggestion was made to Government that the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore, should be developed with State aid but the proposal was subsequently dropped. The scheme for opening a mechanical engineering school at Coconada is temporarily in abeyance pending decision of the question whether the needs of Coconada would not be met by the school which the Trustees of the Malladi Satyalingam Naicker Fund propose to open. The Director of Industries has just submitted a report on the St Aloysius' Industrial School, Vizagapatam. This report is under the consideration of Government.

Pencil manufacture in the Presidency.

138 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the varieties of wood found suitable for pencil manufacture and the quantity available in the Presidency? Will the Government be pleased to state the outturn of pencil manufacture in the year 1916-17 in the Presidency and also whether any pencils were placed in the market during the said period?

138 A.—Full information about the working of the Experimental Pencil Factory during the year 1916-17 is given in the administration report of the Department of Industries for that year, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Paper pulp manufacture in the Presidency.

139 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the quantity and quality of the paper pulp manufactured by the Department of Industries and by private enterprise during 1916-17 and during the first half of 1917 and 1918 in this Presidency?

139 A.—No paper pulp was made by the Department of Industries or by private enterprise in the Presidency during the periods mentioned.

Sugarcane cultivation in the Telugu districts.

140 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of area under sugarcane cultivation in the Telugu districts as compared with other districts for the last three years? Are there any sugarcane crushing stations started in the Telugu districts by the Department of Industries: how many sugarcane crushing stations were started by the department and where? If the answer to the second part be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to start such stations in the Telugu districts at an early date?

140 A.—The Government are unable to reply to the Honourable Member as it is not understood what the districts are to which he refers as Telugu districts. In six districts of the Presidency the Telugu language is the sole recognized vernacular. In eight districts it is one of the recognized vernaculars. And in one district where Telugu is not a recognized vernacular, there is a substantial telugu population. If the Honourable Member will say what the districts are for which he wants information as to the area under sugarcane cultivation, he will be given the information. There are two sugarcane crushing stations in the Presidency, one at Sugnoallur in the Coimbatore district and the other at Chittavadgi in the Bellary district.

Grant of State technical scholarships.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any State Technical Scholarship is granted in this Presidency under G.O. No. 1381, dated 10th December 1916, and, if so, to whom it was granted and for studying what subject?

141 A.—The scholarship was not awarded this year as there was no suitable candidate with requisite educational qualifications.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar)

Subsidies to local bodies for education.

142 *Q.*—With reference to G.O. No 26, dated 8th January 1917, will the Government be pleased to state how much of the amount of grant thereunder was utilised by the district boards of Ganjam and Vizagapatam for each of the purposes mentioned therein, viz., to pay in full the capitation allowances of teachers to open additional elementary schools, and to improve the staff of existing schools?

142 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 142, will your Excellency be pleased to call for the information?

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Will the Honourable Member please write and say what he wants the information for? It will require some time to get it. If he will write and say what purpose it will serve, I will consider it.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I understand the amount has not been spent. That is why I want the information."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Will the Honourable Member please write and tell me why he wants the information? I shall then consider."

The boy-scout movement in Government schools.

143 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the boy-scout system has been introduced into any schools under Government control?

143 *A.*—Yes—in the Teachers' College at Saidapet.

Subsidy to local bodies for education.

144 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No 709, dated 29th May 1917, the grounds on which subsidy was granted only to some of the district boards and municipalities and not granted to others?

144 *A.*—The distribution was fixed with reference to the applications for aid received from local bodies.

Opening of an Engineering school at Vizagapatam.

145 *Q.*—With reference to G.O No 722, dated 31st May 1917, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to open a new Engineering school at Vizagapatam and when the school will be opened?

145 *A.*—A scheme for the school has been formulated and a committee has been appointed to consider the selection of a site.

Glassware and bangle industry in the Presidency.

146 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any survey of the economical and commercial conditions for the manufacture of glassware as recommended by Resolution 13 of the Committee on glass experiments was made, and what steps are taken by the Department of Industries for survey of the alkalies earths in this Presidency and also for the preliminary survey of the bangle industry and what are the results achieved?

146 *A.*—Except as regards bangles no inquiry has yet been made as a preliminary to further experiments with glassware. An examination has been made of alkaline earths, but the results of this examination and of the inquiry into the bangle industry are not yet available.

Non-official President for Berhampur Taluk Board.

147 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why a non-official President of the Taluk Board, Berhampur, has not been appointed yet since the expiry of the term of the non-official President?

147 *A.*—The question is under consideration.

Non-official presidents for certain taluk boards in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

148 *Q.*—With reference to the instructions issued by the Government under G.O. No. 145, dated 30th January 1917, will the Government be pleased to state what steps are taken by the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts to ascertain whether suitable non-officials are available for appointment as Presidents of Taluk Boards of Narasapatam, Chodavaram and Chittapur?

148 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject. They have no reason to suppose that either Collector has lost sight of the instructions quoted.

Simplification of union accounts.

149 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed by the Government regarding the simplification of union accounts and if not will the Government be pleased to expedite the passing of the said order?

149 *A.*—The Government hope to pass final orders on the simplification of union accounts very shortly.

Control over engineering subordinates by taluk boards.

150 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish the opinions of the district boards and of their presidents regarding the proposed control over the engineering subordinates by taluk boards consequent on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar in November 1916?

20TH NOVEMBER 1917] *(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)*

150 *A.*—A copy of G O. No 1437 L., dated the 1st October 1917, is laid on the table.* The opinions of district and taluk boards and of their presidents cover about 350 pages. In view of the decision arrived at by the Government and the volume of printing involved in publishing the opinions, the Government are unable to accept the suggestion of the Honourable Member.

Training of Uriya as sanitary inspectors and vaccinators.

151 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Uriya stipendiary students undergoing training as sanitary inspectors, assistant sanitary inspectors and vaccinators for employment in the Uriya tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts and how many of them are sent by the district boards concerned for such training? Will the Government be pleased to advise them to adopt a programme for sending Uriyas to receive such training in order to meet the requirements of the Uriya tracts?

151 *A.*—The Ganjam District Board has sent one candidate for training in the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Madras at the suggestion of the Government. For information as to the advice given to the Ganjam and Vizagapatam District Boards on the subject, the Honourable Member is referred to G Os. No. 465 L., dated 24th March 1916, and No. 1843 L., dated 22nd December 1916.

Unexpended balances of sanitation grants with district boards.

152 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of unexpended balances of each of the district boards out of the Provincial grants for minor sanitary works when the distribution of Rs 2,82,850 was made among some of them under G.O. No. 937 L., dated 26th June 1917?

152 *A.*—A statement showing the unexpended balances of Provincial grants to the credit of the various district boards on the 31st March 1917 is placed on the table.†

Intervals between certain stages in elections to taluk boards.

153 *Q.*—With reference to the observations made by the Government in the review of the administration of the district board of Vizagapatam for 1916 and 1917 that the interest taken in the elections was generally much less, will the Government be pleased to obtain information regarding all the elections held during the year with special reference to the intervals between the dates fixing nominations and those fixed for nominations? If such intervals are found to be short will the Government be pleased to direct the attention of the revenue divisional officers to the desirability of allowing sufficient interval at least six weeks between the date fixing the date for nomination and the date of nominations?

153 *A.*—The elections to seats on taluk boards are conducted in accordance with the rules published, as last revised, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 5th June 1917. The Government have received no complaints that the intervals prescribed by the rules between the various stages are too short, but are prepared to consider the question of revising the rules if good cause is shown.

Recruitment for Assam labour from the Agency tracts.

154 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons, male and female, recruited in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam for Assam labour in each of the five preceding years and whether any and if so how many were from the Agency tracts of those districts?

154 *A.*—The following statement gives the number of labourers and dependants recruited from the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act. The Government are not in possession of separate figures for the Agency tracts, emigration from which was prohibited until 1916.

Years.	Ganjam.			Vizagapatam.		
	Labourers.	Dependants.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependants.	Total.
Ending 30th June—						
1913	1,253	760	2,013	2,274	1,098	3,372
1914	753	292	1,045	849	371	1,220
1915	542	306	845	270	160	430
1916	2,483	2,353	4,836	425	128	553
1917	1,480	1,270	2,750	180	82	262

Estimated liability regarding Nagavalli project.

155 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the various objects for which a sum of Rs. 1,01,264 is required as shown in column 8 as estimated liability regarding Nagavalli project in the appendix to G O. No. 806 L., dated 17th July 1916?

155 *A.*—The sum of Rs. 1,01,264 referred to in the question is properly not a 'liability' at all, as it merely represents the balance of the sanctioned estimate which it was anticipated would remain unspent on 31st March 1917. The work remaining to be done consists in the excavation of certain minor distributaries and the construction of pipe sluices and petty works, the necessity for which arises only as the project develops and irrigation extends.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 1215 infra. † Printed as Appendix VI on page 1216 infra.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

Incidents connected with a meeting on the Spur Tank grounds.

156 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the proceedings of a meeting of the Panchamas presided over by Dr. T. M. Nayar held in the Spur Tank grounds on the 7th October 1917 published in the *Hindu*?

(b) Is it a fact that the youths living in and about the Spur Tank grounds have been long accustomed to use the grounds as their play-ground in the evenings?

(c) Are the Government aware that some of the Brahman youngsters playing hockey on the evening of the 7th October 1917 about more than a 100 yards away from the meeting place were set upon by some members of the Panchama crowd and beaten and their hockey sticks taken away from them?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the speeches of Dr. T. M. Nayar at that meeting?

(e) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report of a speech said to have been delivered by Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu at that meeting? and

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken by them in the matter?

156 A.—The Government are aware that portions of the Spur Tank are made use of as a play-ground and their attention has been drawn to the reports published in various newspapers, including the *Hindu*, of the proceedings of the Panchama meeting of the 7th October 1917. These reports include conflicting accounts of speeches attributed to Dr. T. M. Nayar and Mr. A. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu and of the cause of the disturbance said to have taken place during the course of the proceedings. It would clearly have been a matter of great difficulty to ascertain exactly what took place, and information received from other sources indicated that no one received any serious injuries. In these circumstances and since it was open to those assaulted to have recourse to the criminal courts, the Government did not consider it necessary to take any action in the matter.

Proposals for a college for sons of zamindars.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to contribute from public funds towards the building and maintenance of a separate college for the sons of zamindars, and if so, will the Government be pleased to give this Council an opportunity to consider the matter before definitely committing themselves in that direction?

157 A.—As was publicly announced by His Excellency the Governor in March last, it is proposed to contribute from public funds towards the building and maintenance of a separate college for the sons of zamindars and it has been open to any member of this Council to propose this subject for discussion at any time since then.

Retail prices of salt in Madras and district centres.

158 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what are the prevailing retail prices for salt in Madras and the several district centres and whether any steps have been taken by the Government since the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter at the South India Chamber of Commerce on the 30th July 1917 in order to keep the price of salt within reasonable bounds?

158 A.—A statement showing the retail prices of salt at Madras and at the several district centres is laid on the table.* With reference to the second part of the question the Board will issue a press communiqué summarizing the steps taken in the matter.

Failure of water-supply in the Tanjore delta.

159 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have ascertained the cause of the shortage of supply in some places and of total failure of supply of water in all the major irrigation channels in the Tanjore delta in the second and third week of July last;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a great deal of inconvenience and loss, especially in the matter of seed-bed lands, was caused to the landholders and ryots in that area by such shortage of supply? and

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is possible to give previous public notice in the villages of anticipated shortage of supply in that area so as to give timely intimation to the people?

159 A.—(a) The shortage of supply in the Tanjore delta during the period referred to was due to the Cauvery being abnormally low owing to the lack of rain in its catchment.

(b) The Government have no other information than that in the Tanjore district agricultural operations were generally retarded during the period in question in parts of taluks for want of water.

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 1210 infra.

(c) The Government regret that owing to the limited data available for forecasting a shortage of supply in the Tanjore delta and the probability of any such forecast being frequently misleading it is not practicable to give the previous public notice asked for.

Reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial branch).

160 Q.—With reference to question No. 58 put by me at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd May 1917 and the answer thereto regarding the reorganization of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Service, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter and when the scheme may be expected to come into force?

160 A.—The views of the High Court have been received and are under the consideration of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 160, will the Government be pleased to expedite the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Certainly, as far as we can."

The permanent strength of the High Court.

161 Q.—With reference to question No. 76 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 2nd April 1917 and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers connected with the question of the permanent strength of the High Court on the table?

161 A.—The Government are not prepared to place the papers on the table.

Imposition of a penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools.

162 Q.—With reference to question No. 158 put by me at the meeting of the Council on the 21st November 1916 and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken on the recommendations of the conference appointed by the Government to discuss educational questions, with regard to the imposition of penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools?

162 A.—The amendment of rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 162, will the Government be pleased to expedite that matter also?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No avoidable time will be lost."

Civil sub-assistant surgeons dismissed during the last four quarters.

163 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the names of civil sub-assistant surgeons dismissed from service during the last four quarters and the reasons for such dismissal?

163 A.—The list asked for by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.*

Conferences of district officers in Ootacamund.

164 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the system of holding conferences of district officers in Ootacamund began;
(b) how many such conferences have been held in 1917 till now;
(c) who were the persons composing these conferences;
(d) what were the subjects placed before them for discussion; and
(e) what were their recommendations thereon?

164 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have long been accustomed to confer with District officers at Ootacamund, when a convenient opportunity offered. The first 'Collectors' conference' of recent years was held in 1915 and the second in 1917.

(c) The conferences were composed of selected officers of the Revenue, Forest, Public Works and Judicial Departments.

(d) & (e) Attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 37.

Statement of the time his Mr. M. E. Couchman made at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

165 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. M. E. Couchman at the meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on the 20th September 1917 which he made as 'the official representative of Madras' (vide pages 617–618 of the proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 23rd October 1917); and

(b) whether he was authorised by the Government of Madras to give expression to such views?

165 A.—The Government have read the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman's speech. He neither received nor required any authorization from the Government of Madras for it.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 1216 infra.

Overcrowding in trains between Trichinopoly and Madras.

166 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table a statement showing for the months of August, September and October 1917, day by day—

(i) the total number of passengers in each class that travelled by the Ceylon boat mail on the South Indian Railway between Trichinopoly and Madras,

(ii) the accommodation by night that was available between Trichinopoly and Madras, and

(iii) the number of passengers that according to the rules should have travelled in the upper classes?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware that considerable hardship is caused to the travelling public between Trichinopoly and Madras by the abolition of trains that used to run and by overcrowding in the only train which arrives in Madras in time for doing business in the city?

166 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not prepared to call for the information.

(*b*) The Government are generally aware that there are special inconveniences at the present time but believe that they are unavoidable.

Collection of cesses against the principle of the Privy Council's judgment in the Urlam case.

167 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps have been taken by them to give effect to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in what is known as the Urlam case in the matter of

(*a*) refunding to zamindars and inamdars in the Presidency the irrigation cess or water cess collected from their ryots on the strength of the decision of the Madras High Court since reversed by the Judicial Committee; and

(*b*) issuing instructions to revenue officers to desist from collecting such cesses in future.

167 *A.*—The reply is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With reference to question No. 167, my question was whether any steps have been taken. May I know whether any steps are proposed to be taken?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Not in the sense intended in the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"May I know in what other sense?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Let the Honourable Member give notice, if he wants to continue the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I have already said that it is not proposed to take action in the sense of the question. I do not know what other sense is intended."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Do the Government propose to take up the question of legislation?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"The Government have the question of legislation under consideration."

Watch over seditious literature.

168 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the watch that is continued to be kept over seditious literature referred to in paragraph 31 of the report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1916 includes literature tending to create class hatred?

168 *A.*—Yes.

Apportionment of the cost of survey of Madras City between the Corporation and Government.

169 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the special survey of the Madras City ordered in 1914 was only supplemental to the re-survey of 1895—97 and was required to bring those records up to the standard fit for maintenance and whether the Government directed that the total cost should be borne by the Madras Corporation and the Government in the proportion of one-fourth to three-fourths, and whether the consent of the Corporation was taken to that proposal;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Government considered that the Corporation might reasonably be called upon also to contribute towards the pension and leave allowances of the special survey establishment and land records operations an amount equal to one fourth of its share of the cost of the establishment and requested the views of the Corporation on this matter and the Corporation agreed to the same;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a time limit of two years was in the first instance fixed for the special survey with the consent of the Corporation and that time limit has been extended from time to time and is likely to be further extended;

(*d*) whether the Government have received the letter from the President of the Corporation forwarding the following resolution of the Corporation passed on 18th September 1917:—

"The Corporation regret to note that G.O. No. 1099, Revenue, dated 14th June 1917, was passed without consulting the Corporation especially as it affects a prior contract made with them with their consent and therefore resolve to refer the question to Government for consideration"; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

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169 *A.*—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The consent of the Corporation was not taken to the apportionment of the cost.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The staff was in the first instance sanctioned for a period of two years. This period was subsequently extended from time to time. The extension last sanctioned will terminate on 31st March 1918. It is likely that the staff may have to be retained for a further period. The Corporation was not consulted as to the period originally fixed or the subsequent extensions.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The subject is under consideration.

Instructions to district officers regarding Dasara and Muharram.

170 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any special instructions were issued by them this year to the district and divisional officers in the Presidency with reference to the recent Dasara and Muharram feasts; and if so will they be pleased to lay the same on the table?

170 *A.*—No special instructions were issued by the Government during the year.

Contracts for the supply of war materials.

171 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of individuals and firms to whom contracts for the supply of war materials have been given in the Presidency after the outbreak of the war and the amount covered by each of such contracts?

171 *A.*—The information desired is not in the possession of Government.

I.C.S. officers on special duty.

172 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of the I.C.S. officers who have been placed on special duty from 1st April 1916 up to date, stating also the nature of the work, the time for which they were employed therein or expected to be employed therein, and the salaries and allowances drawn by each?

172 *A.*—A statement is placed on the table.*

Appointment of a District Board Engineer, Bellary.

173 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been called to a correspondence headed "The Bellary District Board Engineer" published on page 3 of the *Hindu* of the 18th October 1917;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that applications were not invited for filling up the vacancy recently caused by the present incumbent having been appointed as Engineer by the Bimlipatam District Board;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Collector has nominated one Mr. Sullivan, an Assistant Engineer in Kistna;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the nominee is not a graduate in Engineering; and

(*e*) whether they approve of the nomination of the Collector in view to the facts the vacancy has not been advertised and the nominee is not a graduate in Engineering?

173 *A.*—(*a*) to (*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The Government have approved the proposal of the President, District Board, Bellary, to appoint Mr. C. J. M. Sullivan, local fund assistant engineer, Bezwada, Kistna district, as District Board Engineer, Bellary, on probation, for one year.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.

Destruction of crops in certain districts by pests.

174 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 82 (3) asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd May 1917 regarding the suggestion to the ryots of remedies and preventive measures for controlling or destroying the pest popularly known as 'Muthira Poochi,' will the Government be pleased to state if any remedial measures have been considered by the department concerned and the ryots informed thereof?

174 *A.*—The following plan of campaign has been approved and is being carried out by the Government Entomologist in consultation with the Deputy Director of Agriculture, IV Circle.

Moth traps were set up at Palur and at other places in the Cuddalore, Wandiwash and Saidapet taluks in August, but no moths of the pest were caught. It is expected that these moths will emerge later on, as January-February is the time when the caterpillar pest shows itself. The traps are being tried from time to time and, as soon as these moths appear, a regular campaign of moth-trapping will be started, special maistris being trained and employed in using the traps in the tracts where moths are most plentiful.

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 1217 infra.

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.) [20TH NOVEMBER 1917

Re-classification of the Anupathur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district.

175 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 65 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd May 1917 regarding the re-classification of the Anupathur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them if it has been since received?

175 *A.*—The Government have received the report but are not prepared to lay it on the table.

Certain particulars in connexion with irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system.

176 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 66 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd May 1917 regarding certain particulars in connexion with the irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them from the Board of Revenue if it has been since received?

176 *A.*—A statement containing the particulars for which the Honourable Member asks is laid on the table.*

Improvement of the salary of elementary school teachers.

177 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have any intention of improving in the near future the salary of teachers imparting primary education in order to improve its quality?

177 *A.*—The subject is at present under the consideration of the Government.

Enhancement of the grazing fees in the Tiruvannamalai taluk.

178 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the ryots of Tiruvannamalai taluk have recently complained that the Forest department have enhanced the grazing charges from As. 3 to As. 8 per cow, from As. 6 to Re. 1 per buffalo and from As. 1-6 to As. 4 per sheep, and that no permits were issued in the current year for green manure?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain if the complaint is well-founded and if the ryots are entitled to any relief?

178 *A.*—The Government have not received any complaint.

An additional veterinary hospital for south Arcot.

179 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the need to open either a new additional veterinary hospital in an agricultural centre like Villupuram or appoint an additional veterinary officer in the Cuddalore veterinary hospital to help the officer in charge?

179 *A.*—The Government will inquire.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.

Honorary assistant registrars of co-operative societies.

180 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles in the *Madras Times* and the *Madras Mail* on the recent G.O. No. 2686, Revenue, dated 31st August 1917, regarding the appointment of honorary assistant registrars of co-operative societies as an experimental measure?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to modify the Government order so as to allow the honorary assistant registrars allowance while on tour from the date of their entertainment and an establishment when the period of their probation is over?

180 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have already taken action so to modify the orders referred to.

Investment of Trust funds in co-operative banks.

181 *Q.*—With reference to question No. 3 at the meeting of the Council on 14th November 1913 and the Government's answer, will Government be pleased to state whether they have consulted the Board of Revenue and the Court of Wards regarding the amendment of the Indian Trusts Act and the Court of Wards Act so as to permit of the investment of their funds in co-operative central banks, and if so with what result?

181 *A.*—The Board of Revenue and the Court of Wards have been consulted. Neither body was in favour of the proposal referred to. The suggestion so far as it relates to the investment of Court of Wards funds has since been considered by the Government of India with reference to paragraph 204 of the report to the Committee on Co-operation and has been negatived.

Loans to agriculturists in Malabar and South Kanara.

182 *Q.*—(*a*) Will Government be pleased to ascertain (1) the number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts in Malabar and South Kanara during the past five years and (2) the number of cases in which loans were granted in each of these districts during the said period?

(*b*) If there were few or no applications, will Government be pleased to inquire the reason for it?

(*c*) In view to popularize the loans under the above Acts, will Government be pleased to instruct the Registrar of Co-operative societies to direct his subordinates, when on tour, to explain to the ryots and members of co-operative societies the rules under those Acts and the utility of such loans by way of agricultural improvements?

* Printed as Appendix X on page 1217 infra.

182 *A.*—(a) & (b) Detailed figures are not available, but the Government are aware that, owing to various causes, the number of applications for loans and the number of loans taken in the districts referred to are comparatively small.

(c) The attention of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be drawn to the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Reconstitution of the Malabar and South Kanara districts.

183 *Q.*—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the question of the reconstitution of the Malabar and South Kanara districts by adding the Kasaragod taluk to North Malabar has been settled?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state in what stage the matter is?

183 *A.*—(a) No.

(b) The subject is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

Printing and translation charges in the High Court.

184 *Q.*—With reference to Government's answer to questions Nos. 41 and 42 (c) of 1916, will Government be pleased to state if the High Court has since passed final orders on the question of printing and translation charges collected from suitors?

184 *A.*—The Government have already passed orders sanctioning certain amendments proposed by the High Court to the Appellate Side Rules, 1905, for reducing the rates charged to parties for printing from 15 annas to 12 annas per page. No proposals were made for the reduction of translation charges.

Disposal of suits for arrears of revenue by village munsifs.

185 *Q.*—In view of the increasing number of generally uncontested suits for arrears of revenue and the great trouble and expenses which the parties are put to by having to file and conduct them in distant civil courts of ordinary jurisdiction, will Government be pleased to make some special legislative provision for such suits to be filed in respective village courts and disposed of by village munsifs?

185 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

Special examination under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme for unpassed teachers.

186 *Q.*—(a) Is it a fact that under a Government notification of September 1913 a special concession has been granted to teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination to appear for a special examination held under Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme?

(b) Has this examination been accepted by Government like other examinations, viz., Matriculation, School Final, etc., for undergoing secondary grade training?

(c) Will Government be pleased to have this special examination also included under article I of the Public Service Notification so as to render passed teachers employed in Government institutions eligible for pay exceeding Rs. 20 before they get themselves trained and to go up for Special Tests examinations?

186 *A.*—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Additional railway carriages in mail trains between Madras and Mangalore.

187 *Q.*—Will Government issue instructions to the Railway department to provide at least one first class, one second class and a few third class through compartments in mail trains from Madras to Mangalore and from Mangalore to Madras?

187 *A.*—The Agent, South Indian Railway, has been addressed on the subject.

Re-settlement of the Wynad taluk.

188 *Q.*—(1) (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed regarding the re-settlement of the Wynad taluk?

(b) Is it a fact that a large all-round increase in the new rates of assessment is contemplated?

(c) Has any inquiry been made regarding the economic condition of the taluk and if so with what result?

(d) Will Government be pleased to place on the table the report of the inquiry, if any, on the economic condition of the taluk?

(2) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the re-settlement scheme remission of assessment is to be disallowed in the case of lands leased for rubber, tea and other products, but subsequently abandoned by the lessees?

188 *A.*—(1) (a) No.

(1) (b), (c) & (d) & (2) A special settlement officer was appointed in July last to make proposals for the re-settlement. No report has yet been received from him and Government are not aware how far his inquiries have yet extended.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.

Economic effects of the war.

189 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to the Government answer to question No. 7 put by me on the subject of the economic effects of the war at the meeting of this Council held on the 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the press communiqué referred to in their answer has since been published?

(*b*) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to make the statement asked for by me in the above question at the meeting of the Council of the 20th instant?

189 *A.*—The press communiqué referred to was issued in G.O. No. 441, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 5th April 1917, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Congestion in railway goods traffic.

190 *Q.*—(*a*) Has Government perused a paragraph published in "News in Brief" column of the *Madras Mail* of the 18th June 1917 announcing the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway, as Special Traffic Controller, for removing the congestion in goods traffic experienced by the several railway systems in India owing to the pressure on them by military traffic, coal and wheat?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the results produced by the adoption of the scheme framed by this officer for the benefit of inland exporters in this Presidency?

190 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Development of home industries.

191 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the arrangements, if any, made so far in the Educational or the Industrial department for the development of the various classes of home and cottage industries in the several districts of this Presidency and the results achieved so far and the further steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

191 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports of the Department of Industries and the papers dealing with industrial matters placed from time to time on the Editors' Table. The Government are not in a position to amplify the information given in these reports and papers.

Grievances of tanners in South India.

192 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government perused the communication of a correspondent on the subject of South Indian tanners printed on page 6 of the *Hindu* of the 10th October 1917 and the copy of a telegram sent by the tanning bark contractors and merchants of Ambur in the North Arcot district to the Hon'ble Sir George Barnes printed on page 4 in the *Hindu* of the 20th October 1917 setting forth the difficulties under which the skin and hides merchants and the tanning bark contractors and merchants of this Presidency are labouring since the order prohibiting the direct export of skins and hides and the tanning of skins and hides was issued by the Government of India recently?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have already taken or propose to take in the near future to afford relief and for the resuscitation of the tanning industry in this Presidency?

192 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the papers referred to.

(*b*) The prohibition of the tanning of skins was, as the article in the *Hindu* shows, issued under the authority of the Government of India. The Munitions Board have stated that there can be no question of withdrawing the prohibition. They have, however, invited the contractors to send in statements of the bark which they hold, with samples, to the Assistant Controller of Hides at Madras. This, it is understood, is with a view to see whether the stocks of bark referred to in the telegram from the bark contractors at Ambur cannot be used for tanning hides.

The Government are not aware that the tanning industry in this Presidency needs resuscitation. On the contrary, they are informed that the number of hides tanned is very much larger than it was two years ago.

Grant for the construction of the Upper bridge at Madura.

193 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to the statement made on behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Aehariyar in reply to the resolution moved by me on the subject of the construction of the Upper bridge in the meeting of this Council held on the 13th March 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether any allotment of funds has been made for the construction of the above bridge?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the negative, will the Government be now pleased to make the necessary allotment in the budget for 1918-19?

193 *A.*—In accordance with the undertaking given in the Council, the Government obtained reports from the Presidents of the Madura and Ramnad District Boards as regards the need for the bridge in question. They understand that there is a good causeway over the river, that motor vehicles are seldom held up on the place is estimated to cost about Rs. 50,000. The district boards are not prepared to allot funds for the work and the Government do not in the circumstances propose to make any allotment in the budget for 1918-19.

Income-tax paid by the European and Nattukottai Chetti communities in 1916-17.

194 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to give figures for each of the following items separately:—

(1) the amount of income-tax paid in the official year 1916-17 by the European community in the Madras Presidency excluding Government servants, pensioners and planters of that community; and

(2) the amount of income-tax paid by the Nattukottai Chetti community in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1916-17?

(b) If the figures referred to are not available from the ordinary statistical returns, will the Government be pleased to order a special return of the kind to be prepared?

194 A.—(a) As separate records are not maintained of the collections made from particular classes or communities, the Government regret that the information asked for by the Honourable Member cannot be supplied.

(b) The Government are not prepared to comply with the request as a special return could not be compiled with any approach to accuracy.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Religious disturbances at Chennur, Cuddapah district.

195 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have read the statement of Mr. Muhammad Hyath, merchant of Cuddapah, published in the *Madras Mail* of the 3rd November 1917 regarding a disturbance in Chennur, Cuddapah district, between Hindus and Muhammadans; and

(b) whether the Government have received a memorial from some Muslim residents of Chennur praying for proper investigation of this matter through a special officer, and have the Government taken any steps in this direction as solicited?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the result of the investigation made?

195 A.—The circumstances of the riot are under investigation. The Government see no reason at present to order inquiry by a special officer.

THE HON'BLE MR. YAQUB HASAN:—"With reference to question No. 195 no answer is given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The answer is 'Yes' in both cases. We have read the statement and we have received a memorial."

THE HON'BLE MR. YAQUB HASAN:—"The answer is not given."

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Honourable Member may take it now."

THE HON'BLE MR. YAQUB HASAN:—"Is it a fact as stated in the paper and memorial that the Police fired and that three Mussalmans were shot dead? I simply want that information."

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I believe it is a fact."

Prohibition of music in front of mosques in Cuddapah district.

196 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if it has been a manual in some parts of the Cuddapah district such as Cuddapah, Proddatur and Badvel that no music should be played by Hindus in public streets during the Muharram;

(*b*) whether the Magistrate of that district refused to permit the Hindus to make a departure from this manual this year when Dasara and Muharram took place together;

(*c*) whether the High Court on a motion being made before it by some Hindus in October 1917 declined to set aside the District Magistrate's order; and

(*d*) why the Deputy Magistrate of Cuddapah did not enforce the same manual at Chennur?

196 A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, applicable to Proddatur town only, the Subdivisional Magistrate, Jammalamadugu, decided that such a 'manual' existed. The District Magistrate upheld the order.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Manuals in regard to religious processions vary in different places. The Government have no information that the 'manual' referred to applies to Chennur.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Religious disturbances at Penukonda.

197 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious riot took place at Penukonda on or about the 26th of October in connexion with the Muharram-Dasara celebrations; and

(*b*) whether any responsible officer was present on the spot to avert the possible breach of peace and, if so, what steps he took to quell the riot?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a special officer to investigate into and send up a detailed report of the facts?

197 *A.*—(1) (*a*) Government are informed that the riot was not of a serious nature.
(*b*) The local magistrates were present and took the necessary steps.
(2) No.

Revision of pay of compounders.

198 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article that appeared in the *Hindu* of the 18th October under the heading of "Revision of pay to compounders," and if so, will the Government be pleased to remove the grievances detailed therein and extend the benefit of G.O. No. 312, L. & M. (Medical), dated 26th July 1917, to all classes of compounders?

198 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 122.

Engineer upper subordinates and military upper subordinates recruited to Upper Subordinate service.

199 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish information regarding

(*a*) the average number of passed engineers, upper subordinates and military upper subordinates during the periods 1890 to 1895, 1895—1900, 1900—1905, 1905—1910 and during the individual years 1910 to 1916; and

(*b*) the number of passed engineers, upper subordinates and military upper subordinates recruited to the permanent Upper Subordinate service during the above periods and years and also the respective percentage of the men so recruited to those passed out during the above periods and years?

199 *A.*—The information required is furnished in the statement laid on the table.*

Recruitment to the Upper Subordinate service, Public Works Department.

200 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that during the reorganization of the Upper Subordinate service (Public Works Department) in 1913 a circular was issued to the effect that men with better educational qualifications or with a record of their capacity for practical work should be given special advancement in filling up vacancies of subdivisional charges with a view to increase the efficiency of the Sub-Engineers' cadre, and if so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table for perusal and reference?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of engineers so employed in the permanent cadre of overseers, first grade, during the years 1914 to 1916, subsequent to the reorganization and also the number of enhanced promotions so given to them for the better equipment of the Sub-Engineers' cadre in pursuance of that circular and of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Service regarding the employment of better qualified men for the Sub-Engineers' cadre?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state why the number of appointments of the military upper subordinates to the overseer, first grade, during 1913 to 1916 was not limited to two as per rule 55 of the College of Engineering Calendar prior to 1907, especially when a great number of better qualified men for such posts were available?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of subdivisional charges (Public Works Department) that were held by those other than the permanent sub-engineers and assistant engineers and the number and percentage of such charges held by the passed engineers of the college?

200 *A.*—(*a*) Yes; a copy of the circular referred to, which was issued by the Chief Engineer, will be placed on the table.†

(*b*) The number of passed Engineers who have been appointed to the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment during the year 1914 to 1916 is five. They are given preferential treatment only at the time of their first appointment to the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment and not during their subsequent career on that establishment.

(*c*) The rule referred to was modified in 1907 so as to admit of the appointment of Military Upper Subordinates to the extent of the requirements of the Public Works Department. In 1913 a considerable number of additional Upper Subordinate appointments were available on account of the reorganisation of that establishment and it was therefore possible to appoint in that year five Military Upper Subordinates without causing grievance to Civil Upper Subordinates. In 1915 five Military Upper Subordinates were appointed because in the first place they were all reported by the Principal to have done well in the College course, one of them having passed out as first in the list and two others occupied the third and fourth places and secondly because it was brought to notice that no Military Upper Subordinates would be available for appointment in 1916–17.

(*d*) The number of subdivision charges held on the 30th June 1917 by those other than permanent Sub-Engineers and Assistant Engineers is 65. Twenty-one of these charges or 32 per cent were held by passed Engineers of the College of Engineering, Madras

* Printed as Appendix XI on page 1218 *infra*.

† Printed as Appendix XII on page 1218 *infra*.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. Sina Rao.)*

Sub-assistant surgeons called for military service.

201 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of civil sub-assistant surgeons called for military service during the war;

(*b*) whether any extra allowance was sanctioned for them for the discharge of the military duties, especially in far-off places, if not, will the Government be pleased to sanction extra allowance to make the military service more attractive;

(*c*) whether any sub-assistant surgeon has been dismissed from the service for omission to join the military duty, if so, how many and under what circumstances; and

(*d*) whether they tendered their resignations when they were transferred to the military service?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider their case leniently and modify the orders of dismissal passed in such cases and accept their resignation, if any had been tendered?

201 A.—(*a*) The total number of civil sub-assistant surgeons deputed for military duty up to the 12th November 1917 is 115.

(*b*) Sub-assistant surgeons transferred to military duty *in India* draw pay at the following rates:—

	Pay in civil employ.	Pay when transferred to military duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
Senior grade, first class	100	125
" second class	80	110
First grade	65	95
Second grade	55	95
Third "	45	75
Fourth "	30	60

They are also granted compensation for dearness of food and quarterly clothing allowance on the scale laid down for military sub-assistant surgeons.

Civil sub-assistant surgeons who volunteer for *field service out of India or on expeditions based on the frontiers of India* are granted special rates of pay and allowances at the rates mentioned below:—

	Pay and allowances.
	Rs.
Senior grade, first class	325
" second class	290
First grade	235
Second "	225
Third "	170
Fourth "	140

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 168.

(*d*) Some of these sub-assistant surgeons tendered their resignations. The Government have not got information in all cases.

(*e*) It is open to a sub-assistant surgeon who considers himself aggrieved by an order of dismissal to appeal to Government who will consider each case on its merits.

Conditions of service of sub-assistant surgeons.

202 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number and percentage of civil assistant surgeons recruited from the class of sub-assistant surgeons during the last five years?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to throw open not less than 10 per cent of the appointments of assistant surgeons for sub-assistant surgeons of approved merit and qualifications?

(*c*) Is it a fact that a sub-assistant surgeon is now liable to be transferred from one end of the Presidency to the other and whether the Government are aware that such transfers are causing immense hardship to them?

(*d*) Whether, in view of the hardships incidental to such transfers, the Government will be pleased to divide the Presidency into a number of divisions or circles as in the case of Salt, Police and Education and restrict the transfer of sub-assistant surgeons within such circles only?

202 A.—(*a*) One sub-assistant surgeon has been promoted to the rank of civil assistant surgeon during the last five years.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 133 asked at the meeting of the Council of the 21st November 1916. In the circumstances explained therein the Government are unable to adopt his suggestion.

(*c*) Sub-assistant surgeons are liable to be transferred to any part of the Presidency. The Government recognise the evil of unnecessary transfers and are prepared to take any practicable steps to prevent them.

(*d*) The suggestion made by the Honourable Member has already been considered by the Government more than once but has been abandoned owing to the practical difficulty of giving effect to it. It will however be examined again.

A separate District Registrar for Kurnool.

203 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the two revenue districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah have only one office of the District Registrar at Cuddapah?

(b) Is it a fact that before 1913 there was a separate District Registrar for Kurnool and that that office was abolished in that year?

(c) Is it a fact that there are fourteen registration sub-districts in the district of Kurnool?

(d) Are the Government aware that the charge of the District Registrar at Cuddapah is very heavy and unwieldy for the present and that the public of Kurnool district are put to expense and inconvenience by having to go to Cuddapah for registration appeals?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of restoring the office of the District Registrar in Kurnool as before the year 1913?

203 A.—(a) Yes.
(b) Yes.
(c) Yes.
(d) No.
(e) There is no immediate need for it.

Non-official presidents for certain taluk boards.

204 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that, by a general circular, the Government recently called upon the Collectors to propose non-official presidents of taluk boards wherever suitable men are available?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many non-official presidents have been appointed since then?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing non-officials as presidents for the taluk boards of Gooty and Penukonda in the Anantapur district, Adoni in the Bellary district and Markapur and Nandyal in the Kurnool district?

204 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No 145 L., dated 30th January 1917, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.
(b) Since the issue of the above Government Order non-officials have been appointed presidents of five taluk boards previously presided over by Revenue Divisional Officers.
(c) The Government will appoint non-official presidents to the taluk boards of Gooty, Penukonda, Adoni, Markapur and Nandyal when they consider that the time is opportune for doing so.

Chairmen to be consulted in nominations to municipal councils.

205 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the chairmen are not consulted by the Collector in the matter of nominating members of municipal councils?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of the Collectors consulting the chairmen in such matters and issue a general circular to that effect?

205 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the point.
(b) The Government are not prepared to issue a general circular as suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"With reference to question No. 205 will the Government be pleased to call for information? Government say they have no information on the point. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information or at least to lay down some rule?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not think we are prepared to lay down any rules in the matter, because the responsibility for these appointments is in the hands of the Collectors, and we do not want to tie their hands. They make recommendations and we act upon them."

Formation of forest panchayats in the Kurnool district.

206 Q.—With reference to my question No. 37 put in the Legislative Council on the 22nd May 1917, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken since for the formation of the forest panchayats in the district of Kurnool and with what result?

206 A.—The Government have no information but expect shortly to receive from the Board of Revenue a report for 1916–17 which will show the progress, if any, made.

Working of informal panchayats.

207 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any official reports as to the working of the 'informal panchayats' in the Presidency started under the recent Government Order and if so, will they be pleased to lay them on the table; if not, whether they will be pleased to call for reports of their general working?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of villages in each district in the Presidency in which the said informal panchayats have been organized?

207 A.—(a) The Government have not yet received any report; nor do they propose to call for one now as in their opinion it is too early to judge of the experiment.
(b) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the reply to question No. 12 asked at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917. Information in regard to the number of panchayats organized since is due from the Board of Revenue.

20TH NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Gillman.)*

208 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have got the reports of the Collectors regarding the working of the plague notification system? If so, whether they will be pleased to publish them and to abolish the system? Working of the plague notification system.

208 A.—The Collectors' reports have been received and considered and the Government have decided that the notification system should be tried for another year, and Collectors have been requested to send further reports on the working of the system in September 1918. The reports already received will be published.

209 Q.—With reference to my question No. 35 put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd May 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report of the Director of Industries regarding the condition of the bangle-making industry in the Anantapur district has been considered and orders passed on them; if so, will they be pleased to place them on the table? The bangle making industry in the Anantapur district.

209 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the note on the bangle industry of the Madras Presidency printed on pages 6 to 9 of G.O. No. 935, Home (Education), dated the 14th May 1917, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. Inquiries have been made into the bangle industry in different parts of the Presidency but no report has yet been received.

210 Q.—With reference to my question No. 88 put in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 2nd April 1917, and also the question No. 26 put by me in the Legislative Council on 22nd May 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the full report has been received from the Superintending Engineer; if so, will they be pleased to lay it on the table and to state what action they propose to take in the matter? Restoration of the Kunnavaram channel, Chingleput district.

210 A.—A report received from the Executive Engineer in May last showed that the surplus of the Perumagar tank during November and December 1916 was not very large. From a further report, it was understood that, of the several tanks proposed to be supplied by the Kinnivaram channel, only the Paravanam filled and surplussed, and that the surplus was diverted by the ryots of Perumagar to the Uthiramerur tank supply channel. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to report whether this has been usual, and what action was taken in the matter. It is considered unnecessary to place the papers on the table.

211 Q.—With reference to my question No. 31 put in the last meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 22nd May 1917, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of Mr. Justice Phillips on the question of adequacy and distribution of the civil courts in the mufassal and of the reorganisation of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch) and the recommendations thereon of the High Court and the final orders, if any, passed by the Government on them? Reorganisation of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch).

211 A.—The papers cannot yet be published.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"With reference to question No. 211, the answer is, that the papers cannot yet be published. Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why they should not be published?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The reason is that the matter is one, which has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. We do not think it is right that we should publish the papers until the matter is finally disposed of."

212 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals are before them for amelioration of the condition of salary and prospects of the non-gazetted officers in the various departments under Government which have not been dealt with by the Royal Commission on Public Service; if so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table; if not, will the Government be pleased to form into schemes for the purpose, in view of the altered economical conditions now prevailing owing to several causes? Pay and prospects of non-gazetted officers in Government service.

212 A.—No general scheme for the revision of the pay of non-gazetted officers in the various departments is before the Government and, under existing financial conditions, no such scheme can be undertaken. But proposals relating to individual cases are sanctioned when the necessity for them is established.

213 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the question of providing a water-scheme for the town of Penukonda, Anantapur district, is? Water-supply for Penukonda, Anantapur district.

213 A.—The local boards concerned are considering the question of financing the cheaper of two alternative schemes suggested by the Sanitary Engineer.

214 Q.—Are the Government aware—

(a) whether the present Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader of the District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah, has been acting as such for the past 48 years and he is now aged about 69 years and whether he is also the Official Receiver of the said District Court; and Appointment of Government pleaders.

(*b*) whether there is any age limit fixed in the case of Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders to the emfacsal beyond which they will have to retire; if not, will the Government be pleased to fix an age-limit in their case?

214 *A.*—(*a*) The present Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Guddapah, was first appointed in 1886 and he held the appointment since. He is also the Official Receiver of the district. The Government have no definite information as regards his age.

(*b*) No.

Use of railway warrants by sub-inspectors of police.

215 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Civil Service Regulations allow double second class to the sub-inspectors of police; and

(*b*) whether under an order of the Inspector-General of Police the use of railway warrant was made compulsory for all police officers from the rank of sub-inspector downwards, European or Indian?

(2) Is it a fact that European and Eurasian sub-inspectors and sergeants are now allowed option whether to use railway warrants or not, and if so, will the Government be pleased to extend the same concession to the Indian officers also?

215 *A.*—(1) (*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(2) The Government have no information but will call for it.

Vacancies in sub-inspectors grades in the Bellary district.

216 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the sanctioned scale and the present strength in the different grades of the sub-inspectors of police in the Bellary district and the number of vacancies in each grade, if any, and how long they have been left unfilled and for what reason?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the number of sub-inspectors in the last grade is abnormally higher than the sanctioned strength in the said district; if so, will the Government be pleased to state why the recommendations of the Police Commission that the last grade of sub-inspectors should mainly consist of probationers have been disregarded?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the promotion of sub-inspectors of police in the Bellary district is very slow when compared with other districts?

216 *A.*—The Government have no detailed information.

Execution of documents by prisoners in jail.

217 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether on or about the 13th September 1917 a vakil of Bellary was refused permission by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, to get a pro-note executed by one under-trial prisoner Kannai Narasayya in favour of his creditor on the ground of the absence of an express provision to that effect in the Jail Code?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said under-trial prisoner had come to an arrangement with his creditor on the previous day and was ready and willing to execute the pro-note in question to avoid a civil suit at the hands of his creditor?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to pass a general circular to all the Superintendents in charge of the Jails that the voluntary execution of documents by the prisoners in jail is quite legal and that every facility should be afforded to them for such a purpose?

217 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government will consider the suggestion of the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"With reference to question No. 217, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the answer is that the Government have no information about the execution of the documents. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information, whether that was done and whether any such case has occurred?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman's question is really answered by (*c*), he will see in answer to sub-section (*c*) it is said that the Government have the suggestion of the Honourable Member under consideration. So I don't think any supplementary questions are necessary."

Pasturage in Molagavalli, Bellary district.

218 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what extent of land had been reserved for pasturage in the village of Molagavalli, Alur taluk, Bellary district;

(*b*) how much of it has since been disafforested;

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to hand over the said lands for cultivation to Panchayats, and if so, what extent;

(*d*) what extent of the said lands are still available for grazing purposes in the said village;

(*e*) whether there is any forest panchayat in the village, if so, what is the extent of land handed over to them for management;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware that the said Molagavalli is a big village paying a land revenue of Rs. 30,000 to the Government and containing about 3,000 cattle?

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(g) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reserving a reasonable extent of lands in the said villages for grazing purposes as formerly?

218 *A.*—The Government have no information but will call for a report.

Village officers and local fund works under the Gooty Taluk Board.

219 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of local fund works given on contracts to the village officers by the Taluk Board of Gooty, Anantapur district, during the last official year ending with 31st March 1917, and during the current half-year ending with 30th September 1917?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the village officers are compelled to take up these contracts on abnormally low rates on pain of official disapprobation?

(c) Whether the Government are aware that such practice of thrusting the local fund works on unwilling officers leads to untoward results such as the villagers being compelled by the said village officers to render their services gratis or at a nominal value?

(d) Whether tenders have been ever called, deposits taken and agreements entered into for the local fund works during the said periods; if not, will the Government be pleased to put a stop to this practice and insist on Gooty Taluk Board President's calling for tenders and following the other usual formalities in the case of local fund works in his charge?

219 *A.*—The Government have no information and do not propose to take any action. Any specific cause of complaint should be brought to the notice of the President of the District Board.

Action taken against a student in the Presidency College.

220 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* of the 17th October 1917 entitled 'the vagaries of a Professor'?

(b) Is it a fact that the English Professor of the Presidency College set 'the responsibility of the European races towards the dark races' as a subject for composition for the B.A. Honours Class?

(c) Is it a fact that one M. Krishna Rao in his essay expressed views disagreeable to the Professor?

(d) Whether the student was made to tender an apology for the views expressed and whether the Professor insisted on the student's tendering a fuller apology on the terms dictated by himself?

(e) Whether the student's Government scholarship was suspended for a term on the recommendations of the Professor by the Principal?

(f) Whether it is proper for the Professor to have chosen a political and controversial subject for composition in English?

(g) Whether the student is not at liberty to express his views under the circumstances and whether it is desirable to punish him for the views so expressed?

(h) Whether the Professor is entitled to indict his own political opinions on the students?

(i) Whether the conduct of the Professor does not tend to stifle freedom of thought and expression among the students?

(j) Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers and restore the scholarship of the student and take necessary action against the Professor?

220 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to questions Nos. 70 and 71.

Grain compensation allowance to village officers and servants.

221 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state to what classes of Government servants and at what rate and in which districts is the grain compensation allowance sanctioned?

(b) Is it a fact that village officers and village servants are now excluded from its benefit; if so, on what principle?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to extend the concession to the village officers and servants also?

221 *A.*—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to article 72 of the Civil Account Code which lays down the classes of whole-time Government servants eligible for compensation for dearness of food and the rates at which it may be granted. Orders sanctioning compensation in accordance with the terms of this article are issued by the Government periodically according to the variations in the local selling rates of the staple food grains.

(b) & (c) Village officers and village servants not being whole-time officers of Government are not regarded as eligible for the allowance. The Government see no reason to make a special exception in their case.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Traffic in the Buckingham and Vedaranniyam canals.

222 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Buckingham and the Vedaranniyam canals are, now, fit for traffic, as per G. O. No. 252 I., dated 23rd June 1917, throughout their entire length, and, if not, where and to what length or lengths, exactly, they still need repair, with the probable cost of such repair?

222 *A.—Buckingham Canal—North of Madras.*—Two separate trial trips with heavily laden boats have been made this year over this length and it has been found that the Maimera and Pennar river crossings present the main obstruction to traffic, owing to the frequent silting that occurs by freshes in these rivers. The question of providing a dredger is under consideration. It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,250 will be required to maintain a depth of 3' in the Rompera-Gondlacumma and Mudigunda-Muni reaches. The estimate when received will be sanctioned. There have been no complaints of obstruction to traffic over these sections, as no boats drawing 3' are plying over them.

South of Madras.—The canal is navigable for boats of 2' draught. An estimate amounting to Rs 24,000 has been sanctioned for the improvement of the Adyar Lock, Pappankuvadi reach, and will be carried out when the water level permits.

Vedaranniam Canal.—It is reported that loaded boats can ply when the tide is at or over M S L. A considerable amount of silt clearance has been done in this canal this year, but the estimate of work still to be done cannot be given as frequent clearance is necessary at places where cross drainages enter the canal.

Statistics of vessels that called at ports in this Presidency.

223 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of vessels that called at the different ports of the Madras Presidency in each month, up to the end of October, during the year 1917?

223 *A.*—The number of vessels, excluding coasting ships, that called at the port of Madras from January to March 1917 was as follows :—

January	34
February	20
March	26

The Government have no further information. If the Honourable Member would kindly state for what purpose he desires the information, the question of calling for it will be considered.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to question No. 223, I wanted to have information about the coasting ships as well."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"We have given all the information that we have."

The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask if the Government will be pleased to call for the information because there is a great deal of difficulty about traffic? There was a great deal of congestion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Will the Honourable Member please write and tell me why he wants the information? Then I will consider it."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"There is a good deal of congestion of traffic; that is why I want the information."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"If the Honourable gentleman will please write, I will consider."

The Cauvery dam at Kannambadi.

224 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to (*a*) state the exact height or heights to which the Mysore Cauvery dam at Kannambadi has been built up, above the river bed, till now, and (*b*) lay on the table the orders, if any, of the Government of India, or of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, stopping the continuance of the work?

224 *A.*—(*a*) The effective height to which the dam has been raised is believed to be 60·35 feet above the deep bed of the river.

(*b*) No such orders have been received.

Fixing demarcation stones in masonry structures.

225 *Q.*—In view of the loss caused to the land-owning public by the frequent renewal and replacement of survey stones, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of fixing at least the chief demarcation stones on masonry structures of necessary dimensions from out of the penal charges collected?

225 *A.*—The system of providing important survey stones with masonry bases was abandoned in 1914 on the advice of the Director of Survey. That officer reported that the system was very expensive and in some respects unsatisfactory. A copy of G. O. No. 737, Revenue, dated 9th March 1914, dealing with the matter will be supplied to the Honourable Member. The Government are not prepared to revise the decision of 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

Grappling permitted boats in Mal lar and South Kanara for destroying wild animals.

226 *Q.*—With reference to the Government Order, dated 13th July 1897, instructing Forest officers "to organize for the extermination of wild animals permitted boats which all gun license-holders of the village should be invited to attend", will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether these instructions have been subsequently superseded or modified;

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(*b*) whether any beats have been arranged or organized in Malabar and South Kanara at any time, and if so, how often; and

(*c*) whether in view of the heavy cattle mortality in those districts from wild animals the Government would be pleased to issue fresh instructions and to call for a periodical return of beats organized in each district?

226 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have no information as to the number of beats organized in Malabar and South Kanara. In 1912 the District Forest officer, South Kanara, was instructed to hold one or two beats and to report the result to Government. Beats were organized accordingly but appear to have met with little success as the villagers showed great indifference in the matter. The District Forest officer was however directed to persevere with the experiment.

(*c*) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue fresh instructions or to call for a periodical return of beats organized in each district.

Railway fares between Madras and South Kanara and Malabar.

227 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to my question No. 69 at the last April meeting of this Council regarding the collection of higher fares in South Kanara and Malabar by the South Indian Railway, will the Government be pleased to inquire—

(*a*) whether higher fares have not been so collected for several days after the 6th and if so which was the last day on which higher fares were actually collected;

(*b*) what is the total amount thus collected in excess by South Indian Railway and whether the South Indian Railway has been permitted to retain the amount itself; and

(*c*) whether any notice has been taken of the conduct of the officer responsible for the mistake?

227 *A.*—The Government will bring the question to the notice of the Agent.

Abolition of the notification system.

228 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to do away with the plague passports system at railway stations at an early date?

228 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 208.

Classification of the Tiyas as a backward community for educational purposes.

229 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the percentage of literates among Tiyas in Malabar is 17·5 and of those among them literate in English 0·9 and that according to the last census only 306 individuals among them derived income from rent of land

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to include the Tiyas as a backward community educationally to make them eligible for concessions in the rates of fees in schools and colleges?

229 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There is no such intention at present.

Recent incidents in the Palghat college.

230 *Q.*—With reference to the recent trouble in the Victoria College at Palghat, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students that remained out of college and the length of time they remained out;

(*b*) whether it is true that the Director of Public Instruction went to Palghat a short time after the incidents which caused the trouble, and whether it is a fact that he refused to receive a deputation of the parents and guardians who sought to interview him on the subject;

(*c*) whether a committee to inquire and report on the matter has been appointed by the University Syndicate and if so whether an inquiry has been made and report received;

(*d*) whether eight students have been refused re-admission even under conditions under which other students have been re-admitted, and

(*e*) whether the Government be pleased to issue instructions to facilitate re-admission of these eight students even conditionally pending the result of any inquiry in the matter?

230 *A.*—(a) The Government have no definite information in the matter.

(*b*) The Director of Public Instruction went to Palghat a short time after the incidents. He notified that he was ready to hear any representations which the students or their parents or guardians might make. It is a fact that he refused to receive a deputation but it is not a fact that it was a deputation of parents and guardians.

(*c*) (*d*) & (*e*) It is understood that the Syndicate is dealing with the matter. The Government do not propose to take any action.

A case of assignment of land in South Kanara.

231 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether one Savoor Narianna Rao petitioned to the Government on 18th June 1917 praying for relief in respect of the assignment of certain land in Hotekar village No. 212 of Mangalore taluk in South Kanara district; and

(2) whether the said petitioner was deprived of his right of appeal in the said case by reason of non-service of the D notice required by the Board's Standing Orders and by the operation of the six months' rule of limitation for appeal?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector of South Kanara whether the non-service of D notices, the delay in the grant of copies of original orders and the six months' rule of limitation for appeal are working as hardships in several cases as in the case of Savoor Nariana Rao?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to direct that the case of Savoor Nariana Rao and other cases, if any, of such hardship may be heard in appeal and disposed of on the merits?

231 *A.*—(a) (1) Yes.

(2) The Government are unable to reply to this inquiry as the records connected with the petition have been returned to the petitioner.

(b) & (c) The Government have already declined to interfere on behalf of the petitioner and are not prepared to re-open the case. They have no information regarding other cases.

Withdrawal of the recognition of the A.V. Secondary school, Cannanore.

232 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the recognition of the A.V. Secondary school, Cannanore, was withdrawn in April last without giving the manager any previous opportunity of explanation, although the school enjoyed the privilege of recognition for over twenty years;

(b) whether the manager appealed to the Director of Public Instruction to hold his proceedings withdrawing recognition in abeyance offering to give satisfactory explanations and adequate guarantees for efficient management and that the Director declined to do so; and

(c) whether the manager memorialised to the Government in the matter and what orders have been passed thereon?

232 *A.*—(a) The recognition was withdrawn in April last. The Inspector of Schools previously told the manager of his intention to recommend the withdrawal and discussed the whole situation with him.

(b) The manager did appeal as stated but the Director having no confidence in his explanations and guarantees declined to reconsider the order withdrawing recognition.

(c) Yes; the Government saw no sufficient reason to interfere with the decision of the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

Importation of police officers into South Kanara.

233 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that since 1900 13 Police officers have been brought to South Kanara from outside districts as Inspectors thus blocking the ordinary promotion of local men; and that several of them did not know Kanarese and none of them knew Tulu, the principal local vernacular?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct that Police officers of the grade of Inspectors and below should not generally be imported into South Kanara without a knowledge of Kanarese and Tulu?

233 *A.*—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Government are not prepared to issue any special orders.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.

Improvement of the pay and prospects of the copyists in the Judicial Department.

234 Q.—(1) Is the attention of the Government drawn to the article headed "Grievances of the copyists in the Judicial establishments" published in the *Justice*, dated 10th September 1917?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the copyists in the Judicial Department is under the consideration of Government and if so when it is likely to come into force?

234 *A.*—(1) Yes.

(2) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 79.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question 9 asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1162 supra.]

Posts on	Mere Brahman Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Others.	Total.
Chief Secretariat.						
Rupees 60 to 99	5	1	1	5	1	13
„ 100 to 299	2	..	4	11	..	19
„ 300 to 499	1	..	..	1	..	2
„ 500 and above	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total ..	8	1	5	17	4	35
Home Secretariat.						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	7	..	..	9	..	16
„ 100 to 299 ..	..	..	..	11	2	13
„ 300 to 499 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total ..	7	..	..	21	3	31
Local and Municipal Secretariat.						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	2	..	1	12	..	15
„ 100 to 299 ..	2	..	..	9	..	11
„ 300 to 499	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	9	1	8
Total ..	3	..	1	32	1	37
Public Works Secretariat including Irrigation.						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	9	2	1	28	..	40*
„ 100 to 299 ..	1	..	1	14	..	16
„ 300 to 499 ..	..	..	..	3	..	3
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	10	2	2	45	1	60
Revenue Secretariat.						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	4	..	3	11	..	18
„ 100 to 299 ..	2	..	..	6	1	9
„ 300 to 499 ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	1	3	4†
Total ..	6	..	4	18	4	32

Madras Collectorate including Income-tax Deputy Collector, Special Survey and Land Records Officer and Tahsildar, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Protector of Emigrants and Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

Rupees 60 to 99 ..	11	4	5	10	..	32
„ 100 to 299 ..	1	1	1	1	..	4
„ 300 to 499 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 500 and above ..	..	2	2	1	..	5
Total ..	12	7	8	12	..	41
Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).‡						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	2	1	2	17	..	22
„ 100 to 299 ..	1	..	1	8	..	10
„ 300 to 499 ..	..	..	1	2	..	3
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total ..	3	1	4	28	1	37
Board of Revenue (Settlement).‡						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	7	..	..	9	..	16
„ 100 to 299 ..	3	..	..	6	..	9
„ 300 to 499 ..	1	..	..	1	..	2
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	11	..	..	17	..	28
Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).‡						
Rupees 60 to 99 ..	3	..	3	16	1	23
„ 100 to 299 ..	4	..	..	9	3	16
„ 300 to 499 ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
„ 500 and above ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total ..	8	..	3	24	6	41

* Includes four quasi permanent and five temporary draftsmen.
† Includes one temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary.
‡ Excludes Members of the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question 13 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1163 supra.]

G.O. No. 2990, Revenue, dated 24th September 1917.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from M.R Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O., M.A., B.L., LL.B., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Dated—Madras, the 16th June 1917.
No.—G. 33.

Adverting to paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 818, dated 17th March 1917, I have the honour to submit my report as to what action is being taken by me in respect of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation included in class (*a*) of the appendix to the Government of India Resolution printed in G.O. No. 2259, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1916.

I shall take up the recommendation seriatim and report upon each

Recommendation 1.—The attention of all Assistant Registrars has been drawn repeatedly at conferences as well as by means of circulars to the importance of encouraging the formation of non-credit societies.

The following statement shows the number of such societies as they existed at the time of visit of the committee and now:—

On 30th June 1914.		*1st June 1917.*	
Non-agricultural—		Non-agricultural—	
Purchase, or purchase and sale	10	Purchase, and purchase and sale	18
Production	1	Production	1
Others	5	Others	11
	16		30
Agricultural Societies—		Agricultural—	
Purchase, or purchase and sale	6	Purchase, and purchase and sale	11
	22		41

In addition to the above as many as six credit societies have decided to carry on non-credit work by means of the joint loan by-law enabling several members of a credit society to do non-credit work with the help of advances obtained from the society on their joint credit.

Recommendation 2.—No systematic inquiry into the present circumstances of village industries has been made, although attempts were made here and there to organize weavers' societies. A special officer seems necessary to undertake this work, because the Assistant Registrars are fully employed otherwise The Director of Industries has undertaken to have his two Weaving Superintendents trained under the Registrar and he is making a gradual survey of industries.

Recommendation 3.—This recommendation that urban non-credit trading societies should be registered with caution, is being strictly observed.

Recommendation 4.—No separate societies were organized in the past in villages to undertake the joint sale of the produce of members, as it was difficult to secure two sets of men in villages to manage two different societies, one for credit and the other for non-credit work. In some of the credit societies, joint sale or joint purchase is undertaken by means of a joint loan by-law, as explained above, and Government have more recently authorized the Registrar to try experiment with due caution in organizing societies for combining credit and non-credit work.

Recommendations 5 *to* 7.—My report No. B. & G. 59, dated 24th March 1916, dealt with the subject of cattle insurance societies. Assistant Registrars and some Veterinary officers have been studying the reports on cattle insurance societies in Burma with a view to making a beginning in this Presidency.

Recommendation 9.—There are no hail insurance societies in this Presidency for the protection of agricultural crops and none seem to be required.

Recommendation 10.—Government have recently permitted the organization of Agricultural credit societies doing non-credit work also. The caution imposed in the Committee's recommendation will be borne in mind.

Recommendation 11.—Central Banks in the Madras Presidency are reluctant to finance non-credit societies which are on a limited liability basis: the reluctance can only be overcome gradually.

Recommendation 13.—Societies dealing with non-members.—There is a by-law in every non-credit society that its sales or purchases should be confined to members. In one or two societies which are proposed to be registered, it is provided that surplus articles may be disposed of by sale to non-members. Dr. Slater, Professor of Indian Economics in the University of Madras, is of opinion that sales in store societies should not be restricted to members.

Recommendation 14.—The formation of societies for depressed classes, weavers and other artisans, is engaging the attention of the department. Societies have been registered for the depressed classes during the year. Non-agricultural societies generally are a well-known feature of co-operative work in the Madras Presidency and the general excellence of their work has been repeatedly dwelt on in the Registrar's annual reports.

Recommendation 15.—The liability in non-agricultural societies is always limited except in some of the poor men's societies such as the Madras Salt Loaders' society, the numerous scavengers' societies, fishermen's societies, etc., where close mutual knowledge exists, and unlimited liability is both possible and necessary for raising a reasonable amount of working capital.

Recommendation 16.—Urban societies in this Presidency are self-supporting and as a class they are doing excellent work.

Recommendation 17.—Employees' societies in this Presidency enjoy the full support of the respective heads of offices and the monthly instalments for repayment of loans are deducted from pay by the disbursers. In every such society, except in Government Servants' societies, there is a by-law that the borrower should agree to the monthly instalments being deducted from his pay by the disburser. Although there is no such by-law in Government Servants' societies—and none could be framed without a general order from Government—every borrower in such societies agrees to the deduction of the monthly instalment from his pay by the chief ministerial officer of his office with a view to its being sent on to the society's office. Wherever possible, societies permit Government servants to take loans on Postal Insurance policies.

Recommendation 19.—There was a proposal during the time of my predecessor to organize a Land Mortgage Bank for the benefit of zamindars but it did not mature. In 1915, the Assistant Registrar at Trichinopoly (now at Madura) submitted a proposal for the formation of an Agricultural Bank for the well-to-do miraasdars of certain villages in Tanjore. The Board of Revenue, in its Proceedings No. 2251, dated 20th August 1915, permitted the registration of the Bank. The orders of the Board were communicated to the Assistant Registrar, but no such Bank has been registered. Unless the proposed Bank can be effectually protected against the baneful results of litigation, I do not think the Bank will work.

Recommendation 20.—The nomenclature adopted by societies in this Presidency with a few exceptions, which are old societies, conforms to the recommendations of the Committee.

Recommendations 21 *and* 22.—These recommendations in regard to the responsibility of the Registrar to see that societies are organized on sound lines and that the area of operations should be restricted, are being scrupulously adhered to.

Recommendation 23.—Except in a few instances among agricultural primary societies such as Uttiramerur, the number of members is below 100. In town societies, the number may go above 100 but they are not unmanageably large. It is well known that the average membership of agricultural societies in this Presidency is high, but I do not approve of the Central Provinces plan of breaking up a village of 90 houses into seven societies with twelve members each.

Recommendations 24 *to* 28.—These recommendations are being observed in practice.

Recommendation 29.—Opinions vary on the suitability of co-operation as a subject of instruction in elementary schools. The idea was suggested by me in Mangalore of inserting one or two lessons on co-operation in elementary readers, but I do not know whether it was taken up.

Recommendation 30.—Generally, the Secretary is a Panchayatdar and is expected, at any rate at the organization of a society, to do his work, including the clerical work, gratuitously. Where the clerical work is heavy, a separate clerk ought to be employed, or the Secretary is paid a small remuneration, to which effect a recommendation is usually made in deserving cases, in the audit order by the Registrar. Remuneration is generally expected by Secretaries and it is not grudged to them unless their work is bad. The system of group Secretaries is not in practice in this Presidency. Schoolmasters are frequently employed as Secretaries of societies.

Recommendation 31.—The Committee of Management of a Society ought certainly not to be beyond the control of the general assembly. Much of the time of myself, of Assistant Registrars and of Inspectors and Supervisors is occupied in teaching the members of the general assembly and the panchayat their respective duties. The period for which a committee is elected is generally two years, or even three, instead of one year, as recommended by the committee, although one year is adopted by some societies.

Recommendation 32.—There are no supervisory committees in societies in the Madras Presidency, but I believe the by-laws of certain societies in South Kanara district make provision for the appointment of a Supervisory Council.

Recommendation 34.—Old debts of members are being paid off as far as possible and according to the principle indicated by the committee.

Recommendation 35.—In agricultural societies the panchayat cannot but come to know as soon as a member borrows from outside the society. There is no rule or by-law that a member should inform the panchyat whenever he takes a loan from outside: but the advisability of framing such a by-law has been often discussed. In poor men's societies, where debts are discharged by the society in full, no member is allowed to contract outside debts subsequently. But unless a society is prepared to redeem its members' debts in full, a rule that all outside debts should be declared to the panchayat has not much force. However even if a society does not undertake to pay all its members' debts, it may adopt a disciplinary rule that it should be cognizant of them; but the enforcement of such a refinement is at present left to the discretion of panchayatdars.

Recommendations 36 *and* 37.—These recommendations in regard to the multiplication of societies by taking advantage of the innate principle of limitation and the formation of societies only in areas where supervision is adequate are being observed.

Recommendation 38.—Advantage is taken of the Government rule, permitting unlimited liability societies to declare a dividend up to 6¼ per cent, and in the new model by-laws for agricultural societies, the value of a share is fixed at Rs. 10 instead of one rupee, as before, and the share value is required to be paid either in one lump sum or in two annual instalments. In Fishermen's societies, the share value is Rs. 40 to be paid in 40 monthly instalments spread over four years, two non-fishing months being allowed for every year. The recommendation that every society should be encouraged to accumulate its own capital is steadily kept in view.

Recommendation 39.—The system of shares in this Presidency is simple and not complicated as in the Punjab or Burma, and the difficulties referred to by the committee do not therefore exist here.

Recommendation 40.—The rules framed by Government under section 43 of the Act provide for a maximum limit on dividends in the case of limited as well as of unlimited liability societies.

Recommendation 41.—This practice of paying-share capital by deductions from loans does not obtain in this Presidency, although the committee have no objection to it.

Recommendation 42.—Agricultural credit societies in the Madras Presidency are as a rule formed on the unlimited liability basis. A very small number, which do not depend on outside working capital, were originally constituted on a limited liability basis and continue as such. Tirur, society No. 1, on my register of which the late Diwan Bahadur M. Adiseshayanayya was president and founder, is a notable instance.

Recommendation 43.—Primary urban societies depend mainly upon deposits locally obtained. Primary agricultural societies get local deposits whenever possible.

Recommendation 44.—The model by-laws for agricultural societies provide for the paying of slightly higher rates of interest on deposits of members than on those of non-members.

Recommendation 45.—What is called a provident deposit in an agricultural credit society was, at its inception, a compulsory deposit. It has now been made optional and the instalment share system referred to in this recommendation has been introduced into societies generally.

Recommendation 46.—I have separately reported upon current accounts in primary societies. Ordinarily, fixed deposits are obtained for not less than one year at a time.

Recommendation 47.—Short term deposits for periods of one month and less are not generally accepted by primary societies.

Recommendation 48.—What are called current accounts in primary societies in this Presidency are really savings deposits and I have recommended to Government in my letter No. G. 33, dated 31st May 1917, that societies may be permitted to accept such deposits on certain conditions suggested by Government.

Recommendation 52.—One or two cases have come to my notice, where societies failed to repay their depositors, not for want of funds but on account of indifference or ignorance on the part of the panchayat. Necessary action was taken in such cases. As a rule, primary societies in this presidency are punctual in the repayment of deposits and in paragraph 32 of my last administration report and elsewhere, I have drawn attention to the high standard of punctuality in this matter of non-agricultural societies in this Presidency. Difficulty has in a few cases arisen from the fact that section 22 of the Act allows members; but not depositors who are not members to nominate their successors. Societies have been advised by me to induce their non-member depositors to nominate successors under proper attestation. Such nomination would be equivalent to a testamentary disposition, but it would still be open to societies to call for probate or succession certificate before making payment to the representative in interest. Where there is no nomination, parties feel it a great hardship to have to wait for the grant of succession certificate. I have actually several cases where considerable amounts held in deposit by societies have not been paid to successors-in-interest because the latter have not obtained the necessary documents of title from the civil courts. A legal remedy for this difficulty is probably necessary.

Recommendation 53.—Instances of repaying long term deposits before maturity are rare and when they do occur, the societies insist on a reduction in the rate of interest.

Recommendation 54.—There are a few primary societies that have surplus money which they lend, with the sanction of the Registrar, to other societies. A society usually obtains its local deposits at 7 per cent interest or a little less and it would not pay it to pass on its surplus deposits to central banks which would not pay more than 6½ per cent even to favoured depositors like societies. One of the model by-laws of a local supervising union authorises the union to sanction loans from one affiliated society to another affiliated society. A few loans have been sanctioned under this rule.

Recommendation 55.—Hitherto agricultural societies carried their entire net profits to reserve fund. Now their by-laws are being revised so as to allow some dividend on paid-up share capital under certain conditions. The amount carried to reserve every year will not be so great in future; but as the share value has generally been increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 10, the difference only between 6¼ per cent, the maximum dividend on share capital and 9⅜ per cent, the ordinary rate of interest levied from members on loans made to them out of the society's share capital, will be added to the reserve fund.

Recommendation 56.—Generally agricultural societies require money at particular seasons; in July for redeeming lands under mortgage with possession; in January, February and March, etc., for paying kist. In urban societies the president and the secretary are empowered to sanction urgent loans not exceeding Rs. 50 on their own responsibility, but there is no need for such a provision in agricultural societies. The panchayat who are residents of the village can always meet at short notice. Facility for investment in the post office savings bank and for the custody of boxes in taluk treasuries are given to societies, but the only place of safe-custody used by them in practice is the postal savings bank.

Recommendation 60.—The promissory-note is not generally adopted by primary societies in the Presidency as a security for loans. To prevent book adjustment of loans and the grant of irregular extensions by the panchayat, the model by-laws now provide that the conditions of loans to be paid with their due dates, the instalments, etc., should be clearly stated in the document executed by the borrower. Such a document is a bond not a promissory-note. The promissory-note implies an advanced stage of business and in societies where there are few or no literate men the regular use of promissory-notes might lead to grave abuses.

Recommendation 61.—Some societies have pass-books but many have only the counterfoil receipt system. Assistant Registrars have been advised to introduce the pass-book system into all societies.

Recommendation 62.—No person can become a member in any society unless he takes at least one share and pays for it. The societies in Kulyandrug taluk, Anantapur district, were organized without shares on the pure Raiffeisen model, but such organization is not now permitted.

Recommendation 63.—This is being observed; limits are imposed by by-laws on non-productive expenditure, e.g., for marriages and religious ceremonies.

Recommendation 64.—Under the by-laws, loans for the purpose of holding over grain for a fair market have to be repaid at the season for selling grain. This would be generally three to four months after the harvest

Recommendation 65.—The by-laws of every society define the maximum amount that a member can borrow; also the maximum period allowed for repayment. I believe it is a fact that money is more readily taken from societies than from Government for the purposes contemplated by the Land Improvement Loans Act. The question whether advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act should not be paid through societies recently formed the subject of a reference from Government and my views were stated fully on that occasion.

Recommendation 66.—The recommendation in regard to the proper use of loans is being observed.

Recommendation 68.—Societies are advised to keep this wholesome advice in mind, but where the assets of members are ample, about a third to one-half of even the first loan to a society is usually advanced for redeeming prior debts.

Recommendation 69.—The by-laws of societies provide for payment of a loan in instalments out of the proceeds of the business or industry in which the loan is used.

Recommendation 70.—Loans in this Presidency are given not only on personal surety but also on the mortgage of immovable property, on the security of deposits, of Government promissory-notes, of gold and of silver jewels (the last two in rare cases) and of life insurance policies. None but members can stand surety and the responsibility of sureties is enforced. The difficulties in the way of making a rule that all loans shall be advanced on personal surety have been stated by me in successive administration reports. In societies largely composed of illiterate members all kinds of trouble arise from suretyship loans and when the matter goes eventually into a court of law, it is easy for an illiterate borrower to repudiate responsibility. Thumb impression marks have been introduced everywhere and the evil of fictitious loans has been checked in some extent. Lastly, the proportion of loans advanced on personal surety has increased *pari passu* and will, it is hoped, continue to increase as the movement spreads. The advantages of immovable property mortgages are not likely to be appreciated in provinces where the ryotwari system does not prevail.

Recommendation 71.—This question was discussed at one of the conferences held by me with Assistant Registrars and they were asked to try the system of taking tangible security as collateral only.

Recommendation 72.—In some old societies, the by-laws permit this, but loans on the security of shares are not now allowed, since the shares are the security for the society's creditors.

Recommendation 73.—It is difficult, and in my humble opinion not wise, to check the discretion of panchayats as regards the kind of security to be taken for loans. The great aim of the co-operative movement in India is to develop rural credit and I am not in favour of making the development one sided, merely in order to conform to what has been found convenient in other provinces. Secretaries and panchayats are too often men who are over-anxious to increase their own prestige

and influence at the expense of the society's interests and such men may readily fall in with a personal surety system, but to encourage them will only be to create difficulties in the administration and supervision of societies. When good societies adopt the system, they are encouraged.

Recommendations 74 and 75.—Difficulties in dealing with occupancy tenants are experienced only on the West Coast, where I have been told that it is not easy for such tenants even to get receipts for money paid to the landlord. It may be necessary to insist that a tenant paying rent through his society should be entitled to get a receipt through the same channel, but I am told that the landlord may refuse to deal with a society even as an agent for its members. Mr. Hemingway, who knows South Kanara, will be able to deal with this question which seems to affect the Christian occupancy tenants there more than others.

Recommendation 77.—I quite agree that an exhaustive record-of-rights would be a distinct advantage for co-operative societies taking mortgages of land, but the committee appear to have had in mind chiefly the province of Burma.

Recommendation 79.—This concession to members is only possible in good societies, which is also the committee's view. As observed by the committee, several restrictions on the powers of panchayats now considered essential, e.g., the discretion to grant extensions and to receive current deposits, will have to be relaxed if cash credits to members are to be allowed.

Recommendation 81.—Repayment of loans in kind is not accepted by any society except a grain bank. It will be otherwise when societies begin to make advances on produce for which I have recently obtained the sanction of Government.

Recommendation 82.—Penal interest is being levied generally on overdue amounts. It would no doubt be wiser for panchayats and more in the interests of borrowers if pressure were used to enforce punctuality and that against sureties as well as principals. The necessity for applying such pressure is constantly impressed on societies by the Registrar and his staff.

Recommendation 83.—As an additional check on fictitious adjustments of loans, a liability register has been introduced into all societies. The register shows at a glance what amount a member has borrowed and repaid from day to day and it must be evident from a comparison of dates whether he has repaid such amounts out of fresh loans obtained by him, i.e., by adjustment. This is a point insisted on at inspections. Where even the liability register fails to disclose adjustments, as when A repays a loan or an instalment out of an amount debited to B in a different page of the liability register as an advance, the practice is to stop the privilege of granting fresh loans out of collections and to insist on all collections being remitted to the central bank. This restriction has generally a good effect, but it entails the disadvantage that innocent members cannot get loans when they require them and have to wait until application is made to the central bank for a fresh loan and money is obtained from that source generally after a reference to the Assistant Registrar.

Recommendations 84 and 85.—Government have framed rules in accordance with these recommendations to refer disputes to arbitration.

Recommendation 86.—Recoveries are no doubt now made in most cases by societies themselves or with the help of supervisors employed by a supervising union. This perhaps is the principal reform which I have been able to make during my tenure of office, but I cannot say that the reform has reached its last stage. Many supervisors have been recently entertained for this purpose and trained, but they have to be thoroughly grounded in their work. Government Inspectors are employed mainly on this work when they are not conducting the audit, which means that the Government staff still occasionally makes recoveries. At one time there was no other agency in the Presidency except the Government staff for making recoveries. I hope the state of affairs of which the committee complain will, before long, become a thing of the past.

Recommendation 87—does not call for any remark. The terms 'reserve fund' and 'fluid resources' are explained in this recommendation.

Recommendation 90.—The rules and practice in the Madras Presidency in regard to 'common good funds' conform to this recommendation.

Recommendation 91.—In paragraph 53 of my administration report for 1914-1915 I have explained that the committee's reference in this paragraph is *not* to sanitary works executed through the agency of co-operative societies, a policy which Government view with favour.

Recommendation 92.—This recommendation is observed. Sixty-three societies were dissolved in 1915–1916 and six in the current year.

Recommendations 192 *and* 193.—I generally interview Collectors during my tours and have on not a few occasions inspected societies in company with District officers. Assistant Registrars are able to do this oftener. Collectors and Divisional officers and officers of allied departments frequently attend co-operative conferences held within their jurisdiction and Collectors usually preside at them. Government may perhaps be pleased to draw the attention of Collectors to the first sentence of this recommendation as regards the training of Assistant Collectors. District and divisional conferences are frequently held. There were few district conferences held during my time which I did not attend in person and I am able to say that a co-operative conference is now an important public function in the district or division where it is held and it is perhaps the only occasion on which officers not directly connected with co-operation and agriculture see something of co-operative work.

Recommendation 198.—No Court of Wards funds have, I believe, yet been invested in any of the societies in the Presidency. The attention of the Court of Wards might be invited to this recommendation.

Recommendation 200.—No grant by any private individuals or local bodies has been made to any society; but the attention of municipal councils and local boards might be drawn to this recommendation.

Recommendation 203.—Assistant Registrars have given effect to this recommendation in limited areas which suffered from drought or floods. Cycles of bad and good years are borne in mind in fixing periods of repayment. In fishermen's societies on the West Coast I have had some practical experience of the necessity of providing for years of scarcity and the special model by-laws of fishermen's societies have been drawn up with this object in view.

Recommendation 204.—No loan from Government is now being given to any society.

Recommendation 205.—Societies and the better informed public know fully well that Government disclaim financial responsibility for the movement. Everybody that has had anything to do with co-operative work knows, however, that in rural and the less well-informed parts of the country, the popular idea still is that the money advanced through co-operative societies is Sircar money. The officers of the department and honorary organizers and supervisors are instructed to explain as clearly as possible the system of co-operative finance whenever they organize, start or visit a society; but the ryot has too good an opinion of the benevolent Sircar to give in readily to stories, or what he considers such, about central banks and the way in which they raise their working capital.

Order—No. 2990, Revenue, dated 24th September 1917.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

Miscellaneous

(i) *Recommendations* 5 *to* 7.—The Government are inclined to agree with the committee that the introduction of cattle insurance need not be deferred until adequate means exist for applying prophylactic measures, and are prepared to allow a few societies to be organized as an experimental measure.

(ii) *Recommendation* 52.—The point raised by the Registrar regarding the difficulty experienced by representatives of deceased non-member depositors in obtaining repayment of deposits will be dealt with separately.

(iii) *Recommendation* 54.—The committee's recommendation may be adopted as a general direction or indication of policy but not as a hard and fast rule.

(iv) *Recommendation* 60.—The Government agree with the Registrar and would allow the present practice to continue.

(v) *Recommendation* 61.—The Government would suggest that a summary of the main points of co-operation be printed within the cover of pass books to be issued to members of societies in future.

(vi) *Recommendations* 70 *and* 71.—The recommendations cannot be accepted as hard and fast rules in view of the economic condition and public sentiment in this Presidency.

(vii) *Recommendation* 73.—The statistics of loans advanced on personal security exhibit a steady growth in the right direction and the Government do not consider that this growth should be forced.

(viii) *Recommendation* 102.—Separate orders will issue on this recommendation.

(ix) *Recommendation* 128.—The consideration of this recommendation is deferred for the present.

(True extract)

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question 31 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1166 supra.]

Estate	Amount invested in the 4 per cent War loan 1920-1947.	Amount invested in the 5½ per cent War bonds 1920 and 1921.	Amount invested in the postal cash 5-years certificates	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kalikota Attagada (Ayan)	7,000	7,500	7,500	22,000
Pelda Veragi	..	4,925	..	4,925
Madugula	10,400	..	..	10,400
Chandi	6,400	..	..	6,400
Rangampeta	34,000	..	..	34,000
Timmarajupalli's estate	11,000	..	..	11,000
Kadayur (Devastanam)	2,100	..	..	2,100
Mambaram	3,200	..	..	3,200
Sevagunga (Chetrams)	2,000	..	..	2,000
Urikkadu (Ayan)	21,500	..	..	21,500
Urikkadu (Endowment)	1,000	..	..	1,000
Chinnamal (Ayan)	18,000	..	..	18,000
Kadambur	4,200	..	..	4,200
Zamorin's Estate (Guruvayur Devaswam)	1,90,000	..	..	1,90,000

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question 63 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1172 supra.]

Statement showing particulars regarding legislative measures under the consideration of the Government.

Legislative measures.	When the measures were taken up for consideration.	Progress achieved.
The Hindu Co-parceners Partition Bill.	1915	The opinions obtained on the Bill have been communicated to the Additional Member in charge of the Bill for consideration.
The Hindu Limited Owners Bill.	1915	The subject of the Bill is under correspondence with the Government of India who were last addressed on the 1st October 1917.
A Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914.	1917	Leave to introduce the Bill was granted by the Council on 23rd November 1915; and the Bill was published under Council rule 32 on 20th March 1917. The Secretary of State and the Government of India were addressed on 14th May 1917.
The Mappilla Succession Bill.	1916	The Government of India and the Secretary of State were addressed on 31st August 1917. The reply from the Government of India has been received
A Bill to amend and consolidate the Madras City Municipal Act, 1914.	1914	Early in 1916, a draft Bill prepared by Mr. Galletti was submitted to the Government of India. The Bill was then revised with reference to the suggestions made by the Government of India and referred to the Corporation of Madras for remarks in January 1917. The Bill is now under revision with reference to the remarks submitted by the Corporation, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies. The Government of India have postponed further consideration in the meanwhile.
A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	1914	A draft Bill prepared by Mr. Galletti was first revised with reference to the orders passed on the suggestions made by municipal councils and then referred to a special committee for examination. The recommendations of this committee are being considered.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	1915	The draft Bill prepared by Mr. Galletti has been revised with reference to the orders passed on suggestions made by local boards, and the Government have appointed a committee to consider it.
Amendment of the Court of Wards and Impartible Estates Acts	1918	The Government of India have been addressed for approval to the proposed legislation.
The Children Bill.	1915	The Bill will be published shortly.
The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill.	1914	A draft Bill was submitted to the Government of India in 1915. It was then revised with reference to their remarks and submitted to the Government of India once in March 1917 and again in September 1917. Their further remarks have been received recently and are under consideration.
The Madras Town Planning Bill.	1915	The consideration of the Bill has been postponed until the Bills to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, are taken up.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question 150 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1187 supra.]

G.O. No. 1437 L., dated 1st October 1917.

READ—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 1720 L., dated 5th December 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Opinions of district boards and taluk boards and their presidents invited on the question of the relations between taluk boards and the local fund engineering establishment.

(ii)

File of replies to the above Government Order

Order—No. 1437 L., dated 1st October 1917

Recorded with the remark that district practice and opinions appear to vary greatly and the Government are not prepared to issue any general orders or to aim at uniformity of practice.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all presidents of district boards

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question 152 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1187 supra.]

Name of district.	Amount of unexpended balance on the 31st March 1917 out of the Provincial grants made for minor sanitary works.	Name of district.	Amount of unexpended balance on the 31st March 1917 out of the Provincial grants made for minor sanitary works.
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Anantapur	19,084	14. Kurnool	40,656
2. Arcot, North	88,330	15. Kurnool	41,094
3. Arcot, South	51,413	16. Madura	42,758
4. Bellary	47,966	17. Malabar	69,923
5. Kanara, South	23,442	18. Nellore	7,859
6. Chingleput	46,386	19. Nilgiris, The	8,716
7. Chittoor	58,297	20. Ramnad	58,646
8. Coimbatore	74,508	21. Salem	15,729
9. Cuddapah	27,442	22. Tanjore	61,884
10. Ganjam	60,433	23. Tinnevelly	29,774
11. Godavari	53,620	24. Trichinopoly	31,608
12. Guntur	48,058	25. Vizagapatam	72,296
13. Kistna	32,457		

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question 158 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1188 supra.]

Statement showing the retail price of salt at the headquarter stations of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the fortnight ending 15th October 1917.

District.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.	District.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.
1. Ganjam	14 85	14. Chittoor	14·40
2. Vizagapatam	16·00	15. North Arcot	13 20
3. Godavari	16·00	16. Salem	12 60
4. Kistna	21·60	17. Coimbatore	12·00
5. Guntur	18 25	18. Trichinopoly	15·43
6 Kurnool	12 59·	19. Tanjore	* 16·42 † 17 86
7. Bellary	10 33	20. Madura	18·29
8. Anantapur	13·25	21. Ramnad	
9 Cuddapah	13·60	22 Tinnevelly	19·80
10. Nellore	18·00	23 Nilgiris, The . ..	9·60
11. Madras	19·14	24 Malabar	13·20
12. Chingleput	18·00	25. South Kanara	12·33
13. South Arcot	15·00		

* Adirampalaiyam salt. † Vedaranniyam salt.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question 163 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1189 supra.]

List of civil sub-assistant surgeons dismissed from the service during the last four quarters and the reasons for their dismissal.

Period.	Name of sub-assistant surgeon dismissed.	Reasons for dismissal
Quarter ending 31st December 1916.	W. A. Mathayya	For refusing to proceed on military duty.
Quarter ending 31st March 1917.	*Nil.*	
Quarter ending 30th June 1917.	Muhammad Tahir	For refusing to proceed on military duty
	M Venkataratnam Pantulu.	Do.
	A. C. K. Hebbar	Do.
	G. Manuel	Do.
	B. Virasarma	Do.
	D. Durgaprasada Rao ..	Do.
	P. Venkata Rao	Do.
	S. Nallanayagum Pillai ..	For disobeying the order of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer directing him to go to a cholera-affected village, insubordinate conduct and refusal to proceed on military duty.
	P. Narasimham ..	For refusing to proceed on military duty.
	T. S. Pichchu Ayyar ..	Do.
	A Sitaramayya	Do.
	K. Dhundi Ganapati ..	Do.
	P. Subba Rao	Do.
	J. Kamaraju	Do.
	S. Perumal Raza	Do.
	K. Purushottam	Do.
Quarter ending 30th September 1917.	T. Mallappa Raza ..	For refusing to rejoin duty in the Bellary district on the expiry of the leave granted to him.
	O. V. Muthakrishnan ..	For refusing to proceed on military duty.
	S. Subba Rao	For refusing to rejoin military duty on the expiry of the leave granted to him by the military authorities.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question 172 asked by the Hon'ble Mr T Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1917, page 1191 supra.]

Name of officer	Nature of special duty.	Period.	Salary and allowances per mensem.
1. Sir Robert Gregg, K.C.I.E	In connexion with the pending proposals for legislation on the subject of local boards and municipal councils.	Three months from 16th October 1917.	Rupees 5,750.
2. Mr. M. E. Courtenay	For the purpose of re-organising the Department of Industries and examining the position of the various experiments carried on by the department	22nd May 1916 to 26th October 1916	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 2,250 in the beginning and Rs. 2,500 later plus deputation allowance of Rs. 250.
3. Mr. C. A. Innes	Do	From 26th October 1916	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 1,800 plus deputation allowance of Rs. 1½ per diem.
4. Mr. F. E. Sarjeri Banks.	An enquiry regarding Indian emigration.	From 17th October 1916 to 30th August 1917 (partly in India and partly in England).	For duty in India, salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 2,250 at first and Rupees 2,500 later plus deputation allowance of Rs. 13 per diem.
			For duty in England two-thirds salary (Rs. two-thirds of Rs. 3,600) plus daily allowance granted by the Secretary of State.
5. Mr. A. R. L. Tottenham	An examination of the possibility of reducing work and establishments in the Government Secretariat and in the offices of the Board of Revenue and Collectors.	Six months from 29th October 1916.	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 2,916.
6. Mr. E. A. Davis ..	Introduction of the Forest Panchayat scheme.	From 1st April 1916 to 31st August 1916.	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 1,500 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 143
			(Special duty began on 24th February 1916.
7. Mr. A. Mc. H. K. Turpin.	An enquiry into the agricultural practices prevailing in the Godavari Western delta	(i) From 4th May 1916 to 27th August 1916 and (ii) from 28th May 1917 to end of October 1917.	Rs. 1,140 during period (i). Rs. 1,200 as salary plus deputation allowance of Rs. 150 during period (ii)
8. Mr. J. Gray	An enquiry into the method of collecting statistics of wages and the accuracy and significance of those statistics.	From 13th April 1916 to 5th September 1916 and from 10th October 1916 to 31st March 1917	Salary in the regular line viz., Rs. 1,916⅔ plus deputation allowance of Rs. 208⅓
9. Mr E. M. Gawke ..	Compilation of the Presidency Administration report.	Three months from 26th September 1916.	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 750.
10. Mr S. Wadsworth ..	Do.	Three months from 17th September 1917.	Salary in the regular line, viz., Rs. 750.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question 176 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th November 1917, page 1192 supra.]

Statement showing particulars as to the number of irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system which were raised in class at the resettlement of the North Arcot district, the number of appeals preferred and the number of sources in regard to which the classification was modified with reference to the appeals.

Number of irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system which were raised in class at the resettlement of the North Arcot district.	Number of sources in respect of which appeals were preferred	Number of appeals preferred.	Number of sources in regard to which the classification was altered with reference to the appeals.
46	25	30	1

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question 199 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1196 supra.]

Period of years.	Number of men who passed out of the College of Engineering, Madras.			Number of men recruited to the permanent upper subordinate establishment from those who passed out of the Engineering College, Madras.			Percentage of		
	Engineers.	Civil Upper Subordinate.	Military Upper Subordinate.	Engineers.	Civil Upper Subordinate.	Military Upper Subordinate.	Column 3 to 2.	Column 6 to 3.	Column 7 to 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1896 to 1904 (average)	9	7	2	1·0	4·0	1·0	PER CENT. 33	PER CENT. 66	PER CENT. 50
1905 to 1907 (average)	9	21	2	·2	5·4	2·2	4	26	110 (the excess was recruited from the balance of previous years.)
1908 to 1914 (average)	10	30	9	3	7·6	1·4	8	27	70
1915 to 1917 (average.)	16	30	1	1·6	3·3	1·3	11	11	130 (the excess was recruited from the balance of previous years.)
1918	20	12	4	..	1·0	1·0	Nil.	8	25
1919	20	12	5	..	(a)	2·0	Nil.	Nil.	32
1919	26	22	4	1	16·0	2·0	6	82	50
1918	14	12	3	3	84·3	3·0	21	758 (the excess was recruited from the balance of previous years.)	33
1916	35	28	2	15	8·0	3·0	37	11	150
1918	Nil.	93	3	3	4·0	4·0	The recruitment was made from balance of previous years	25	33
1920	21	55	Nil.	1	4·0	..	5	11	..

APPENDIX XII

[Vide answer to question 200 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th November 1917, page 1196 supra.]

Circular Memorandum No. 552 D., dated 23rd July 1913.

With reference to the reorganization scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1185 W., dated 12th June 1913, the Chief Engineer desires to make the following remarks.

2. It has been his pleasing, though difficult, task to give promotion to a very considerable number of the upper subordinate staff, and it seems desirable that the members of the department should have some idea of the principles upon which these promotions have been made.

3. It will not be out of place here to remind members of the department that seniority alone constitutes no claim to promotion but that it must invariably be accompanied by efficiency.

Also that efficiency in a particular post does not necessarily connote efficiency for higher posts, the duties of which are different.

For instance, an efficient subordinate may be quite incompetent to administer satisfactorily a subdivision, and it therefore follows that an subordinate can expect to be promoted to the rank of sub-engineer unless he has shown that he is fit for charge of a subdivision.

Then, again, it must be understood that the scheme has been sanctioned not only with the object of improving the prospects of the upper subordinate staff but also for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the department and especially of the subdivision officers.

With this object in view, a certain number of men who by their education or by their practical work have shown themselves to be specially capable have been selected for accelerated promotion, and with the increased number of higher appointments available it has been possible to do this without injustice to those who have been passed over. It is hoped and expected that the latter will not only not be disheartened by this but also that they will put increased energies into their work and endeavour to render themselves fit in the future for special advancement.

4. Following the general principles laid down above, the Chief Engineer considers that, except for very special reasons, no subordinate should be promoted to the rank of sub-engineer, permanent, unless by actual trial he has shown himself thoroughly competent for charge of a subdivision, and as a general rule promotions to sub-engineer, permanent, will be by selection of those who have been shown by experience to be the most competent subdivision officers.

Promotion to the new first and second grades of sub-engineers will generally go by selection. In the other grades of sub-engineers promotions will generally go by seniority, provided that the periodical reports are satisfactory.

As the class of supervisors is intended to be the recruiting ground for sub-engineers, no one will, as a general rule, be promoted to the rank of supervisor unless he is reported to be fit or likely to be fit for subdivision charge.

It is, however, recognized that there may be a certain number of subordinates who, while being thoroughly efficient in that capacity, are not competent as subdivision officers. Such men will be considered fit to rise to the rank of supervisor, second grade, and if their reports continue satisfactory they may go up in their turn to supervisor, first grade, but not higher.

5. It is requested that, in future, when writing their reports, officers will bear the above principles in mind and especially when dealing with those of overseers, first grade.

6. When selecting men, other than assistant and sub-engineers, for charge of subdivisions, Superintending Engineers are requested to utilize first of all, as far as possible, all available supervisors who are competent for subdivision charge, but when all the really competent supervisors have been so selected, men of the overseer class who possess special qualifications may be selected for trial as subdivision officers.

In all cases of selection for subdivision charge of supervisors or overseers not already holding the temporary rank of sub-engineer, applications must be made to the Chief Engineer to give them this rank while in charge of the subdivision. Such applications should be accompanied by full reasons for the selection and especially when senior men are passed over.

O. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

To all Superintending Engineers.
" the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
" the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(The Secretary; Mr. Gillman) [20TH NOVEMBER 1917.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The SECRETARY then announced on behalf of His Excellency the President that the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th July 1917.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY reported that the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, which was passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 24th May 1917, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 23rd June 1917.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported that the amendments made in rules 23, 24, 31 and 32 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council at the meeting held on the 22nd May 1917 had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 11th July 1917.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.

From M.R.Ry. Mannarghat Muppil Nayar Avargal, Mannarghat, Malabar, dated 24th July 1917.

From M.R Ry. C. Chamundi Kavandan, Nattarampalli, Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district, dated 25th July 1917.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT, 1888.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, in introducing a Bill to amend the law relating to village courts in the Madras Presidency and moving that it be read in Council, said:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to village courts, in the Madras Presidency, and to move that it be read in Council. Honourable Members will observe that the Bill has two main objects—first of all, to popularize the village courts, and secondly to give them more power. The figures of suits instituted during the last three years 1914-15-16 have been obtained, and we find from them that, while the village munsifs sitting alone have on an average had about 125,000 suits instituted before them, when we come to the figures of the village courts, we find they are something under 8,000. It seems to be clear, therefore, that these bench courts are not popular, and the main reason is generally believed to be the manner in which they are constituted. Under section 9 of the Village Courts Act, the village bench court consists of three members, one nominated by the plaintiff, and one nominated by the defendant, with the village munsif as the president. Now these panchayatdars who are nominated by the respective parties are not generally impartial, but each has a bias in favour of the man who nominated him, and so the decision on the last resort rests with the village munsif and the value of a collective decision is thereby lost. That is one reason. Another reason for the unpopularity of the bench courts is that something like 75 per cent of the suits instituted in the village are either uncontested or compromised and the parties wish naturally to avoid the delay and the expense that is entailed on the summoning of benches, and are therefore prepared to accept the decision of the village magistrate. The remedy that we propose is given in paragraph 7 of the Bill, namely, to establish these panchayat courts with a panel of members of not less than five and not more than twelve. In Mr. Phillips's report which I propose to publish for the information of the Honourable Members, he made very careful inquiries on this point and reported to this effect with regard to the village panchayat courts. He says: 'My inquiries go to show that a bench approximating more closely to a panchayat type would be more popular. Almost without exception, every witness, whether official or non-official, whether men of position or petty traders and money-lenders, was in favour of a village panchayat court. Not only did those to whom it was suggested express approval, but many, of their own accord, proposed the establishment of such a court and gave as a reason for the suggestion the satisfaction given by private panchayats in the settlement of petty disputes. Such witnesses were particularly numerous in the Gödävari district where the question of panchayats appears to have been before the public for some years past. The Coimbatore District Conference of 1914 also adopted a resolution in favour of panchayat courts. Even village munsifs with a number of suits on their files were of opinion that a panchayat court would give more satisfaction than their own courts, although these latter were by no means unpopular.'

"We do not propose to interfere with the jurisdiction of the village munsifs sitting alone for the reason above given, namely, that many of the suits are uncontested ordinarily and also because in the more enlightened districts the headmen are often of a better class, we find that the public have confidence in their decisions. It is a fact which can be seen from the figures given in Mr. Phillips's report, which the Honourable Members will have later on, that the

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more enlightened the district the greater is the resort to the village munsif's court. Tanjore, Malabar and Tanjore have each over ten thousand suits, whereas districts like Bellary, Ganjam, Kurnool and Anantapur have under one thousand.

"Now this Bill does not propose to give exclusive jurisdiction to the village courts, that is to say, to direct that suits up to a certain value should not be filed in the District Munsif's court. Such a step would be in our opinion rather premature until we have tested the popularity and the efficacy of these courts. We have inserted in the Bill a provision which Honourable Members will see as an amendment to section 13-A of the Bill of 1889, which is calculated to deter plaintiffs from disregarding the village courts and taking their suits direct to the district munsif. They lose their costs, and the defendant will be given his costs as between pleader and client.

"The other feature of the Bill is, as I have said, to give these courts more power. We have raised the limit of the village court's civil jurisdiction from 20 to 50 rupees and on the criminal side we have given the panchayat courts power to try a number of minor offences such as a court of that description is eminently fitted to dispose of and adjudicate upon. We have made the procedure as simple as possible and not liable to appeal.

"These, gentlemen, are the main principles of the Bill and we have incidentally introduced a clause in regard to the promised abolition of punishment by stocks. Government do not wish that these village courts should be regarded as or should in any way degenerate into inferior stipendiary tribunals and they prefer to retain the panchayat idea and the sentimental aspect of the people for it and they consider it essential that the methods of these courts should be simple and spontaneous with the maximum of mutual trust and minimum formality.

"I trust that this Bill will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I beg to second the motion that the Bill be now read in the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations about the principles and some of the general provisions of this Bill. I am glad that the Government have appreciated the difficulties of the old Regulation V of 1816 and Regulation XI of 1816 and the Village Courts Act I of 1889 and have now taken steps to abolish the old Regulation V of 1816, to modify Regulation XI of 1816 by omitting the punishment by stocks and to introduce a new machinery for disposing of petty civil and criminal cases, by amending Act I of 1889. It is true that this Bill is intended to provide an effective machinery for the purpose of rendering speedy justice in petty civil and criminal cases. But the point which deserves careful consideration at the hands of the Council is whether the machinery so far provided is calculated to serve the desired end and whether it will produce satisfactory results in the way in which we would all desire it should produce. The Bill now before the Council suggests the establishment of panchayat courts or judicial panchayats, by whatever name they are called, independently of other panchayats, established or to be established in the country. There has been a volume of opinion as to the desirability of investing the general panchayats with various functions one of which has been the jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. The Decentralisation Commission after examining the question at considerable length pointed out that under the circumstances village panchayats might be organised and might be invested with functions in respect of these questions as well as other questions also. It has also to be taken into consideration that, when later on experiment was tried in the Province of Bengal, when this question was carefully gone into by the Bengal District Administration Committee, they suggested another course. They suggested the formation of union panchayats on general lines, and they suggested that the president of that panchayat with two or three other members of it to be added by a system of co-option might exercise criminal powers. That is the suggestion made so far as that province is concerned. I am now placing before this Council three sets of circumstances—one is that we might have judicial panchayats which will have nothing to do with the ordinary panchayats, and will exercise different functions; secondly, to have the general panchayats invested with these functions; and, thirdly, the Bengal method, whereby the general panchayat will exist but a sort of sub-committee will be formed for the purpose of exercising either civil or criminal functions. I am aware that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in regard to this matter, and that the circumstances of each village must vary and that panchayats have to be organized according to the circumstances of the various villages. I do not think it will be correct to say that the panchayats should be altogether distinct bodies because there are several villages where it would not be possible to organize different panchayats for different purposes. If there are villages so situated, I have not the slightest objection to different panchayats being formed. If there are no such villages, there should be only one panchayat which might be invested with civil and criminal powers. If there are villages where the Bengal system can be tried, it may be tried. I would suggest that due provision should be made so as to enable these different principles being applied under the circumstances of different villages. That is one aspect of the question which I wish to place before the Council.

"The other aspect which I wish to place before the Council is that the panchayat now proposed to be organized under clause 7 is a panchayat wherein the popular voice is not represented and is not heard, but it is a panchayat summoned by the Collector, all the members being nominated."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"May I just interrupt?

(Mr. Gillman ; Mr A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao) [20TH NOVEMBER 1917.

"The intention is by rules to provide a sort of informal election among the villagers by the Collector. It is intended that villagers shall have a voice in the election of the members."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am aware, your Excellency, that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Hon'ble Mr Gillman stated that in the selection of the panchayats the Collector will be guided as far as possible by the wishes of the people of the locality. If that is what is proposed to be done, I submit that it would not meet the requirements of the case at all There should be a proper provision incorporated in the Act itself to provide for a proper system of election. When in the old Act whereby union panchayats were organized we have a section, section 123, providing for the system of election for members of the union panchayat, and providing also for the system of election of the president of the union panchayat, I fail to see why we, legislating 33 years later, should find it hard to incorporate a provision in the Act itself, giving the power of election to the villagers, and giving the panchayats power to nominate their own president. So far as Bengal is concerned, they wanted to try and profit by the experience gained in Madras. We have made further progress in village organization than Bengal Notwithstanding that in trying a new experiment it is distinctly suggested that in the formation of these union panchayats there should be the principle of election introduced. They distinctly state that the members of the union panchayats should be partly elected and partly nominated in the proportion of two-thirds elected and one-third nominated Again, the chairman of the panchayat, or the president, as he might prefer to be called, should be elected by the members of the panchayats under certain sections. In the Province of Bengal, they were trying a new experiment and they did not find any hesitation in giving expression to the principle of election accepting the proportion of two-thirds and one-third, and to the principle that the panchayats should have the right to elect their president I fail to see why this Council should have any hesitation in respect of that matter in accepting that principle.

"The other matter regarding which I wish to say a few words is about the question of the concurrent jurisdiction of the district munsif. I am sure there will be considerable difference of opinion with regard to that point. But I am only asking whether a provision incorporated in the present Bill whereby it would be in the discretion of the district munsif to allow costs would be sufficient to dissuade persons from having resort to the expensive civil courts. I do not suggest that the question of concurrent jurisdiction must be taken up in the case of all courts at once, but power may be reserved in the Act itself, power for giving exclusive jurisdiction in such courts where they are in a position to work satisfactorily and for that principle being extended freely. I believe this aspect also deserves consideration because the Bill does not make any provision In the case of some panchayats it may be a matter for some consideration whether it should not wait but in the case of those panchayats which are working satisfactorily there need be no hesitation in giving them exclusive jurisdiction.

"I therefore submit that these three main principles should be borne in mind before the Bill is given a final shape. I welcome the introduction of this Bill, and I do not for these reasons feel called upon to oppose this Bill but I make these observations on the Bill with the hope that these aspects will be carefully considered by the Select Committee, when the matter goes to the Select Committee, and that a more satisfactory Bill will be placed before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, even at the outset, I must say that my attitude is not one of wholesale opposition to the Bill, but I have got my own misgivings whether this Bill is a serious improvement upon existing conditions. The object of this Bill, the Judicial Panchayats Bill, or the Village Courts Amendment Bill, is to administer speedy justice to the villager; the object is not merely that, but also to entrust great responsibility to the villagers, to train them in the art of self-government and also to train them in the art of managing their own affairs That is also one of the main objects with which judicial panchayats ought, at any rate, to be constituted. We shall examine for a moment what the principal features of this Bill are and whether they will satisfy the desired objects in view First, as regards the exclusive jurisdiction, the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill explained that it is rather premature to vest exclusive jurisdiction in these village panchayats even in the beginning. But these village panchayats have been on their trial for a very long time and we may start by trusting them with these large powers The Government have reserved for themselves powers of dis-establishing any village judicial panchayats which are not doing their duties properly. They have got the power of initiating in the first instance these panchayats in suitable areas. So, the Government will have a sort of double control—first, in initiating these judicial panchayats, they have got the option of initiating them only in suitable areas; next, after watching their work, they have reserved the power of dis-establishing them or of removing any troublesome or dishonest member of the panchayat These are ample safeguards in cases of any dereliction of duty or neglect of duty and I think it is safe even now to invest them with exclusive jurisdiction especially in connexion with civil administration. There is some difficulty in the case of criminal administration, because the village courts have got a limited power of sentencing and imposing fines. Probably there may be fit cases in which the punishment ought to be more in some cases and the matter might have to be taken up before higher courts. But in the case of civil administration, I fail to see any reason why exclusive jurisdiction should not be bestowed on them even at the outset.

"I have carefully examined section 9 of the Village Courts Act of 1888, and this Bill repeals substantially the arrangement under the same section 9 Under the old state of things it is left to the option of either party to apply for the formation of a panchayat, and if either party desires to have the matter referred to a panchayat, it should be referred. The Collector

had to form the panel, and the parties had to choose their representatives with the village headman sitting as the foreman to dispose of cases. In how many cases hitherto did the parties wish to resort to such courts? The Honourable Member in charge of this Bill explained that these Benches were not popular, because, each nominee chosen by each party was disposed to show a bias in favour of the party who nominates him. There was also a complaint of delay and that was the reason of the unpopularity of these Benches. It seems to me that that is not the real reason of the unpopularity of these Benches. These villagers are slow to express their desire to resort to village panchayats; there will be the headman who is all powerful, who has wielded all this power for any length of time and who would be unwilling to part with this power, and who will be the last man to carry out these provisions in a sympathetic spirit. I welcome the moment when these village munsifs will be abolished. I desire not merely that exclusive jurisdiction should be vested in these judicial panchayats, but also that village munsifs should be deprived of all jurisdiction in this matter. There should be only one court in a village. There is no use of multiplying courts and there is no reason to give an option to the party to refer to a Bench. There is the headman who has got influence enough to induce people to refer the matters to himself. So it is better to abolish the village munsif's court, and in substitution of the village munsif's court to have these judicial panchayats. It is also desirable that the munsifs should be directed in such cases to return the plaints for proper presentation to village panchayat courts. The provision now introduced that, if in any fit case the munsif thinks that the suit ought to have been instituted in a village panchayat court, he can refuse them costs, is a feeble remedy which would not have the desired effect. The munsifs should be empowered to return all these plaints for proper presentation before judicial panchayats.

"The next feature which I wish to dwell upon is that the villagers have no faith in judicial panchayats nominated by the Collector. Even the Decentralization Commission when they recommended the formation of these village panchayats with not only civil and criminal functions, but also administrative functions, they strongly proposed that they should be chosen by some sort of informal election. It is only in such a constitution that the villagers would have any faith. I do not think they will have any faith in a panchayat chosen by the Collector. I can picture to myself what will happen. The village headman will suggest names to the Collector, and I do not think the Collector will ever have direct and personal knowledge of the persons suggested or of who the useful member in the village is and then it comes to the old story again. If he is disposed to be tyrannical, he can continue to be so even after the institution of these judicial panchayats.

"So, while welcoming the general features of the Bill, and while appreciating the efforts made by the Government to vest judicial powers in judicial panchayats, I have got serious misgivings that this Bill would not have the desired effect unless these village panchayats are vested with exclusive powers and unless they are also chosen by the villagers themselves. I sincerely express the hope in the same connexion that administrative panchayats will follow shortly in their wake."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I beg to welcome this measure in the sense that half a loaf is better than no bread. We would have welcomed a measure, a consolidating Act for the village panchayats dealing in all its aspects namely both administrative and judicial but however, we welcome this anxious desire on the part of the Government to resuscitate this ancient institution in this country, the land of panchayats.

"Now as regards this measure itself, I am afraid the measure is not quite up to expectations. First of all, the term panchayat, which has been introduced in the Bill, instead of the term Bench Court which was in the Act of 1889, seems to be a misnomer having regard to the way in which the members of these panchayats are to be chosen under the Bill. It is quite true that the Bench Courts have till recently proved a failure and the reason for that failure—it is admitted that it was a failure—is not, as the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill surmises, the reason which he has mentioned, namely, the bias of the nominees of the parties or the forced compromise at the hands of the Bench. I rather think that the reason of this unpopularity of the Bench Courts till recently was that the people had no confidence in the Benches constituted for them by others. I am glad the Government are anxious to preserve the panchayat ideas. I am glad from what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman read from Mr. Phillips' report that the evidence given before him was unanimous that the essential ideal of panchayat should be maintained. Now we have to ask what is the essential ideal of panchayat. In the early days when the panchayat system prevailed did others, outsiders, nominate the village elders, or did the people of the village choose their own elders? Nobody ever suggested that the divisional officer or the tahsildar or the Collector chose the village elders for the villagers? It is a matter of course with them as to who the village elders will be by common choice of the people of the village. If a provision is made in the Act itself instead of leaving it to the rules, it would be far better. I quite recognise that the Honourable Member stated that it is the intention of the Government to introduce rules to safeguard that the wishes of the people would be considered. But it is far better that the Act itself makes it compulsory on the officers constituting the panchayats, for provisions being made to give effect to the wishes of the people. I do not for one moment suggest that there should be a formal election which usually prevails in other elective bodies, but still the Act itself must contain provisions making it compulsory that these panchayats must be composed of people chosen by the people. As to the manner of the choice the rules may provide for that but the Act itself must provide that the members of the panchayats must be chosen by the people. It is only then that we can make the panchayats popular.

Otherwise history will repeat itself, for we have had the institutions of the panchayats for one hundred years, but we are still grumbling that they are not a success. If the Government would really push on the matter in a sympathetic spirit, as they have been doing in the last three years, I am sure the people will take interest in it. In 1915-16 Government issued instructions to the Collectors and Divisional Officers to encourage the trial of suits in Bench Courts, and after that there has been a considerable increase in the figures showing that these institutions were more popular. Whereas in 1914 there were 318 Bench Courts and they disposed of 2,500 cases. In 1915 there were 493 Bench Courts and they disposed of 7,722 suits, and in 1916 there were 506 Bench Courts which actually did this work and they disposed of 10,389 suits. That shows that if interest is really taken by Government and their officers in encouraging these institutions the people will respond to the call made on them. That is the indication showing that this measure will be welcomed by the people and that the people will be ready to respond. I therefore ask that so far as the appointment of the panchayat goes the statute must provide that it shall be by the choice of the people. There is one other objectionable feature in this Bill which I wish to point out, in the early stage—the power taken by the Collector to remove from any office any member of a panchayat court for "incapacity, misconduct or other just and sufficient cause." I think such a power ought not to vest in the Collector at all. I would rather go back to the provision which we had in Regulation V of 1816, that is, treat them as gentlemen, and let them be removable only for corruption. Do not leave it to the sweet will and pleasure of these divisional officers. What is incapacity? One man's opinion of incapacity may not be the correct opinion. Then again what is misconduct? There are also the words "Or other just and sufficient cause". No respectable villager would take office under these circumstances and conditions. It is well known and it has been testified in all these inquiries about village officers, and I see it embodied in the Government order which contains the opinions collected in connexion with these panchayats that respectable people do not take the office of village munsifs. I think it is because of the treatment that they are subjected to at the hands of the Revenue and other departmental authorities. Therefore, if this power is given to the District Collector, he seldom knows these things himself and even if he does know them we know how often he is guided by local excitement and various other causes. One officer may not like that the villagers should be acting in one way or other and there are various ways in which the village officer may incur the displeasure of the Collector. If there should be such a power it ought to be with the District Judge or some other officer who will exercise purely judicial functions and not executive functions. With this power reserved, I am afraid respectable people may not come forward. These are matters which I wish to point out in connexion with the constitution of the panchayats.

"Now as regards the scope and jurisdiction, I doubt whether this optional jurisdiction conferred upon these panchayat courts will be sufficient to drive people to resort to these courts. If, on the other hand, we make it compulsory on the part of the people to resort only to these courts and make them the courts of lowest jurisdiction for the purpose of filing, sufficient safeguards may be inserted in the Bill in order to induce people to go to these courts. I would rather have the panel of the panchayats selected or elected for a year or for three years as the case may be and I would give the option to the parties each of them to nominate one and these two with three independent people out of the panel already selected to try these cases. We are not giving them facilities of legal help. It is a well-known practice for people to nominate their own arbitrators or umpires. These three independent people will be the umpires or the arbitrators and these two people will be their counsel, as it were, and they will still form part of the Bench. As the procedure will be a rough and ready method, with no legal procedure, there is no harm done. They are people on whom they, the parties, can rely and they are also independent people who can come to independent conclusions on the matter. The parties will therefore have confidence in them. I therefore suggest that if such a confidence can be infused into the public, namely, that they themselves have got a voice in the choice, that they are choosing from out of their own people, then they will be encouraged to go to these courts. I think it is the better course. If people are compelled to resort to the village courts we can avoid a lot of expenditure now incurred in having to travel long distances. That is so far as compulsory jurisdiction is concerned. I would also retain the provision which exists already in the old Regulation of giving optional jurisdiction that is where both parties desire the panchayat courts may have power to decide suits of any value. Similarly also I would advocate the giving that power to those panchayats to decide small petty disputes in villages, not only monetary disputes but other disputes such as for instance irrigation disputes between the owners of two fields or disputes as regards the settling of accounts between landholders and ryots of small means involving only small sums and various other small things that can best be decided by the local people instead of their having to resort to these courts at a distance, which generally do not come to right conclusions on the matter. I would also advocate that where both parties desire partition suits in families may be settled by these panchayats. These are ruinous things in various families and those family quarrels can best be disposed of by people who know both the parties. I would like to include such a provision in this Bill. I find both in Regulation V of 1816 and another Regulation XII of 1816 provisions for what are called district panchayats. That is not dealt with in this Bill. These judicial panchayats which we are now constituting might be given similar powers that the district panchayats had under that old regulation.

"Then a third point which I wish to refer to is the subordination of this panchayat system. To whom should they be subordinate in the exercise of their judicial functions? Should they be subordinate only to the divisional officer or to the District Magistrate or only to the District and

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Sessions Judge as it was in the old Regulation, so that the highest judicial officer in the district may once for all deal with it? I would say that the District and Sessions Judges, or where there are sub-judges exercising the powers of Additional District and Sessions Judges, the powers of revision in civil and criminal cases may be centred in them. These are the observations I wish to make. I hope these matters will receive consideration in the later stages of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I join with my colleagues in welcoming this Bill. But there are certain defects to which I wish to call attention. The definition of the term village munsif is not satisfactory. Whether the village munsif is a munsif for revenue purposes or for judicial purposes is not clear. A village munsif for revenue purposes often does menial services. I have found several village munsifs running after the Tahsildar's carriages, and I do not think any man of self-respect will accept that position. Therefore, it is necessary to define that munsif is a munsif for judicial purposes only.

"Secondly, I object along with my colleagues to the appointment of the members of the panchayat by the Collector. As the Bill stands, the Collector is not merely the District Collector. He may be the Revenue Divisional officer. Neither is in a position to select proper persons. He must depend upon the Tahsildar and others and these may be prejudiced persons. The best selection will be by the villagers themselves. The selection should be at the outset by ballot; if the selection should be for one year or for three years, there need be no power for the Collector to interfere and remove unsatisfactory persons. I do admit that mistakes may be made; but if people find that by bad selections they put themselves in uncomfortable positions, they will select the proper people. We have been asking for responsible self-government in all directions; we have been asking for it in the districts as well as in the provinces; we want the people themselves to select the members of the panchayat. We have been disliking nomination, we have been protesting against it and asking for election. The Bill goes back upon this policy.

"The third point is that the Bill proposes that the president should be selected by the Collector. That is not responsible self-government; he should be selected by the members of the panchayat. I find from what the Hon'ble Mr. Giltrap has stated that the village munsif will be left alone. Where a panchayat court is started, the village munsif should be abolished. I have one important suggestion to make.

Civil courts of the district munsif and sub-judges are overworked now and we are going to establish additional courts. If the panchayat courts can be allowed to execute the decrees of sub-judges' courts and munsifs' courts a sensible relief will be given to them. I think it has been said by many litigants that the real difficulty begins after they get a decree. This is admitted by all. In 1915, 335,847 execution applications were disposed of; but so many as 232,259 proved wholly ineffective and infructuous. That is, in over two-thirds of the applications not even a pie was realised. Satisfaction was got in full only in 16·45 per cent of the applications and partial satisfaction was got only in 7·58 per cent of the cases. In the previous year, the figures were 313,061 applications and 233,829 were infructuous. There are also difficulties in bringing distrained property to court for sale. Moveable properties of the judgment-debtor are attached and standing crops may be also attached. At present the ordinary courts when executing such decrees have to bring the properties to the court or leave them at the place of attachment, in the charge of a person who has given security. The bringing of the properties to court causes great trouble, and carting charges fall upon the debtor. Crops attached have to be guarded, and harvested, and the produce has to be sold and the money brought to court. In many cases cattle and other live-stock are attached, and unless a person is found in the village ready to give security and to take charge of them, they have to be brought all the way to court and fed and kept there till they are sold. At present notices are served and distraints are made by the court amins. That is not a satisfactory arrangement. The court amins are low-paid persons amenable to influence and their work cannot be well supervised by the presiding judges, because their work is already heavy, and they cannot attend to execution work, and because that is not taken into account in considering whether the disposal of cases by a munsif is satisfactory or not. They go by the number of tried and disposed of cases and not by the amount of execution work. I therefore say that power should be taken by the Bill to entrust the execution of decrees to the panchayat courts. Even if the Government are unwilling to embark upon this at the outset, I would suggest that decrees in Small Cause cases might be entrusted to them. The village panchayat courts are already executing their own decrees, and by consent of parties they also execute decrees in suits the value of which goes up to Rs. 200. If the Government are willing, they may sanction the execution of decrees up to Rs. 200; over and above them, power may be given to them at the discretion of Government. Several notices have to be given in execution proceedings, where property has to be attached and sold. All this work is not properly done, not efficiently done, because there is some misdescription and there is delay. If the work is given to the panchayat courts, they can easily find out the land, attach it and sell it. The panchayats might be asked to report on particular questions of fact. This work is now done by commission and commissions are always costly and expensive.

"There is one other point. As regards jurisdiction I find section 13-A does try to limit the resort of the people to the district munsif's court, but that is not sufficient. Sir Harold Stuart made a distinct promise in the Council that exclusive jurisdiction would be given to the panchayat courts when they do their work satisfactorily. In compliance with that promise, I think provision should be made that when a panchayat court does its work properly it should be given exclusive jurisdiction.

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"I hope that these defects will be remedied when the Bill is considered by the Select Committee, and before it comes before us. If Government do not see eye to eye with us on these points, I for one would rather go without this Bill and wait till the Council is reformed than have this Bill. If the Bill is not satisfactorily amended, I shall have to vote against the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, we had, in connexion with a Government Order various questions which were discussed two or three years ago, when the whole scheme of panchayats, covered by that Government order was discussed at the time. The question as to whether the panchayats should be of a functional type or whether general panchayats should be established was also discussed at the time. I see that several of my Honourable Friends have raised the question again. My Lord, there is no doubt that if these courts are to succeed and if confidence is to be engendered, some system of election in the selection of the members of panchayats ought to be adopted. I am glad to notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has stated, though it was not at all clear from the Bill, that he wishes to provide for a system of election in the rules to be framed. Some suitable provision to enable that promise to be carried out has to be introduced in the Bill itself; and I trust that when this Bill comes to be shaped in the Select Committee, this question of the suitable constitution of the panchayats would be safeguarded. It is of the utmost importance that if these village courts are to deal efficiently with petty litigation they must command the confidence of the villagers; as has been observed by several of my Honourable Friends there is absolutely no doubt that if the matter is left with the Divisional Officer, he will have to rely on the Tahsildar who will have to go to the Revenue Inspector and we shall probably have these panchayats constituted in a manner which will not at all command the confidence of the villagers. Therefore, my Lord, I think that is one of the vital points in this Bill—the question of the constitution of these panchayats.

"Then as to the question of their functional character I would suggest that an enabling provision should be introduced in the Bill so as to empower the Government or the Collector to invest existing union panchayats with judicial functions. It would be a compromise between the idea of separate judicial panchayats and the idea of general panchayats; it would probably be inconvenient and impossible in several localities to constitute two sets of authorities, one for the disposal of purely judicial work and the other for administrative purposes. Therefore, my Lord, I think if some enabling provision is introduced in the Bill empowering the Collector or the Government to invest existing union panchayats which are elected bodies, wherever conditions are suitable, I think it would be possible to give effect to the suggestion that has been made, namely, that these should be placed on a popular basis.

"On the question of exclusive jurisdiction, I am not able to agree with my Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao, that exclusive jurisdiction should be a matter of universal application in the case of these judicial panchayats. It seems to me it would be somewhat hazardous at present to deprive the people of the right to resort to ordinary courts to which they have been accustomed hitherto, unless they are given some powers; at the same time, I think some provision must be made, where conditions are suitable, to confer exclusive jurisdiction on panchayats which have been specially constituted for judicial purposes. Under the scheme of this Bill, we have a village court presided over by a single munsif still sitting in the same locality, and if these judicial panchayats are constituted then we shall have another tribunal.

"Then again we leave the option to the villagers to go to the district munsif's court so that there is provision for three courts instead of one. I think, if conditions are favourable and if we get suitable panchayats sufficiently intelligent and commanding the confidence of the public it is better to concentrate the work of disposal of petty litigation in panchayats under this Bill. All that I suggest is that there should be an enabling provision by which the jurisdiction of the ordinary munsif's court might be withdrawn as well as the jurisdiction of the single munsif sitting as the village court.

"There is only one other observation which I wish to make and that is the question referred to by my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, relating to the execution of decrees through the medium of village tribunals. On that point, I am only in partial agreement with him. It seems to me that the execution of decrees is one of the weakest points of judicial administration now. If these new judicial tribunals are to be encumbered with a great deal of the work, which is now being done by paid agencies, such as, the distraint of cattle or moveable property, the sale of immoveable property, the taking care of these properties, the realizing of moneys, it would be probably far too much work to entrust to honorary tribunals. I am afraid that as a general proposition it may not be quite feasible to use these agencies for the execution of ordinary decrees. But at the same time I consider that his proposal is worthy of examination and wherever possible, some portion of the judicial work which is now done in villages by paid agencies and which is done in the most unsatisfactory manner may be done under the supervision of these new village courts. In Bengal, the District Administration Committee put forward some proposals with reference to the execution of summonses and certain other class of work. But I am not quite sure what their proposals are. The matter is one which deserves examination.

"There is only one other point and that is the point mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar. He stated that he would have a panchayat court where the parties should have the option to nominate judges. That would really be re-enacting the old regulation, and I do not think I would favour the constitution of a committee or a panchayat of that description. I am entirely with him with regard to the retaining of optional

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jurisdiction. It seems to me altogether unnecessary to withdraw the optional jurisdiction of trying suits up to Rs. 200 which has been conferred on these panchayats; if that optional jurisdiction can be retained, it would be a satisfactory thing.

"In this connexion, I might perhaps mention, after the last discussion in this Council, I was taken up with the idea of the Conciliation Boards under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in the Bombay Presidency. Under that Act, conciliators who are appointed in villages were given the power of refusing to give certificates in cases which are triable by village courts, where they wish them to be tried in the ordinary courts. I brought this fact to the notice of Sir Harold Stuart at the time to see whether it would be possible to introduce the conciliation idea into this Presidency. I was informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, that after an examination of the question based on actual experience the idea of Conciliation Boards has entirely failed to give satisfaction. I have not been able to look into the papers but he has assured me that the idea of these Conciliation Boards withholding their sanction to parties who wish to go before the ordinary tribunals has not met with success in Bombay.

"Therefore, in all these directions this Bill is capable of considerable improvement and I trust that the question of petty litigation will be considered in the light of the observations made by my Honourable non-official friends in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish only to make one or two remarks. I see from the schedule to the Act, that Regulation XI of 1816 is repealed to some extent. I find practically in some places or villages there will be village courts exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction in the place of the village munsif. After this change, it will be necessary that we take notice of the village police establishment and the village revenue establishment and certain powers will have to be reserved to these panchayats in cases where the village munsifs are practically ousted, to reserve to them such powers as might have to be exercised for the efficiency of the village administration both in police and revenue work.

"My Lord, with reference to the remarks about execution work to the extent of money-decrees, there may be no difficulty. The village establishments may be fairly strengthened and it is likely to be strengthened when these panchayats are formed and then power may be taken to transfer money-decrees to a certain extent, so that they may execute them and realize the amounts, as far as possible, to the best advantage of the parties concerned. That is the second point which I wish to lay before this Council.

"I should join with my other friends in the request that optional jurisdiction may be preserved and that power may be reserved—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (*interrupting*):—"What do you mean by optional jurisdiction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"To enable the parties, whenever they want even in other cases like partition and other things to submit to the jurisdiction of the village courts, to get those matters settled for them. We need not restrict it to suits of the value of Rs. 50 alone. We can include—"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (*interrupting*):—"In other than money-suits you mean?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Yes, where the parties find it more convenient to do so. In petty land disputes, irrigational disputes, for example, channel disputes which, on payment of 12 annas court-fee, drag on from the lowest to the highest court, it will be possible for the villagers in the case of a village court, to settle it in a few minutes time, instead of having survey maps, and inquiries by big officers which only spoil the chances of a satisfactory decision. In such cases it will be certainly advisable to reserve the power to enable the particular Bench Courts to have this power extended to them.

"These are the three points that might be well considered in the case of the judicial panchayats now proposed, besides others which might also be considered. But I should think these three points cannot be avoided from being considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee. I would like to say that before the select committee is summoned, the Government intend to circulate the Bill for full discussion in public, because they realize as well as anybody else that public approval of this Bill is necessary and therefore there will be no summoning of the select committee until the Government are in possession of opinions on the Bill."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to propose that the select committee be constituted of the following gentlemen:—

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Hon'ble Muhammad Azm-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, and myself.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rau ; Mr. Gillman ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar ; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)

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A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, after I gave notice of the motion to introduce my Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act two years ago, I first got a communication from the Secretary that the views of the Government of India would be ascertained before it was put on the agenda ; but I received a communication again two days ago informing me that the Government of India have by telegram withdrawn their objection to the introduction of this Bill subject to certain remarks which would follow by letter, that the letter had not been received by then and in addition that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would not be present and therefore it has been suggested that I might postpone it till the next meeting of the Council. Under these circumstances, I beg to postpone it to the next meeting."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the motion was postponed.

Resolutions on matters of general public interest

RESOLUTION *RE* BIFURCATION OF THE KISTNA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name is as follows—"

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN *(interrupting)* :—" May I say that Government accept the resolution ? "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, I shall formally move it. It is in these terms :—

'I. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the proposals made for the bifurcation of the district of Kistna be first published in the district before they are taken up for consideration by the Government' ".

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded it.

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO HONORARY ASSISTANT REGISTRARS WHILE UNDER TRAINING.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—" I beg to move the following resolution :—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the recent order in regard to the appointment of honorary assistant registrars may be modified by giving them travelling allowances while they undergo training, and giving them the necessary staff on the completion of the training to enable them to do their work efficiently.'

" Your Excellency, the proposal to appoint honorary assistant registrars is welcome. It provides public control over co-operative societies minimising official control. As was observed by somebody in the British Parliament, ' the official mantle clings closely and tightly and has the effect of cramping and hampering those who wear it.' The official assistant registrars do not always give satisfaction. Officialdom has its own defects. There was a recent case between a central bank and the assistant registrar and it was necessary to appeal to Government. The proposal, therefore, to appoint non-official assistant registrars is satisfactory. The proposal also involves less cost to Government. But the objectionable feature is that no travelling allowance and no establishment will be allowed for the needs of the proposed assistant registrar. An old co-operator writing to me says ' having asked for fish we are now served with scorpions.' Capable and enthusiastic co-operators are not often favourites of fortune. They will be kept out. Those who are willing to expend their own money will regard it as an investment to be recouped later on or to bring its own interest. Such notions of spending money as investment are not uncommon at present. In devasthanam elections, I know, tens of thousands of rupees are spent in the hope that the money would be recovered. This idea ought not to be encouraged by Government. I therefore hope that this resolution will be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. When we invite the co-operation of others in this work, we should do it ungrudgingly. I do not understand why, when these honorary officers want to do the work which was done by paid agencies at a cost of many thousands, we should grudge paying them a small amount in the shape of travelling allowances. Moreover, I do not understand how

they can go on doing their duty without having even a clerk to attend to the routine work or a servant to carry all the records. In these circumstances, I support the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acheriyar, that these people should be given free facilities to help the co-operative movement, so that honorary co-operators might do their work freely and cheerfully."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I did not wish to interrupt the Honourable Mover as I thought he had got his speech prepared but the answer to question 180 would have shown him that the Government have taken the action that he wishes, and therefore the resolution is superfluous. I have no objection at all to accept it. The Government Order has not yet issued because we have got to get, on the advice of the Accountant-General, the sanction of the Government of India to the grant of travelling allowance to this class of honorary non-officials; but, subject to that sanction, travelling allowances will be given, according to the scale which is drawn by officials of the same rank, and establishment will be also given, according to the scale recommended by the Registrar in individual cases."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I should have been glad if the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew had made this statement earlier. I did not want to inflict my speech on the Council. Question 180 was not put by me. During the short time that is allowed to us to peruse the questions and answers, we cannot be expected to peruse carefully all the questions and answers.

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS *RE* STUDENTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, myself and certain friends of mine at Trichinopoly made a representation on this question on the 7th of this month. I know Your Excellency has this question under consideration, and I know Your Excellency is anxious to make a satisfactory settlement. I will not, therefore, move this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following resolution of which notice had been given was then not moved:—

"III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to withdraw G.O. No. 559, Educational, on the subject of students and politics."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There are other resolutions in the same sense in the names of other Honourable Members. I will be glad if they express acquiescence in the same way."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat and the Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narasimha Ayyar deferred moving the following resolutions to the same effect standing in their names.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

"IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that G.O. No. 559, dated May 1917, regarding the attendance of students at public meetings, etc., be cancelled."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—

"XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to reconsider the orders issued in G.O. No. 559, Home (Education), dated 1st May 1917, and confine to the Disciplinary Regulations, Chapter VIII-A of the Madras Educational Rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the G.O. No. 559, Home (Education), dated 1st May 1917, may be cancelled."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT:—

"XXVII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that G.O. No. 559, Educational, should be withdrawn."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [20TH NOVEMBER 1917.

RESOLUTION *RE* SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS IN MEETINGS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL BOARDS

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the rules for interpellation of chairmen of municipal councils and of presidents of local boards may be amended so as to provide for supplementary questions being put without previous notice.'

"This, I believe, is one of the simplest propositions which have been placed before this Council. As for the necessity of supplementary questions, I believe no Honourable Member of this Council will express any doubt. We have made as good a use as we can of supplementary questions here with great advantage to the public, and I believe the power of putting supplementary questions enjoyed by this Council is rather scanty as compared with the power which is allowed in Parliament. There, any member can put forward questions with reference to an answer given to any member, and if that state of things prevailed here the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar would not have said to-day, that it was not necessary or possible for each member to read all the replies given to all the questions of other members. In any case, the value of the privilege of putting supplementary questions is known to us and is sufficiently appreciated by one and all of us. I believe, therefore, that the extension of that privilege to local boards and municipalities which are now having the system of interpellations—I believe the extension would not be grudged or objected to. I may explain what I mean by the rules for putting supplementary questions. Rules 12 and 13 of the Council Manual are the rules which I wish to be extended to local boards and municipalities. These two rules read thus:—

"'*Rule* 12.—Any member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in his original question.

"'*Rule* 13.—The member in charge may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put only in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Council.'

"The next rule says that these rules, except rules 6 and 7, apply also to supplementary questions. Therefore, I believe the difficulty in respect of understanding my proposition would not arise. I can conceive of two objections that could be raised. One is that the privilege of interpellating is not sufficiently used. The privilege of interpellating in various taluk boards is not very much used. I know in several municipalities and taluk boards it is freely used. I can also meet the next objection which I have heard some people raise. Here in this Council, the Government, with their vast Secretariat and files of papers with printed notes, may be able to answer supplementary questions. The same facilities may not be available to chairmen of municipalities and presidents of local boards. On this matter I have consulted several gentlemen who have been and who are now in the position of chairmen of municipal councils, and presidents of local boards. I have been myself chairman of a very busy and active municipality, the Salem municipality, and I have never experienced any difficulty in answering supplementary questions, because generally we studied our records when we went to preside at a meeting. The same opinion has been expressed by several of my honourable friends whom I find here who are at the head of taluk boards and municipalities. I do not think, therefore, that the Government need fear that they will be placing too great a burden on the Councils and taluk boards. As the proposition appears to be so clearly in furtherance of the advance of local institutions, I hope it will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"YOUR Excellency, the Honourable Mover has practically himself suggested the answer, which I proposed to give, namely, that this is primarily a question for the local bodies to consider. In the first instance, we do not want so to amend the rules as to make provision for putting supplementary questions, unless a large majority of local bodies who will be affected by these rules, feel that they would like to have that change made. This is essentially a matter in which the Government are entitled to take the view that they would prefer not to take action, unless it be at the instance of the local bodies themselves. As a matter of fact, not a single municipal council has yet asked us to make the modification in the rules, such as would provide for the putting of supplementary questions. I think about seven years ago three local boards mentioned it. But since then we have had no representation from local boards. I can assure the Council that if there is a general feeling on the part of local bodies—municipalities as well as local boards—that they would like to have the rules amended so as to provide for this, the Government would gladly defer to their wishes. I think the obvious course under these circumstances is *for* representations to come from local bodies generally, because if you make provision for supplementary questions by rules framed here, they will apply to all local bodies, whether they wish it or not. Assuming that a particular local body thinks that it would be to the interest of its good management, not to have this provision, I do not think this is a matter which should be forced upon it. The analogy of this

Council can hardly apply. We have got a large establishment and we meet, I believe, less often than local bodies, and we are able without undue strain to deal with questions and supplementary questions. Even here, I am sure that my non-official friends will bear me out when I say that the putting of a supplementary question is somewhat different from the getting of an answer satisfactory to themselves, and if you introduce this rule into mufassal local bodies, there is the contingency that in some places it may not work quite as satisfactorily as we all wish. Therefore, I would rather not take up any definite attitude in this matter, for or against the introduction of this modification of the rules. I would say, so far as the Government are concerned, we are willing, in case the representation is made by local bodies, generally to consider the matter fairly. I trust that this assurance will be accepted by the Honourable Members who have [illegible] seconded the resolution as satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to send a copy of the resolution with this discussion to all municipal councils and district boards?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes, with pleasure."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"As the Government are going to take the opinions of municipal councils in this matter, it is unnecessary for me to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF THE STRENGTH OF DISTRICT BOARDS TO PROVIDE SEATS FOR ALL TAHSILDARS AND ONE ELECTED MEMBER FROM EACH FIRKA.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I propose not to move this resolution at present."

The following resolution of which notice had been given was withdrawn:—

"VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the number of members of district boards be increased so as to provide for the nomination of all tahsildars and for the representation thereon of each firka by one elected member."

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF THE STRENGTH OF TALUK BOARDS TO PROVIDE ONE ELECTED MEMBER FOR EACH FIRKA.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move my resolution in a slightly altered form. After the words 'each union' I wish to introduce the words 'each group of unions.' The resolution would then be in the following terms:—

'VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the strength of taluk boards may be increased so as to provide for the representation thereon of at least one elected member for each union or group of unions and at least one for each firka within their limits.'

"Your Excellency, this resolution is based on the provision in the Local Boards Act, section 14, which runs thus:—

'Upon this Act coming into force in any district or taluk the Governor in Council shall, by notification, declare:—(i) What shall be the maximum number of persons to be appointed, for the time being, members of any district or taluk board, (ii) What shall be the number or proportion, if any, of such members to be appointed by election. Provided that the Governor in Council may, by notification from time to time, cancel or modify such declaration.'

"The Act gives ample power to your Excellency's Government to raise the strength of taluk boards, and in this resolution the matter pressed forward is this. The strength of taluk boards is not sufficient considering the area covered by the operations of taluk boards. At an earlier meeting of the Council we had a resolution accepted by the Government to the effect that taluk board areas should be made as small as possible and that taluk boards should be created for as many areas as possible, that there should be as many taluk boards as there are talukas; but we have not created new taluk boards to the extent desired. As there is no possibility of increasing the number of taluk boards, the next step that commends itself to us to advance the interests of local self-government in local areas is to give adequate scope for people in the rural

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areas to take part in the management of the affairs of the taluk boards. Time was when taluk board affairs did not interest people very much and members who were on a taluk board did not take part in the taluk board proceedings except for the honour of it. But times have changed considerably and at present there is fortunately a larger interest taken by the people in rural areas in the management of their own taluk board affairs. I will first take the elections. We have now had contested elections for taluk board areas. A friend of mine at the bar sent out a manifesto, and that state of things is a very great improvement on the previous condition of affairs. I do not find enough scope in particular localities to put forward their views in a particular taluk board.

"The member representing a particular firka or taluk does not attend to unions. I have heard frequent complaints from certain unions which have no representatives—that they do not understand why such an important body as the union whose affairs come up so often before taluk boards, should go unrepresented. The affairs of unions figure very largely at almost every meeting of the taluk board; and, besides, unions have to contribute money themselves, and they have got particular interests to take care of. I do not say that it is absolutely necessary that each union should have a member, for, in that case, there may be a taluk board which may contain a far larger number of members than is possible. Therefore it is that I have introduced the words 'group of unions'. In my district of Salem, the number of unions is small. It is possible to have one representative for each union. In other districts there may be a large number of unions, and in such cases two or three unions may be linked together for purposes of representation, so that they may join and send one representative to the taluk board. I have been present at taluk board meetings and district board meetings. Questions are raised there, affecting the welfare of these unions, why a particular well is necessary, why water-supply has proved a failure, etc. I find when these questions are raised there are no persons available to give the information. This complaint, I hope, is a very sound and a very real one and the grievance has to be redressed. I believe, therefore, that it would be possible for the Government to accept a resolution in these terms.

"The policy now is to increase the number of unions. I have myself in the Legislative Council drawn the attention of the Government on a previous occasion to the fact that there are not at present a sufficiently large number of union panchayats. We should go ahead in increasing that number and these have to be grouped, and a certain number of them would have to be given representation. That would not only improve their affairs immediately but would give a greater amount of interest in the work of local self-government to the members of unions as well as the members of taluk boards. As to one for each firka, that is the minimum. Suppose there are ten or twelve unions we can provide for a dozen members. Rural areas are outside unions and these firkas may be represented by representatives living outside the unions. We may avoid overlapping so as to include those who are not living in the union. I believe in this way we might increase the strength of taluk boards.

"I would conceive of only one objection. At any rate, when I discussed the matter with one Collector, he raised the objection that the number of taluk board members may be considered to be too unwieldy, by the divisional officer or any other gentleman who presides. Those fears are not at all well-founded. I do not contemplate the necessity of increasing the strength of taluk boards higher than the strength of this Council. It is about forty-five. The amount of interest evinced in taluk boards should be encouraged. As I once pointed out, there is a glum silence when most of the propositions are passed, and things are carried on very rapidly, many members not being the wiser for it. That is due to the fact that sufficient facilities are not afforded for people to take more interest in these matters. If my resolution is carried, more interest would be taken by the people and better work will be turned out by taluk boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I may assure the Honourable Mover of the resolution that this question has been examined with considerable care and we also applied the principle for which he is contending to the case of several taluk boards to which it could be applied, that is, before the resolution was put forward in the amended form. The main objection is that it would make the taluk boards unwieldy. I could give figures, if necessary. So far as firkas are concerned, every firka is represented in the taluk board just now by an elected member, with the exception of two firkas in the Gobichettipalayam taluk, Coimbatore district, and a few firkas under the Bezwada and Narasapur taluk boards in the Kistna district. Every firka is represented on the taluk board. So far as that is concerned, we already have what is asked for in the resolution.

"With regard to unions, however, not only is the number of unions so large that to provide for them all especially in taluk boards, greatly increases the strength of taluk boards, but we have also this fact that of late years in response to the popular demand, we have been rapidly increasing the number of unions all over the province with the result that the unwieldiness of taluk boards will become even more marked if we attempt to give each union a representative. Before the Honourable Member gave notice of the amendment, when we examined the question, we found that even if we make no change whatever in the nominated element in the taluk boards, some taluk boards would get quite formidable. For instance, Narasapur would have 37 members, Dindigul and Usilampatti 34 each, Namakkal 34 and

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Salem 32. But if the proportion between the nominated and elected members is to be maintained—I don't say it should be—if this change is to be introduced, then Narasapor will have 58, Dindigul and Usilampatti 42 and 49, Namakkal 47 and Salem 45. What exactly is unwieldiness in a local board we can have no definite rule about, but still it does occur to me that, when we are face to face with a taluk board of the strength of 50, most of us will agree that it is unwieldy.

"Then we come to the more important point as to how to group these unions. I have not been able to examine that point as the Honourable Member has given notice of the amendment only just now. I do not think it will by any means be easy to group unions to form electorates. These unions are not all in one place and they are mostly apart from each other. The question of grouping is one of difficulty. At present every union can represent its difficulties to its chairman, and the chairman of the union could represent his needs to the president of the taluk board. If the Council would agree to it, I would refer this question and the resolution with the debate on it to district boards to ascertain what their wishes are. After all, this is a matter affecting them and till we know what view they take of it—whether they want this kind of representation,—it is not possible for the Government to commit themselves to any definite view, nor could it be the wish of Honourable Members to commit themselves to any view. On that understanding, I hope the Honourable Member would agree to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is it only to district boards or taluk boards also"?

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Taluk boards also."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have only one or two remarks to offer. The idea that a taluk board might consist of representatives from each union is difficult to work; but if there is an election by a number of unions of one or two members to taluk boards that will represent certainly the union areas, so far as that elected member is concerned and for the non-union areas there may be members chosen. If according to the rate of population in the union and non-union areas the number of elected members is divided and groups of unions are asked to elect one or two members, that will enable the taluk boards to have the necessary element to give information as to the wants of every union comprised in the taluk board area. Dindigul and Usilampatti are in the jurisdiction of the area which I represent and I know as a matter of fact, that in these taluk boards we have some village munsifs and other official members on the boards. But if the unions are asked to send their representative, they will be able to select persons who will be able to represent best the interests of the unions. That will certainly introduce the principle of election sufficiently low down so that we shall have representatives in the district boards from smaller areas also. While on the one hand, it will introduce this principle completely, it will on the other hand, secure proper advice to taluk boards."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE LEVY OF RAILWAY-CESS

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"My Lord, the resolution, which I have the honour to place before this Council, runs as follows:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the suspension of the levy of railway-cess till normal times are restored.'

"When I resolved to bring to the notice of the Government and this Council this question of suspending the levy of railway-cess till after normal times are restored, I was not without apprehension as to the effect the proposed suspension will have on the programme of district board railway works. But pressed by large land-owners to represent the hardship they feel in the matter, and strengthened by the fact that the cess levied has not been, or could not be, utilized for the purposes for which it is intended, I ventured at this attempt. That no new railway line could possibly be constructed during the existence of the present war needs no particular mention. But the only valid question that will naturally rise seems to be whether the various district boards should not have sufficient funds to their credit to start new works immediately the favourable opportunity presents itself. It is no doubt true that, unless the cess is continuously levied, the amount required for the construction of the sanctioned works cannot be met to any appreciable extent. But when one finds that for the last so many years that cess has been levied, only very few lines have been constructed and owned by a few district boards, whatever the cause might be, one naturally feels it a hardship to pay the cess every year. That the feeling of the land-owner is not unjustifiable is amply borne out by the observation made by Sir Harold Stuart when, as a Member of Council, he said that 'the object of the cess is to open up the country by building new lines, but not to augment the revenue of district boards'. When the cess had been levied for about ten years before 1912, we find in that year only two

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district boards including Tanjore got a railway. I gather from the information furnished by the Government that the cost of the projected works will be something like 3½ or 3¾ crores of rupees, and the cess accumulations in 1914 stood at 96 and odd lakhs. Adding 8 lakhs approximately as the cess collections per annum, we get for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, 24 lakhs, thus making a total of Rs. 120 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman announced in this Council not long ago that the Madras Bank would be prepared to advance loans to district boards to an extent of 70 lakhs of rupees which, added to the collections in hand, would come to rnet nearly 2 crores. We find that trust money invested in Government securities with the Accountant-General comes to nearly 2 crores, and taking the approximate saving of the Court of Wards at 25 lakhs of rupees, we have a considerably larger amount than we actually require for the projected work of the railways in this Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said in this Council in November last year that the total accumulations including those of 1916 and 1917 would be 150 lakhs. If that be so, the available money for the projected works must be something more than what I have shown. Tanjore, we find, in addition to its cess collections, is also setting apart 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of the land for railway purposes. This also will have to be added to the amount we are likely to have when circumstances render construction of new lines possible. In G.O. No. 770 L., dated 6th May 1913, I find in the Memorandum No. 3018-2 L., dated 30th September 1912, read therein that Government do not depend mainly upon the accumulations of railway-cess for purposes of constructing new lines, but depend on raising debenture capital for the purpose, and they also express that no difficulty is likely to be experienced in raising the money required by 4½ per cent. debentures redeemable only at the option of the district board. In paragraph 2 of the said memorandum the Government observe that the accumulated cess should primarily be utilized to meet the cost of interest on the capital during the construction. Therefore, it is clear that the construction of the projected works is not to depend on the levy of the cess. Regarding the available accumulations, I am not in possession of information in what securities they have been invested. If, as I believe, a great part of it has been invested in Government promissory notes and in the war bonds I believe I am right in stating that we cannot have it immediately after the war is over. We know how the value of the Government promissory notes has considerably fallen down, and in the case of war bonds the date of re-payment is fixed. When the Government promissory notes have fallen so low in value, it is impossible to foresee what the market value of the war bonds is likely to be after the war is over. But whatever that is, assuming that the district boards propose to construct all the projected lines immediately after the war, the required capital is available for the purpose and no levy of cess now seems essential. When, after completing the Tiruturnippundi-Vedaranyam line, the Tanjore District Board has not been able to secure train service of at least a single train a day, incurring a recurring loss every year by way of interest on the invested capital at 3½ per cent of Rs. 42,000 and about Rs. 10,000 by way of maintenance charges and when the Tinnevelly District Board, after constructing a major portion of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line, would not complete the rest of it or run a single train on the completed portion, but would even go to the extent of breaking a portion of the line constructed, besides incurring an annual recurring charge of Rs. 12,000 on maintenance of the portion retained and lose by way of interest about Rs. 40,000 on the invested capital, I hardly think it reasonable or fair that the levy of railway-cess should be indefinitely continued. Sir Harold Stuart had informed this Council a few years ago that the construction of the projected lines would take ten or fifteen years under normal conditions. I presume it must be absolutely impossible for some time till after the war is over to get the materials required for the work, and when you once commence the construction, it will take ten or fifteen years for completion. If the levy of the railway-cess should be revived when normal times are restored, I have no doubt that the required amount both for construction and for paying interest on any amount that may be borrowed for the purpose will be adequately forthcoming. The extension of the cess to districts where it has not been levied hitherto will also bring in additional revenue. I may here observe that the absence of anything in return for the cess levied is very widely felt. It is within the knowledge of Government that the landholders—both big and small—have been affected in numerous ways as a result of this monstrous war, and so it seems a real hardship to them that they should be asked to pay large amounts during the existence of the war in the shape of railway-cess. I also give voice forth their feeling when I say that the levy during these hard times is a great strain on their already overburdened resources. This is a very fitting opportunity for the Government to give practical proof of their solicitude in the welfare of the landholders and therefore I place this resolution with the full hope that the Government will not hesitate to grant this request which, after all, seeks only a temporary relief, for which there is abundance of justification."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover of the resolution asks the Council to recommend to the Government the suspension of the railway-cess. I understand him to say that no new railway-cess shall be levied and all the railway-cess now being levied shall temporarily cease to be levied. The first point for the consideration of the Council is, are the Government competent to make any such direction? If they are not, the whole thing falls to the ground, and the question whether you should

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or should not not does not arise. I have examined this question and I am unable to discover the particular provision of law under which the Honourable Member wants us to suspend the railway-cess all over the province wherever it is being levied. Section 57, clause (2), of the Local Boards Act authorizes the levy of a railway-cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the rental value of all occupied lands, and the railway-cess could under section 58 be levied by district boards only when the resolution to do so is carried by no less than 75 per cent of the members present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, such resolution being confirmed after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting. So this railway-cess which is now being levied and which the Honourable Member wants the Government by an executive order to suspend, is a thing which each of these district boards has resolved upon by a three-fourths majority at a special meeting convened for the purpose and confirmed after an interval of six months. Section 59, it is true, empowers the Government to direct district boards to levy certain taxes and tolls at rates not exceeding the maximum or to modify or cancel any such direction. But the railway-cess is not one of these taxes. So far as my examination of the law has gone, I am of opinion that it is not competent to the Government under the law, as it now stands, either to direct the imposition of the railway-cess or to direct its cancellation. The matter of its imposition is within the province of the district board, acting with the concurrence of the Governor in Council under section 60, and the cancellation is presumably to be done in the same way. In either case, I submit to the Council that the initiative should come from the district board itself. The Honourable Member possibly relies on section 63. It is true that section says.—'The Governor in Council may, at any time, by notification, exempt in whole or in part, either on the ground of poverty or for any other sufficient reason, any local area, person or class of persons, carriages, carts or animals from any one or more or all of the taxes, tolls or fees leviable under this Act and may in like manner modify or cancel any such exemption.' I submit that that is not intended to cover executive action such as the Honourable Member has proposed.

"My objection, therefore, to the Honourable Member's resolution is firstly that it is not covered by the law as it stands and secondly even if it is, it would be a most unwarranted interference with the discretion of local boards for the Government to override their wishes and by one stroke of the pen ask all the boards who are levying the railway-cess not to levy it. Suppose we tell the boards who are not levying the railway-cess to levy the railway-cess, there will be a cry and Honourable Members would ask 'why interfere with the discretion of district boards?' So I say when they are levying the railway-cess, if we go and ask them that they should not, the case is equally strong. On the ground, therefore, that these district boards should be allowed to manage their own affairs and that the interference of the Government with them must be reduced to a minimum, I oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, I should like to suggest for the consideration of the Honourable Member that, as has been done in regard to the two previous resolutions, a copy of this resolution with the debate may be forwarded to district boards. I do not challenge the statement of the law which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar has stated in the Council. The district boards are the primary authorities but I take it that my Honourable Friend the Raja of Ramnad, in bringing this forward, had in view the fact that even if they take the initiative in levying the cess the concurrence of the Government is necessary both for the initial levy of the cess and for its suspension. It is in that way the Government have some amount of authority in the matter. Therefore, I do not think it would be quite right to say that the Government have absolutely nothing to do with it especially when the final voice for the levy and the suspension of the cess is with the Government. It is quite open to any district board to come forward and say that they would suspend the cess, and I believe it is equally open to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar to say that the Government would not sanction it. Therefore, on the essential question, this is one of those matters in which the Government, once they initiate a railway policy of this Presidency, cannot say that they have absolutely nothing to do with the matter, when we find that they are the authorities who are really to settle the alignment of railways, and sanction the levy of the cess, settle terms for working and in various other ways control the railway.

"I would suggest for the consideration of the Honourable Member that this matter might be referred to district boards. There is certainly a feeling against the levy of the cess, and the conditions for the construction of railways are not now favourable. We have in my district an amount of Rs 21 lakhs now to our credit in the shape of accumulated cess; and the district board railway from Bezwada to Masulipatam is yielding a certain amount of profit. We have a proposal for the construction of a line from Nidadavole to Narasapur, and I do not know what the prospects are of that line being constructed for some years. Personally I am opposed to the suspension of the cess and I would rather be inclined to accumulate it for the future. But that is my personal opinion. If there is a feeling on the part of the boards, it is a matter which ought to be ascertained and the necessary action taken. I would therefore, suggest for the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar that the attention of boards might be invited to this question. The Honourable Member who has moved this resolution has brought to the notice of the Council the fact that, in regard to the Tinnevelly-Tuticorin line, they have considerable difficulty and there is a considerable local feeling there that they are not able to work the railway though the cess is being levied. Under these circumstances, I trust that the suggestion will be accepted without any further debate."

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, my position in this debate is rather peculiar. I agree with the Honourable Mover of this proposition that he is entirely within the law in making the motion, but on the merits I have my doubts, apart from the view of particular district boards. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said it would be not wise for us to press this measure before the Council. As the view of the law has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar it is hard for me to discover how it is possible for the legislature to legislate if section 59 does not give power to the Governor in Council to modify. The Governor in Council under section 59 are empowered to give their direction, 'to direct the district board to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates not exceeding those authorized by this Act as he may deem necessary, etc'

"If it is contended that this particular tax does not come in the words 'the Governor in Council may direct the levy of such taxes or tolls'—if that expression does not include the railway cess, the cess cannot be imposed at all. The Governor in Council issues the direction under this section and it is only then that it is levied, and then there is a proviso. It is provided that the Governor in Council may modify or cancel such directions. What is the direction referred to? It is only the very direction that is referred to in the earlier paragraph under which the Government may direct the district board, the very direction under which it is levied is the one that is stated, in the last portion, as capable of cancellation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Section 59 refers to taxes and tolls mentioned in clause I and clauses III to VII. The railway-cess is clause II, which is expressly excluded from section 59, otherwise your construction is right."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I believe with reference to clause II also the direction to levy it is contained in section 59; if the proviso to the section does not contain it, there is a later section which gives power to the Governor in Council to frame rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. If there is a careless omission in the drafting of section 59 there is a general provision. If really it should be necessary for us to suspend the further levy of the cess the proper thing for the Governor in Council to do is to dictate the general policy to district boards. I have thus far indicated only my opinion as to the position of law taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.

"As to the subject matter I think in the case of the Salem district board, opinion would not be quite so clear for the suspension. The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad is quite right in saying that it will be felt as a relief by the ordinary tax-payer, but after all the district board may not come to that conclusion. Therefore, it is much better that we leave it to district boards to form their own conclusions."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—'My lord, I would like to oppose the resolution and point out one aspect which the Honourable Mover has overlooked. There is no doubt that when normal times are restored the demand for railway materials will be so enormous that their value will go up to a figure far in excess of what it was in pre-war days. Sums of money which would have been sufficient to meet the cost in pre-war days will not be sufficient after the war. Unless the imposition of this railway cess is a very serious hardship, it would be a retrograde step to suspend the levy of the cess at the present moment. Every penny of the capital that can be collected at the present moment will be wanted when we come to take these railways in hand."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"My lord, I am in full agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. In this matter my own personal interest in the case under discussion arises from my having been in this Council when the amendment of the District Boards Act became law. At the same time I was the Secretary to Government in the Railway Department and in that capacity was concerned in the drafting of clause (3) of section 57 and of section 58, about the imposition of the cess, the resolution of the Board, the six months' delay and the Government sanction. I am quite certain that at the time nothing was thought or said about the Government reserving any power to themselves to suspend the levy of the tax. But that is not a matter of very much consequence; and the legal aspect of it has been dealt with very fully by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar and others. My own interest in it lies in the consideration that it would be extraordinarily foolish for a district board to relieve itself of this small tax, especially just now. It is not a tax for the benefit of anybody outside the district. It is intended solely for the benefit of the district. Once the cess is levied the district will get its railway sooner or later. It has only to guarantee interest on the capital required. It seems to me that just now would be the worst possible time to relieve any district boards of the power to levy the cess, in the light of what the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser said, that materials would enormously increase in price after the war."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I know if the Honourable Member will be pleased to undertake to refer the matter to the various district boards?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not propose to refer the question to the district boards."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I beg to move:—

'IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to take necessary steps for securing the reduction of fees of the students both of schools and colleges to facilitate the wider spread of education'

"Your Excellency, educating the people is one of the most important duties of the State. Education is the highest service which the present generation can give to the future. As Mr. Wendell Phillips states, 'Education is the only interest worthy the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man.' His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V, in his visit to India, observed that education was one of the first needs of this country and graciously made an annual grant of fifty lakhs for its improvement. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford is of the same opinion. Not the least of the proofs of His Excellency's earnestness in that direction is the conference of Directors of Public Instruction recently held at Delhi and the most statesmanly speech he made in opening it though the result of its deliberations is most disappointing, and though in the nature of things that great champion of India's aspirations Sir Sankaran Nair, could not make his progressive views go far in that official body impervious to popular notions, however strong and reasonable they may be.

"When the question of school fees came for discussion Mr Hornell who represented Bengal, proposed they should be raised! And what made him think that the people could pay higher fees? He knew there were some students who paid large sums to their private tutors! I cannot for a moment think that he did not know what had led in it was to generalise from a few cases. But the fee question is inseparably associated as much with the responsibility of the Government about the education of the people as with the people's ability or inability to pay more for the education of their children.

"When India was governed by the East India Company, Sir Thomas Munro pleaded 'that the amount spent by the Government on education, would be amply repaid by the improvement of the country and the growing prosperity of the people and the State, that the general part of the middle and lower classes were then (in 1826) unable to defray the expenses incident upon the education of their offspring, while their necessities required the assistance of their children as soon as their tender limbs were capable of the smallest labour'.

"This is as faithful a description of the state of people now, as it is of the people of nearly a century back. In 1822 Sir Thomas Munro obtained information from the Collectors that there were 12,498 schools in this Presidency with 1,88,030 students including 4,540 girls. Of those institutions 749 were colleges known then as *pathsalas*, and the school fees if any were ranging from one anna to four annas a month and never exceeding eight annas. We have in 1915–16 public elementary schools about 28,151 for boys with 1,201,273 of pupils and 340 secondary schools with a strength of 130,353 and 18 colleges with 3,378 students. It would not do to say that the education is spreading fast and wide. Measure the present state of education in the country with the century of British rule which has since elapsed. Measure it with the progress made in various other civilised countries. Measure it with the number of men skilled in handicrafts or manufactures. Measure it with the many who find that education is beyond their means. Do that and say whether the progress is commensurate with all these. If the educational policy of Sir T. Munro had been acted up to all these years, a far better account could have been given of the spread of education in the country. We do not agree with the observation of Lord Curzon that 'ever since the cold breath of Macaulay's rhetoric passed over the field of the Indian languages and Indian text-books, the elementary education of the people in their own tongue has shrivelled and pined.' We hold that western education was a boon in so far as it secured the solidarity of the Empire and trained the people in understanding their rights, liberties and duties and responsibilities and dispelled ignorance and prejudices.

"Why should the state of education be now as it is? The answer is not far to seek. The present high rate of school fees is mostly responsible. Look back on the scale of fees in 1822 and on the scale today. Are the masses richer now to be able to pay the fees today? Granting they are, are they as many times richer as school fees of to-day are heavier, than the fees of that period? Is it not the duty of every one to foster the love of knowledge, so ungrudgingly instilled in the minds of the people by the British Government? When there is such a rage in the country for western education, is its spread to be checked by raising the fees frightfully high as being disproportionate to the means of the people?

"Fees are raised all over India. When that is felt as a great hardship, why should things be made harder for the people of one Presidency by raising the fees higher than in the other provinces? On what principle is it done? Are we richer than they?"

"When we compare the average annual fee paid in the Arts Colleges in 1907–12 with the fee of today, we find the following enhancements:—

"In Madras from 53·9 to 85, In Bombay from 68·3 to 72·5, Bengal from 54·3 to 64·7, the United Provinces from 66 to 71·5, the Punjab 55·5 to 61·9, Eastern Bengal and Assam 47·6 to 50·2, the Central Provinces 46·8 to 59·6.

"While in Burma and the North-Western Province there is a reduction from 87·2 to 82·8 and from 59·9 to 49·88 respectively. The average increase in all is from 60·7 to 68·3 and in India the increase is by 12·5 and in one Presidency by 29·4.

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"If we go back to 1896-97, we find that the average fee levied in Madras was 5·7, whereas in the whole of India it was 5·8. Thus we notice that during the last twenty years, the fee in this Presidency has been increased by over 53 per cent. It should take one's breath away to notice the increase here.

"To return now to the secondary schools. The average annual fee per pupil in the Madras Presidency was in 1896-97 Rs. 13-4, in 1901-02 Rs. 14-9, in 1906-07 Rs. 16-6, in 1911-12 Rs. 17-7, while the average fee for the whole of India is Rs. 14-7. The increase of fee in the secondary schools in our Presidency during the last twenty years is over 32 per cent. What wonder then, that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 25,59,000 in 1912, so much as Rupees 17,82,000 were realized from fees alone?

"Here is a statement of the contributions from school fees and public funds in the various provinces —

'In the Madras Presidency 40 per cent—13 per cent, Bombay 49 per cent—33 per cent, Bengal 62 per cent—19 per cent, the United Provinces 40 per cent—43 per cent, the Punjab 57 per cent—32 per cent, Burma 48 per cent—48 per cent, Eastern Bengal 10 per cent—17 per cent, the Central Provinces 26 per cent—61 per cent, North-West Province 37 per cent—47 per cent, Coorg 34 per cent—66 per cent.'

"If this is our position in comparison with the other provinces, there is a thing in which we are unique. While in the rest of India the fee rises as the student goes higher, from 8 annas in the lowest class of the secondary school gradually to Rs. 3 a month in the highest class, in this province the student pays Rs. 2-2 a year in the first three forms and Rs. 4-2 in fourth, fifth and sixth forms. The old fee of Rs. 20 for the third form has been raised to Rs. 22, and the enhanced rate made uniform for the two lower classes which were formerly paying less than Rs. 20; and in the three higher forms, the annual fee of Rs. 38 for the sixth form has been raised to Rs. 42 and that is made the rate for the two forms below. Here is originality indeed! In defence of this scale, it has been said that it is meant to be an effective check on ill-advised promotions. If the fact, that a student paid a higher fee in a higher class, was an inducement for indiscriminate promotions, what about the greater chances of undeserved promotions from the third form where the fee is Rs. 22, to the fourth form where the fee is twice that? How strong should be the temptation to go wrong there? There is the Inspector of Schools to exercise effective control in the matter of promotions. Whatever that may be, is the guardian to be punished for the suspected weakness of the teacher or the avarice of the manager? Or will the rate of the sixth form be fixed for all the six forms to make the check ideally perfect? How far the present scale of school fees has proved a check on unmerited promotions, can be seen best from the promotion of passes in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination in the strength of the class. It is indeed hard for us outside the Educational Department to see how the percentage of passes depends upon the amount of school fees paid. The scale of fees has not produced, nor ever can, what is claimed for it.

"Certainly the managers of schools hail any increase in fees to make their schools more and more than self-supporting and may even go to the length of saying that enhanced fees would not affect the strength of schools. As a matter of fact, there was a fall in the strength in our Presidency, while there was a rise in the strength in all other provinces. In 1906-07, 216 out of every ten thousand of school-going age were at school; in 1911-12 the number fell to 193. But it is not much to the point to inquire whether the present scale of fees has led to any fall in the strength of schools. If the institutions have the strength they have, it is due to the hold that western education has on the people, despite the fact that in pursuit of it as the one thing which is believed to give them respectable means of livelihood, many families have been ruined. That many fortunes have been wrecked in what the nature of examinations in this Presidency has proved but a wild goose chase, is not a fact which can be got at from public statistics but we of the people, who have so much to do with them every day, know it best. It is far more deplorable that many who are educating their boys, are doing so at a cost that is really ruinous to them, than that so many are too poor to educate their boys, or than if there had been a considerable fall in the strength of the schools.

"Let us now examine the recommendation of Lord Curzon's Indian University Commission of 1902. It is most unfortunate to the country, that the Commission should have held, that 'fees must not be fixed so low as to tempt a poor student of but ordinary ability to follow a University course which it is not to his real interest to undertake.' Could this recommendation be made in any other civilised country? It is a fact of common knowledge, that many poor students in India managed to get help for their boarding, clothing and schooling and after brilliant University career, attained to positions of the greatest distinction in the country and that a great number of them did very well in life. But that was in days when school fees were much lighter than now. To do anything which throws obstacles in the way of the people getting as much knowledge as they desire, is a grievous blunder. To ignore that there may be and have been numerous intellects among the poor, is woeful ignorance. If at the present day of feverish enthusiasm in the country to acquire western education, when even the submerged classes are striving for educating themselves, the old facilities for education are given, there may yet rise Sir Muthuswami Ayyars from the poor. In his minute of dissent, Dr., now Sir, Gurudas Banerjee said; "The person to judge of the real interest of a student is himself or those who are directly interested in him and not the University, and it is not justified in imposing restrictions such as a prohibitive fee for the sole purpose of preventing him from entering it when he is otherwise qualified." Dr Gurudas rightly asserts that 'youths of ordinary ability are often found to develop considerably their mental powers later and by slow degrees.' Sir

Isac Newton was a most unpromising boy till he was eighteen years of age. Dr Gurudas recommends that every facility should be provided in India to produce men who by adding to their own knowledge and culture raise the position of the communities to which they belong. The Commission is afraid that by lowering the college fees there would be undue competition amongst institutions and consequent impairing of the efficiency. Dr. Gurudas has met the objection by saying that conditions of efficiency should be prescribed instead of fixing any minimum fee for educational institutions.

"If the Government endorse the view of the University Commission, that education is not for the poor, I do not understand why they are doing so much more for the poor students in European schools. The following figures from the quinquennial report for 1907—1912 are very interesting as showing that the Government give special treatment to European schools.

'The average fee paid by the scholars in European schools in the Punjab is Re 108 a year, the United Provinces Rs. 107 a year, Bengal Rs. 99 a year, Burma Rs. 85 a year, Bombay Rs. 59 a year, Eastern Bengal and Assam Rs. 55 a year, the Central Provinces Rs. 51 a year.'

'The average fee for the above is Rs 76, while in Madras it is only 25.

"In the administration report for 1912-13 the Madras Government says that it is improbable that there is any large number of European and Anglo-Indian children not attending any school but in Madras city there has been a tendency to discontinue studies at an early age on the part of the poorer section of the community and with the help of the Imperial grants, inducements were held out to parents to send their children and keep them at school by the grant of clothing and of a free meal a day. This policy was continued year after year, and contributions from Provincial funds were increased to nearly 39 per cent while realizing only 17 per cent of the total expenditure from fees, while so much as 56 per cent or more of the total expenditure was realized from fees in the other secondary schools. These figures I give here not that I grudge the concessions to the European and Anglo-Indian communities, but that it is just to show the same solicitude for the education of the other poor students also.

'The advocates of the enhancement of school fees say, that it is necessary for maintaining the efficiency of the institution, and the results of the examinations are said to be the test of the efficiency of teaching. If that is to be accepted as true, I do not know how to account for the fact that Madras, though it occupies the proud position of levying the highest fees, occupies the lowest place in the matter of results in public examinations. Here is a comparative statement of the results for India:—

'In 1911-12, 70 per cent matriculated in Calcutta, 50 Bombay, 51 The Punjab, 42 Allahabad, 33 Madras.'

"For the Intermediate Examination in Madras 2,448 appeared in 1906-07, but only 1,578 appeared in 1911-12!—a fall of full 870 in the number of applicants! And what was the percentage of passes? 44 as against 60 in Bombay and 48 in Bengal. In subsequent years we find that things are worse though the number of examinees increased considerably.

'In 1912-13 only 33 per cent passed, 1913-14 only 39 per cent passed, in 1914-15 only 28 per cent passed, in 1915-16 only 24 per cent passed.'

"The average percentage of passes in the Intermediate throughout India is 426. Where are we before that with our 24 per cent for the last year? Nor are the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination better! Here is testimony of facts to the soundness of the explanation that higher fees secure efficiency of teaching, and the results of examinations are a test of that efficiency.

"Coming to the colleges, we find that, as the standard of fees fixed, is the minimum, they fix the fees just as they like, the fees for the Intermediate and B.A. classes ranging respectively between Rs 32 and 46 in the Nizam's College and Rs. 88 and 112 in the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, with an admission fee of Rs. 12 on occasions.

"This is how we stand in comparison with the rest of India! It was feared, that any increase in the fees in secondary schools was liable to cause a considerable outcry, and a representation? Committee was appointed in 1909-10 in Madras. The result was, that the fees were quietly increased by 22 per cent! And this in spite of the fact, that secondary education is the basis of all professional and other kinds of education besides being a qualification for public service. The best or the only explanation for all this is the misfortune of our Presidency.

"Regarding elementary education, I do not see, why any fees should have been levied there, the income realized being comparatively small. To find the money to make it free and compulsory, let there be an education cess, if necessary, after economizing the expenditure in the various departments of the State; and the cess will be paid more cheerfully than the railway cess of 3 pies in the rupee, compulsorily levied in some districts. I would recommend that the fees levied in this Presidency should not exceed the average for India. The following scale would be fair and it should be made the maximum in any recognized institution:—

'For the first form As. 8 a month, second Re 1 a month, third Rs. 1-8-0 a month, fourth Rs. 2 a month, fifth Rs. 2-8-0 a month, sixth Re 3 a month, Intermediate class Rs. 4 a month, with an additional rupee for laboratory fees, B.A. class Rs. 5 with additional laboratory fee.'

"It may be objected, that the income of the institutions would fall to an extent that may necessitate the closing of many of them. That would not be the result. There would be considerable additions to the strength of every institution. Taking the first three forms, we get an average income of Rs. 40 a month, and few teachers of the first and second forms are paid more than Rs. 35 a month. While a full sixth form of 40 will pay Rs. 120 a month, that is, the manager will get far more from the class than he pays the teacher. Putting down the average salary of

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the teacher at Rs. 80, there is a saving of Rs 40 a month. In many schools the sixth form is put in divisions, the class in the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, being put in eight divisions. And what should be the saving there a year with the reduced fee ? Rs. 3,840.

"The fees for the F.L. and B.L. classes in the Madras Law College are Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, respectively, while in the Trivandrum College they are 108 and 144. The Madras Medical College charges Rs. 125 a year for both the L.M. & S. and M.B.C.M. classes, and the College of Engineering charges Rs. 140. I would suggest Rs. 120 a year in the Law College and Rs. 96 in the other professional colleges.

"My Lord, I have not said all that I desired to, lest I should exceed the time limit. With the average income of only Rs. 30 per head, India is decidedly the poorest country in the world. Yet no country thirsts more for knowledge no country needs it more. We prize western education as one of the greatest boons conferred on India by England From time out of mind, education has been given free in this country. Even to-day Sanskrit is taught free upwards to the highest philosophy High scholarship is no doubt desirable, but what India wants is a far wider diffusion of knowledge than depth of knowledge in a few cases. Lower the fees and bring western education within reach of as many people as desire to have it. The people are doing their best in the cause of education. The Hindu University is a monument of the new awakening in India

"Then there are the princely endowments of Sir Pahi and Sir Rash Bihary Ghose and Sir Ratan Tata. The Fergusson College has been founded to give the cheapest and best education. In our Presidency Maharajas, Rajas and zamindars are contributing generously for the spread of education. Let the Government recognise the growing thirst of the people for western education by making it less costly. Let the educational policy of Sir Thomas Munro be the policy to-day. Sometimes going back is the best way to go forward. Let us go back to the days of lighter school fees and education will go forward with a swing

"Dr. Davies said: 'It will be the millennium of education when every State, recognizing the unspeakable importance of mental culture, shall bind themselves by statutes to train up the minds of those who are destined to defend their rights and to advance their interests.' With these noble words of Dr. Davies, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. There is a widespread suspicion, not altogether unfounded I am afraid, that the Government have placed artificial barriers in the way of education to prevent it from being spread widely, and the way such questions, as one raised in this resolution, are met by Government only goes to strengthen that suspicion. One of the barriers in the way of education is rightly considered to be the heavyness of fees in schools and colleges. Government have often on such occasions stated, and I anticipate that they will state it on this occasion also, that there is a limit to the resources of the Government and that only a certain amount of the revenue can be allotted to education. I do not believe that Government are so helpless as they are often represented to be. Where there is a will there is a way, is as much true in the case of the Government as it is in that of individuals. There can be no doubt that the heaviness of fees, as pointed out by the Honourable Mover, is keeping a very large number of people from the benefits of western education. Reduction of fees will no doubt increase the number of students, which will necessitate more provision to be made for schools and colleges, and the Government may therefore apprehend that their burden of the cost of education will very much increase They not only will have to bear a larger share of expenditure owing to the reduction of income in the shape of fees but also when more schools and colleges come into existence, as a result of the increased demand, more grants will have to be made. But it has to be remembered that the cost of education does not fall entirely on Government. At present, Government equally share with the managers the deficit between income and expenditure. By fixing the fees at very high rates and by calculating the income of secondary schools according to the standard rate, most of the schools are declared to be self-supporting and very little grant is given to them by the Government If, on the other hand, the fees are reduced, secondary schools at any rate will no longer be self-supporting to that extent and the Government's share of the cost of education will be proportionately greater. But, at the same time, it has to be remembered that, as long as the people are willing to come forward to start more schools and colleges, there should be no obstacles placed in their way simply because it will increase the cost of education so far as Government are concerned.

"Another objection that the Government may bring forward against reducing the fee will be that the increase in the number of schools will necessitate a larger number of trained teachers and the Government have not enough facilities for training them and indirectly the need of more training schools and colleges will mean more expense to the Government.

"Another objection that may be brought forward is that the education will either have to be restricted to the financial resources of the Government or that the quality of education will have to be reduced. I for my part would rather have the quality of education reduced and a larger number of people become educated. I would rather have one hundred half-educated persons to the one highly educated person of the present system. But that is only by the way. There need be no fear of the efficiency of education being impaired, because, after all, the slight reduction of fees that is demanded by the resolution is not calculated to affect the efficiency of the system of education. To my mind it is a very moderate proposal. If the Government see their way to meet it, they will be able to assure the Indians that the Government are really as desirous of education being widely spread as we ourselves are. There is, in my opinion, a great

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necessity for the Government to have a thorough overhaul of their whole educational policy. Till that is done no great improvement in education can be expected. But, of course, that raises a very big question, and some day perhaps this Council may take it up. At present, our demand is only for the reduction of fees in schools and colleges. I hope this proposition will be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, in the first place I should have preferred if the Honourable Members who have spoken had borne in mind the distinction between collegiate and secondary education on the one hand and elementary education on the other. The point of view of the Government has always been, in this Presidency at any rate, that while they view with equanimity the possibility of elementary education being free, they could not do so in the case of secondary and collegiate education. The line has always been that secondary and collegiate education should be, so far as may be self-supporting. I must confess that I am unable to understand the point of view of any Honourable Member of this Council who differs from Government in this respect. It seems to me almost self-evident that any country will seek to make higher forms of education self-supporting. In this country it is not so: it is far from being so. But in this Presidency we have succeeded better than in any other Province, in making it so.

"The Honourable Member pointed out that a larger proportion of the cost of secondary and collegiate education is borne in this province from fees than in any other province. I do not hesitate to say—I have taken the trouble to acquaint myself with the state of education in some other provinces—that we reap the benefit of such a state of things in Madras, whatever Honourable Members may say about our examination results. I do not propose to discuss that for a moment; but I do emphatically say that we are far in advance of other provinces in education, and I am sure one reason is that we have had a larger sum of money to spend on secondary and collegiate education, largely because, as I have said before, we have been able to make this kind of education to a great extent self-supporting.

"What would be the result if we were to reduce the fees? In the first place, somebody must pay this money which we now get in the shape of fees. The Honourable Member thinks that by reducing fees we shall so increase the number of boys coming to secondary schools, that we shall more than make up by increase of numbers for the reduction of fees. That is very much a matter of opinion. We are perfectly well aware that when in England the penny postage was introduced the enormous increase in the number of letters posted resulted in the revenue becoming much greater than what was obtained before from post offices. The Honourable Member seems to think that the same sort of thing will happen in this Presidency—that there is quite an indefinite number of boys waiting to flock into secondary schools if the fees were reduced. It is doubtful if it will be so. If we reduce the fees, there will be no doubt a slight increase in the number of boys; but I do not see what reason the Honourable Member has for saying that there will be such an enormous increase as to make up for the reduction of fees. Supposing he is right in thinking that it would be so, that we should make up in the number of pupils for the reduced fees which pupils would pay, what would be the result? He says he would like to see the forms in the secondary schools go up in number of sections. He mentioned eight sections, as though with approval, in the case of the sixth form. Supposing we have large flocks of students coming into these schools and being divided into sections and taught by any Tom, Dick and Harry, who pretended to be capable of teaching—I know, and Honourable Members must know too that the supply of people fit to be teachers, when all the other needs of the Government have been met, is not a very large one—I mean the supply of people fit to be secondary teachers. I am now talking of those who have the intellectual capacity and the character. Our difficulty is to provide as much secondary education of a decent kind as the people of this Presidency are demanding; and when I say demanding I mean, demanding in an economic sense, that is, to the extent that the people of this Presidency are prepared to pay for. If you reduce the price, in proportion as there is an increase in the economic demand, in that proportion we shall have to supply worse education.

"The Honourable Member referred to the badness of the results of our examination. I am not prepared to admit that examinations are the sole test of efficiency. But it is perfectly certain that if we have to give worse education, we shall not improve the results. Even putting education to that lowest sense we shall be doing a disservice to the country if we do anything which will diminish the efficiency of secondary education, and I do not want Honourable Members of this Council to go away with the idea that it does not matter what sort of education is given in secondary schools. It matters extremely, to the leaders of the people of this country even more than to us, because of the responsible position they occupy. If you go and pass a vote in favour of reducing the fees, you will be, to a large extent stultifying yourselves; you will be passing a vote in favour of diminishing the efficiency of education, which, at present, is by no means too efficient.

"I see in the newspapers what is being done in England for the improvement of education, what Mr. Fisher is saying. It is going to cost enormous sums of money to bring about that state of things which Mr. Fisher proposes. But does he mean that every boy irrespective of ability is going to school to get a thoroughly efficient education for nothing? Surely not. Just as in this country we provide for boys of ability by scholarships so also he will try to provide for boys of ability. He will not provide for every boy whose parent thinks he has got a swan while he has got a goose. Government have already got the proposal of allowing 10 per cent of the boys of secondary schools to be educated free. But these boys will be boys of ability.

"That brings me to another point which I have often mentioned before that the Honourable Members of this Council are apt to forget that boys differ greatly in ability. All boys are not like one another, and are not equally susceptible of higher education. I am afraid I am keeping the Council too long.

"There are one or two points of detail in the speech of the Honourable Member. The Honourable Member referred to Sir Thomas Munro's opinion. The value of money in Sir Thomas Munro's time was very different from what it is now. That is a point which the Honourable Member may take into account. He told us again that education did not spread on account of the high fees. There were 96,000 boys six years ago, when the fees were raised and there are 136,000 boys now, so that the number of boys in secondary schools has considerably risen notwithstanding the increase in fees. I have already said that I admit that our rates of fees are the highest in India. I admit the proportion of the cost of education met from fees is higher in this Presidency than elsewhere in India.

"To take another detail, the Honourable Member criticizes the fact that there is a level rate of fees in the first three forms and also a level rate from forms four to six and he says that this is intended to be an effective check on ill-advised promotions. That was intended to be a check on ill-advised promotions. It is not an operative check against all ill-advised promotions. That removes a great temptation to bad promotions I am perfectly certain. As to the Inspectors of Schools, these poor Inspectors of Schools are expected to do everything, but they are not omnipotent and we must arrange things in such a way as to make it as easy as possible for them to supervise the schools effectively.

"Then again, he has made out that managers of schools would like to have lower fees. I do not know if it is so or not. I must thank the Honourable Member by-the-bye for his providing me with a copy of the speech.

"I will now come to the practical point as to who will have to pay the difference, if the fees were lowered. It seems to me that the payment must necessarily be from the Government. I do not see who else is going to pay it. Managers of schools are not able to provide more money from their pockets than they do at present. The result would be that you would spread the payment over the people at large; you would be making a number of people share in the paying of these fees or at least in the difference between the present fees and the proposed fees; you would make a number of people share in the fees who are least able to afford it. The Honourable seconder said that there was an idea abroad that the Government are placing barriers in the way of the spread of education. I really do not think he could have himself thought so. If there is such a public impression I do not believe he himself shares it. It appears to me that Government have given ample proofs that there is no desire to place barriers in the way of education. The expenditure on education has been going up by leaps and bounds at a rate which would have terrified the Government of a short time ago say, ten years ago; that proof is being given by the Government of their desire to extend and improve education by all means in their power. It is quite well known also to the Council that many further developments in education are under consideration. Therefore I do not think that Honourable Members of this Council could really entertain the idea that the Government are doing nothing.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled after the luncheon interval at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO :—"I wish to give my humble support to this resolution. The Honourable mover has made out a very strong case for immediate action; I had been carefully listening to the speech of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction; one aspect of the matter, namely, that the fees levied in this Presidency are the highest in India—was not attacked by the Director of Public Instruction. Nowhere, in this country are the fees so high as they are in this Presidency, and the question naturally arises for consideration why should this Presidency be an exception to the rule. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction stated that in this Presidency the institutions are far more self-supporting than they are in the other parts of India. My Lord, in considering these educational matters, we must eschew all commercial considerations out of our minds. If we expect a return for the expenditure incurred on education by way of rupees, annas, pies, I think we shall be undone. The only return that we can expect in a matter like this is the spread of education, more useful citizens, more useful members of society and so forth. That is the proper return we ought to expect in a case like this.

"The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction drew a distinction between elementary education and secondary education and collegiate education and he said that it was conceded on all hands that secondary and collegiate education should be self-supporting as far as possible. I join issue with him, so far as secondary education is concerned. Even in England, there is a very general cry that secondary education should be free as elementary education now is. The other day I was reading the speech of Mr. Fisher delivered in the House of Commons. He said 'that secondary education should be made free is the ultimate goal that ought to be looked to.' What can be said in favour of elementary education can be said in favour of secondary education, as well. The case may be different in the case of collegiate education which may be considered a luxury and if a man wants that luxury he must pay for it; but that does not apply to secondary education. For fostering the growth and spread of secondary education, scholarships should be provided on a liberal scale and also the fees should be reduced.

"The only question which the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction was asking was how in this deficit to be met? who is to pay it? The answer is easy. The Government ought

to make liberal grants; and then the question seriously arises as to whether we cannot economise in other branches of education, for example, buildings. It is an important question whether we are not spending too much on buildings, furniture, apparatus and equipment.

"Then the Honourable the Director did not admit that the reduction of fees would result in an increase in the number of students. I believe that that will be a certain result. If these fees are reduced, we would be throwing open education to a number of poor and deserving students who will then have access to education. If the number of schools is increased, then there is the question of the supply of trained teachers. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has asked—where are the trained teachers, if fees are lowered and numbers flock to the schools and the classes have to be divided into sections, where are the teachers? I do not think that is an insuperable difficulty at all. We can train teachers in sufficient and adequate numbers just to cope with the additional work, if any, that may be imposed on account of the increase.

"As regards the badness of the results, there too the reply of the Honourable the Director is weak. The results are the same. I do not think there has been any improvement in the efficiency after the increase of fees.

"Then the objection was taken that the general tax-payer would have to pay this deficit. I think, in a matter like this, the general tax-payer will have to pay, and the Honourable Mover said that even if an education cess is imposed, he does not mind it. It is a serious drawback that the fees that are now levied are the highest in India and there is absolutely no reason whatever why they should not be brought down to the same level as the fees in the other parts of India."

THE HON'BLE MR. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in thinking that we ought not to do anything in this Council which will have the effect of impairing the efficiency of education. I believe the Honourable Mover himself did not contemplate any such contingency when he asked for the reduction of fees in schools and colleges. If the effect of this resolution must necessarily be that, I shall myself be loath to vote for this resolution. But I believe, my Lord, that, so far as this question is concerned, the solution of it does not necessarily depend upon abstract ideas of efficiency and the requirements of education. The evil is admitted; it is not denied that in this Province among all others the fees have been steadily increasing with the result that they are the highest. It is not contended for a moment that the capacity of the people to pay fees is more in this Province than in other provinces. A further examination of the facts would show that the capacity is less here than in most of the other major provinces in India. If such is the state of things, is there no way of solving this problem so as to give the benefits of secondary education and collegiate education to a larger number of scholars than at present? I quite appreciate that, during the last few years, notwithstanding the increase in school fees, there has been an increase in the number of schools and scholars. But does it necessarily lead to the conclusion that scholars have been freely and easily paying the enhanced fees? Has that question been investigated properly? Is it not the case that several parents and guardians had to put themselves to considerable inconvenience and suffer hardships with the object of sending their children or wards to schools? Is it not a fact that several of these scholars had to beg from door to door to earn their school fees and to get education? Is it not the case that the fear that if they did not get the secondary school-leaving certificate they would be unfit for anything else in life—is it not that fear that made them enter the schools at all cost? Therefore the increase in the number of scholars does not show their capacity to pay fees to a larger extent.

"The evil being admitted and it being fairly clear that the capacity to pay the enhanced school fees is not there, is it not possible for the Government to devise means whereby a reasonable expenditure on education is maintained and a larger number of scholars are given the benefit of higher education? There are two courses which suggest themselves to me. One is the retrenchment of expenditure under various heads and the using of the sum so obtained for the purpose of education. I am glad to find that in reply to a question put by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, it has been stated that a special officer has been appointed to consider the question of curtailment of expenditure. It is stated in reply to question No. 107, 'Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty for a period of six months from the 29th October 1917 for the purpose of examining the possibility of reducing work and establishments in the Government Secretariats and in the offices of the Board of Revenue and Collectors.' A similar examination possibly in other departments will show that it is possible to secure retrenchment in several directions and those funds may be utilized for this purpose. In addition to that, I find that this Province is entitled to better treatment from the Government of India in the distribution of the Imperial grants for the purpose of education. When once it is clear that the pupils in this Presidency are paying enhanced fees as compared with the other provinces, and when it is also clear that proportionately we have not been getting liberal grants from the Government of India, we have a fair case to take to the Government of India and ask for increased grants for the purpose of secondary and collegiate education. If we make out a strong case, as we hope we can, there is every likelihood of our getting additional grants and of using them for this purpose.

"I also wish that, in the consideration of this question, secondary education and collegiate education are separately considered. The considerations that apply to one do not apply to the other. My Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao has already drawn attention to that. So far as elementary education is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has pointed out that it stands on a different footing altogether. We need not, therefore, consider the educational cess in connexion

with this question; that is only in connexion with elementary education. With regard to the reduction of fees in secondary schools and colleges, it deserves most earnest attention, and if real efforts are made it may be possible to reduce the fees."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I am tempted to make two or three short remarks which struck me in regard to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. He has asked the question in this Council, 'where is the money to replace these fees to come from?' And he said 'of course'—I could not help smiling—'from the Government.' Your Excellency, I do hope that Members of this Council will take a fairly long view of this matter. We have got before us the problem of providing funds for elementary education throughout the Presidency. At the present moment, the expenditure on elementary education—I have not got any figures at hand for this purpose—is entirely inadequate to meet the entire needs of elementary education. I would like to point out what gigantic sums will be required for the purpose. We have a population of 43 millions, so you will certainly have to provide for school places and education for something like five million children. In France, which has got a population considerably less than ours and where the school-going population, because education is being carried on to a later age, is somewhere about the same, they are spending something like ten millions sterling a year on primary education and, in addition to that, a gigantic sum on school buildings for primary education. In this Presidency, I have arrived at the conclusion that the smallest sum we ought to provide for primary education for the whole Presidency would be about three millions sterling a year. I may add that the total Provincial revenues come to 5½ millions sterling or about 800 lakhs of rupees and we want three millions for primary education. Is it not very unwise to curtail the funds available for primary education by throwing larger charges for secondary education on the tax-payers? You must not look to the Government's pockets. It is clear from the figures I have given that the money which the Government have now got will not be sufficient to meet the cost of primary education. We have got to find a large sum for primary education and I submit to the Council that it will be very unwise to curtail the sums which will be available for primary education by throwing away the fees which are now being received for secondary education. After all primary education must come first. One of the defects of the resolution is that it does not distinguish between collegiate and secondary education and primary education. If the Honourable Member moving the resolution so as to deal with primary education and confined it to primary education, then he would immensely strengthen his case. But he is ambitious and the resolution applies to the whole course of education. I think a word of warning may be useful to the Council and I may draw the attention of the Council to it. The more you sacrifice the funds available for secondary education the less you leave for primary education."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, it is impossible not to feel sympathy with the suffering parents. No one is more conscious of the poverty of many of the students than I am. I am brought into contact with it almost every day. At the same time, it seems to me, Sir, that this discussion at the present moment is academic. Apart, altogether, from the figures brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, we are in a specially difficult position at present on account of the war, and, consequently, whenever we go up to the Government for assistance to aided education, we are met with the reply of 'no funds.' Now I wonder whether Members are quite conscious how much the Government of the country is dependent upon aided education. There is no question at all that both elementary and secondary education,—especially secondary education and to a very large extent collegiate education—is in the hands of aided bodies. The policy of the Government is to depend upon aided education, because the Government is unable to educate the country without its help. Now aided institutions have year by year to provide very large sums to carry on this education. If the fees are reduced, I do not see how these bodies can carry on education to anything like the extent that they do now. I believe that a great lowering of the fees would mean a lessening of the education of the country. I am aware the Honourable Mover of the resolution suggested that that would be made up by larger numbers. If I may take one school, the school with which I am best acquainted—I am not referring to the college at all because both the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao leave collegiate education out of account, I am talking of secondary education—the school is just as full as it has any right to be. The numbers cannot be increased in it and the sum drawn from the manager amounts to a very considerable number of thousands per annum. If the fees are materially reduced, I do not see how a school of that kind is going to maintain itself without materially increased aid from the Government.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao spoke of secondary education and quoted Mr. Fisher in that connexion. It must be remembered that secondary education in England is dependent on the rates. It is not merely elementary education, but also secondary education that is maintained from the rates. When the day comes for the fees being imposed in this country, then it will be possible to speak of lowering the fees in secondary schools. I do not know whether it will be possible for many long years to think of free secondary schools, but at all events the fees might possibly be lowered, when the fees is levied, and compulsory elementary education is in force. But, until that time comes, I find it exceedingly difficult to see how the ever increasing cost of education is to be met if the fees are lowered. One thing struck me as exceedingly interesting in the Honourable Mover's speech. He pointed out a constantly increasing expenditure in all the provinces in India, or practically all. There seems to be a reason for that. Does it not

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mean that the education is growing more expensive year by year? It therefore seems to me impossible to do anything in the way of lowering the fees, more especially at the present moment when the Government is absolutely unable to meet the cost in any other way."

The Hon'ble Mr T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"There is one important aspect of the question which I wish to place before the Council. It is really the poor who go in for education; the richer classes do not care for it. Therefore the people who are really going in for education cannot afford to pay for it; that aspect also has to be considered in this connexion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I only wish to point out that in 1910 there was a resolution on the question of the enhancement of school fees. My late friend Mr. Perraju felt very keenly the increase of the school fees in secondary schools and brought forward a resolution in this Council in practically identical terms as the present one. My Honourable Friend has complicated the matter somewhat by a too comprehensive resolution which includes elementary, secondary and collegiate education in the scope of this discussion. Probably if he had confined himself to one of the three subjects—I cannot say whether any agreement would have been reached—the resolution would have been considered much more favourably than it has been. I do not expect to see in the near future an imposition of a cess for secondary education, suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh. I think for several years to come we shall have to rely upon the cess for the expansion of free and compulsory elementary education in this country. The question of lowering the rate of fees has to be considered independently of the imposition of the education cess. As has been pointed out by my Honourable Friends Mr. Siva Rao and Mr. Krishna Rao, I do not wish to say anything with regard to collegiate education, but I have a great deal of sympathy with this resolution with regard to secondary education and I should be satisfied if the Government would consider the desirability of going back to the scale which was in force prior to 1909. If the Honourable Members would look up the proceedings of that year they would find that Sir Alfred Bourne said a great deal in justification of the step then taken, and I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will contend that simply because the fees were enhanced in 1910 the efficiency of education in this Presidency has gone up. Therefore I think the question of the cost of education in this Presidency as compared with that in other provinces has to be considered; and various other issues which have been raised are somewhat irrelevant to the present discussion. I would confine myself to this one aspect of the question, and I would ask your Excellency's Government to consider whether it is possible to go back to the scale of fees in secondary schools which was in force in 1909. There was a committee at the time which sent up a report, and in consequence of that report the fees were increased. I hope that at least that part of the resolution will receive favourable consideration from the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I have one suggestion to make. If permission could be granted to the authorities of the high schools to levy what fees they think fit, if it will be possible for the Educational department to allow the calculation of fees not at the standard rates but at three-fourths of the rates, that would serve the purpose equally well. In fact, where education is so much spread that there would be no difficulty in securing attendance at the high school and colleges, the question will not arise whether the management should levy the full rate or not. But in parts where there are not a number of schools and where education is not highly advanced, it will be only proper to allow the management to levy lower rates than the standard rates, so that in fact they may be allowed to calculate the school fees on the amount they levy, provided it does not go below a certain percentage. A point like that was considered by the Educational Conference which met in May last. A thing like that will give scope for a freer and greater diffusion of secondary education in areas where there is not sufficient competition and where the boys have to go to school at considerable sacrifice and inconvenience."

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AELEN.—"I have closely followed the discussion on this very important subject and I certainly say that, during the many years I have spent in Madras, when I have had dealings with the Educational department, that the Government have never been wanting in their duty of promoting education. We have seen, as we have heard, that the educational budget has gone up by leaps and bounds every year. So, I do not think we can complain under that head. In my eyes, it is only a question as to how the money should be spent, whether it should be on elementary education or collegiate education or what we might call secondary education. It is all the same. I am very much in favour, as some pointed out, of spending money on elementary education. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has shown how much it would cost us before people are provided with elementary education. I do not think we can go beyond that and now reduce the fees for collegiate or secondary education. So I am certainly in favour of what we have been doing.

"There is still one remark that has been made, that students are very poor, I believe that certainly many are deserving of help. It may be that they do receive help in some way or other. That should not be quoted as an example—because they have to go from door to door in order to pay their fees, that this should be a reason why the Government should reduce the school fees. Only the other day I read an article in one of the American reviews that young men in order to get higher education during the holidays very often spent their time as waiters on a ferry boat and tried to make a little money for paying the school fees. It has not yet come so far as that here; the Government provide very well for the education of the people as far as they can

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do it. It is a strong argument with me that if we are to reduce the fees and to go on with education, we shall have to put taxes on people who do not profit by the taxation. There are not very many in any country who profit by higher education, people who want to reap the benefits of higher education should pay for it. I believe the discussion has been instructive, but yet I cannot agree with the mover of this resolution in regard to the reduction of school fees. Whether reduction of fees will lead to the spread of education I do not go into. My principal argument is that money must be spent on primary education which must be put within the reach of every one, and only then we can provide for higher education, that is, school and college education, as far as funds allow."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone :—"Your Excellency, there are various new points raised since I had the honour to speak. The argument that people are too poor to pay school fees has been emphasized. Of course, we are all too well aware that there are boys attending secondary schools under very great disadvantages as regards finding the necessary fees for the schools and for the examinations. We also know that families often submit themselves to hardships in order to provide the necessary money for their children's education; but it does not seem to me that because cases of that kind occur, that is a reason why the State should take upon itself the duty of ameliorating such circumstances. It seems to me a matter for private charity. One knows that private charity does do a great deal to help people to bear the cost of the education of their children.

"I should just like to remark as regards boys who have to beg their fees from door to door, they would have to go to almost as many doors, even if the fees were reduced to the level which the Honourable Member recommends they should be reduced. In fact, this country suffers from too little scope for the persons who have attained anything more than the elements of education; there is no scope for the energy, the employment of their talents and knowledge of an indefinite number of persons taught up to what we call the secondary stage. What we should like to see is a smaller number of boys who go on beyond the third form. Everybody thinks it is necessary to go up to the sixth form, and that is the most expensive form of education. What one would like to see is that this idea was not so prevalent that it is absolutely necessary for every one who gets into a high school to go up to the sixth form. It is only changed conditions in the country generally that will produce a result of that kind. But I do not think that people are very wise in insisting that everybody ought to have secondary education; that is what it comes to that everybody ought to have secondary education and the State should pay for it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao challenged me to say that the efficiency of education has been improved by the enhancement of fees. I think myself that it has certainly been improved by the increase of fees. We have certainly had a large amount of money from fees to spend. If we have not attained considerable improvement, I should say that, if the fees had not been enhanced, secondary education would have degenerated.

"With regard to the calculation of fees at three-fourths the rates instead of the standard rates, it would come to the same thing as reducing the fees. It would give an advantage to the parents of children in schools under private management, but it would not give any advantage to the parents of children in schools under public management, where the standard rates would be in force, whatever the calculation might be as regards the grants for schools under private management.

"I have one more thing to mention, and that is that the Government do make considerable concessions to students, or do allow private managers to make such concessions. For instance, there is the concession of half-rates to all Mahammedan pupils and all pupils of backward classes. There is the scholarship system and there is no prospect a further concession of 10 per cent of free places. It is a great mistake to suppose that although our standard rates are high, everybody, irrespective of his circumstances, has to pay these rates. As a matter of fact, they do not. One more concession, and that is not generally known, is not only do we put it in our rules that boys belonging to the backward classes may be admitted at half-rates, but we also make good to the manager what he loses by so admitting them. That I think will be admitted as a very considerable concession at any rate to the most necessitous part of the community."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Your Excellency, to take up the last point urged by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, that evidently some speakers have overlooked the fact that Government provide a lower rate of fees for some backward communities, I may assure the Hon'ble Mr Stone that we have not forgotten that fact and that the figure is arrived at after making provision for that. The total percentage of 66 includes concessions given to poor students in the same way as it is done in other provinces. I have not yet heard the answer why these exorbitant rates should be levied in our Presidency, whereas it is not found necessary in other provinces, except one sole statement which we have to accept on the authority of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that education is much better in this Presidency than in other Presidencies. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has invited us to the views expressed by Mr. Fisher. I appeal to the same authority. It is a fact that we are spending a large amount on education and the Government are very generous in spending that amount. There is a fear, at least there is that apprehension, that all the amount that is spent on education is not usefully spent. If Rs. 1,000 is to be spent on teaching, we spend Rs. 10,000 on seeing whether the teacher is teaching properly or not and we spent Rs. 10,000 on buildings. People have a notion that the amount spent on education is not usefully spent and the benefit is not fully realized by the people. That is one aspect. The other aspect is that so far as elementary education is

concerned—that question was talked of on many occasions—though the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao thinks that if I had limited my resolution to that, perhaps I would have had a better chance, it is our duty to bring forward all the points to the consideration of the Government and it is for them to do what they think is best. The day may be far off when elementary education is made compulsory, but if it is offered we are prepared to take the burden.

"With reference to secondary education, the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao says it would have been better if I had limited it to one clause. I do not understand that aspect of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's position. But whatever that may be, there is one aspect which ought not to be ignored. As Mr. Fisher, the authority referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, has stated in these matters we ought not to be solely guided by the educational experts, because they always look at the question with one angle of vision only. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion and in order to give the proper benefit to the country, you must take into your confidence the people's representatives to see how the people may be best benefited. If you consult educational experts, they will want efficiency and so that they will bring forward every stock argument, it does not matter to them if the people suffer or the students suffer so long as efficiency is maintained and they get first class education. I do not propose to take up your Excellency's time ; I earnestly appeal that the whole question may be liberally considered by the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I made a mistake ; I ought to have called upon the Mover of the resolution before I called upon the Director of Public Instruction. Perhaps I may just say a word on this resolution before the Council votes on it. I understand that the question of collegiate education is put aside and the question of elementary education, so far as this particular motion is concerned, is rather left out of sight. That leaves us with secondary education. As the Hon'ble the Archbishop pointed out no country in the world ever had more than a limited number of elementary education pupils going through the next grade of education, that is, the secondary education grade. It is only a small proportion, a comparatively small proportion, in England, Scotland or France that ever go through secondary education at all. Now what are we to do in this country ? Are we to be different from other countries in this respect, and if so, how are we to be different and how is the money to be found ? People have talked during this debate about Government providing money as if the Government had a gold mine out of which they can extract money without inconveniencing anybody. You forget the fact that Government means the general tax-payer ; what you propose to do is to tax the general tax-payer for a benefit which will only go to a small number of those who pay the general taxes. You are taxing the many for the benefit of the few. That is the thing you propose to do, because it is agreed on all hands that if you reduce the fees you will reduce the amount of money available for this kind of education. In order to make up for the reduction of fees, because the number of pupils will not make up for it wholly, you will have to find a larger sum of money from the general tax-payer to provide the fees which you are going to reduce. It is no good thinking that the cost of education is going to go down. It is going to go up. Every year the ideals of education are rising, the equipment necessary is rising, the length of training for teachers is rising. The standard of education all round is rising and secondary education is going to cost more every year. Again, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has pointed out, we are simply on the fringe of education. Elementary education we are only beginning in a general way. Women's education is only beginning and we have got a large advance to make in every direction of education so that the costs are going to go up. Can you get money from other purposes, can you take the money from the other objects which we discussed ? There are six resolutions on this paper wanting money for other purposes. When we go to the budget discussion in February and March and April, everybody wants money. I ask the members of the Finance Committee whether there are large sums of money which could be transferred from one head or another for the purpose of secondary education. The truth is we are trying to make our money go as far as we can, and it comes to this ; there is only a certain amount of money available for education. It has to be divided fairly between different educational interests and this proposal before the Council is to reduce the money available for education. I am well aware that parents make great sacrifices for their children to have education ; but that is not a feature singular to this country. As the Hon'ble the Archbishop pointed out, it is perfectly true that in England and Scotland particularly great sacrifices are made by parents in order to give their children education ; so it is in the United States of America, great sacrifices are made and pupils are working for six months in the year in order to pay their school and college fees during the remainder of the year. I have come across instances myself frequently in the United states when children are working, boys and girls are working for six months in order to pay for their own education to the other six months. It is not peculiar to this country that parents are willing, nobly willing and creditably willing, to make sacrifices to give their children education. The question is, go round the schools in this Presidency, you will find every school crowded. I think the Director of Public Instruction will bear me out. There may be one or two exceptions. I have been in dozens of schools. They are crowded to overflowing the classes are crowded, the class rooms are crowded and the schools are crowded. Every year we have demands for more secondary schools on the existing lines, that is the existing fees. Now would it not be folly for the Government who are so hard pressed for funds, folly for the Government and equally folly for this Council to commit themselves to the view that you can deliberately throw away educational resources in these circumstances ? It will be a thousand pities if the Council commits itself to any such idea. The Honourable Gentleman who moved this resolution and others commented strongly on the

facts stated by the Director of Public Instruction that the fees in this Presidency are higher than elsewhere. All the more credit. The question is, are the pupils getting the benefit of it? We have his evidence, which is the evidence of a great authority, that they are getting the benefit of it. The reward is given to parents in the shape of more efficient education in this Presidency than they get elsewhere. Are we doing injustice to these lads in giving them better education? Are they not more fitted for the work of life than in the other Presidencies? I say it is a proper sacrifice, it is a noble sacrifice, the sacrifice which the parents are making. It is a sacrifice which brings its own reward and brings no regret. It is not as if we have the money to spare and we are holding it back. Every pie of the money that is available is given to education. I for one would only rejoice if it were possible to take money from other branches of expenditure and put it into education because I believe it is a good investment. But I do hope that this Council will not in the present circumstances commit itself to crowded schools to meet the clamant demand for extended education in every direction. I hope it will not commit itself to the view that we can throw away resources which have enabled this Presidency during the last ten years to maintain a premier position in regard to secondary education. I now put the resolution to the Council."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO BE SUMMONED ON REQUISITION BY NOT LESS THAN TEN MEMBERS.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju was as follows:—

"X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to summon the meeting of the Legislative Council on occasions of emergency on the requisition of not less than ten additional members of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I do not propose to move the resolution."

The resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROHIBITION OF OFFICIALS FROM STANDING FOR ELECTION TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that orders be issued prohibiting Government officials from standing for election from the taluk boards to the district boards.'

"My Lord, this matter was brought before this Council more than once, and it has been shown that the official element in the district boards must be reduced by prohibiting officials from standing for election from taluk boards to the district boards. By section 12 of the Local Boards Act, the President has the power to nominate officials to the extent of one-fourth of the entire strength of the Board. The spirit of that section seems to be that the large majority of non-officials can by that means be provided with seats in the district board. But by a large number of Government officials, chiefly Tahsildars, being allowed to compete at elections from taluk boards to district boards, the chances which the non-officials ought to have and are expected and intended to have are greatly denied. It may be put forward on behalf of the Government, as it has been on previous occasions, that it is left to the non-official members of taluk boards not to elect Tahsildars; but, as a matter of fact, when Government officials stand against the non-official members, the chances of non-officials succeeding against the Government officials are very few and far between.

"I now place this resolution before this Council specially for the reason that as the Government have been of late very sympathetic with regard to district boards by nominating non-officials as presidents of four district boards and have thereby shown their intention to make these boards more non-official than they have hitherto been, I have chosen the opportunity for placing this matter before this Council in the hope that it will receive sympathetic attention and that such measures as the Government may think necessary will be taken to prohibit officials as far as possible from standing for election to district boards from taluk boards. With these words, I hope the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. The resolution refers to a standing grievance of the public in the matter of election to district boards. It is almost impossible for a non-official candidate to get elected when the rival happens to be an official. I do not think the Government are anxious to

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have as many officials as possible get into district boards. I therefore hope that the Government will be pleased to place some limit regarding the election of official members to district boards."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover of the resolution has been so good as to bear testimony to the policy that we have been adopting of increasing the non-official element in our local bodies, increasing their powers and so on; and he says that on that account he has been encouraged to bring forward this subject just now. I cannot help feeling that he has chosen a particularly unpropitious moment for the purpose. I shall explain how the matter stands. His proposal is that we should issue orders prohibiting Government officials from standing for election from taluk boards to district boards. Under section 21 of the Local Boards Act the members of a district board other than the ex officio members may be either wholly appointed by the Government or partly so appointed and partly appointed by election by the members of the taluk boards in the district from among their own number. So the resolution really asks us to instruct by a Government executive order the Government officials, not to do a thing which they are permitted to do under the law. Under the law the tahsildar is permitted to stand for election from the taluk board to the district board. The Honourable Member says it is not good that the tahsildar should be so elected, so you had better tell your tahsildars not to stand for election. That is not exactly the kind of policy which, in the interests of local self-government, we should pursue. If we consider that the law is wrong in that respect, the proper course is to change the law and not by executive instruction to try and make good the deficiencies in the law. I do not say the law is deficient. I am merely mentioning that point for your consideration. The Honourable Member then refers to section 12 and says that the spirit of it is that these people should not stand for election. As a matter of fact, that point was considered and we took legal opinion and the Advocate General definitely advised us that tahsildars elected by taluk boards should be treated as non-officials for the purpose of section 12. And we have now considered the question of making a provision in the Local Boards Act Amending Bill to limit the number of all official members, whether nominated or elected, including the exofficio members, to a definite percentage and that is being done in the Bill which is now under consideration and which will in a few days be laid before a committee of officials and non-officials of which Honourable Members are no doubt aware.

"This question, as the Honourable Member has observed, is rather an old question. It came up in 1915 and the order of the Government in March 1916, passed after taking the opinion of a large number of district boards, definitely said that the subject would be considered in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act under contemplation. This order issued in March 1916, was placed on the Editors' Table and it shows that the Government at that time had an open mind and were prepared to consider the point in connexion with the amendment of the Local Boards Act. I ask what has taken place since March 1916 to make the matter so urgent that the Council should now commit itself to a recommendation that the Government by an executive order should prohibit Government officials from standing for election from taluk boards to district boards without waiting for the amendment of the law? I submit that the amendment of the law is nearer now than it was in March 1916. Is it wise to try and divide the Council definitely on this matter just now? There is an order of the Government explicitly telling you that the Government have an open mind. The law is coming up for amendment. If an attempt is made to divide the Council and the Government take the view that they should not agree to this proposal and oppose the resolution and your resolution goes out, on that account, the position of those who ask for this particular thing is prejudiced by the action so taken. I merely mention this as a point for the consideration of the Council whether, in a matter like this, where we say we have an open mind and we are prepared to consider the matter when the Act is being amended, and when a committee is going to consider the question —whether any useful purpose will be served by asking the Council to divide on the question. As matters now stand, I have no other alternative but to oppose the resolution on the ground that you ask the Government to do a thing by executive order which the legislature does not contemplate. I therefore oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"When I first gave notice of this resolution, I was not aware that a committee was going to be appointed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I say a word before the Honourable Gentlemen replies. May I ask whether the Government in the amended form of the Bill are considering the prohibition of officials from standing for election? I understand from some remarks that fell from the Honourable Gentleman that the provision is to fix the proportion of persons elected and persons not elected including officials. That is all that is intended. I should be glad to be informed if the Government intend to enact this prohibition."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I am unable to help the Honourable Member and tell him what the Government's intentions are. We have not made up our minds. For myself I have not made up my mind. It is open to the non-official members of the committee to put forward any suggestions. If you fix a certain proportion for the total

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number of officials, both exofficio and nominated, and say that it shall only be that, then you practically achieve this very object, viz, that once the number of officials works up to that percentage, after that no official can stand for election. That provision is put in tentatively, it is open to consideration by the committee. I do not think at this stage I can say on behalf of the Government how the thing will finally stand. I cannot do that."

The Hon'ble Mr B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I take it that the net result of the answer is that it cannot be definitely stated that this prohibition is going to be the subject matter to be considered by the committee."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" What he has said is, it may be; therefore it is possible."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" It is open to the non-official members to make it a subject of the report."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I understand the suggestion is that there is a committee at which this question may be raised Then much of the argument of the Honourable Member disappears, because there is a chance of considering a prohibition of this sort to be included in the enactment to be placed before us in a Bill."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" The order of the Government in March 1916 has definitely committed the Government to consider the question in connexion with the amendment of the Local Boards Act. It has to be considered but I do not say how the matter will end."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" With very few remarks I wish to close my observations. The argument of the Honourable Member is this: this is a matter which the Government are bound to consider and therefore why do you have this discussion and a decision ? I think, on the other hand, that if the Government are going to consider it, it is better to have a discussion and a decision of this Council, to show what the views of the Council are. The fact that there is a committee which may raise the point is no reason for postponing it. It is rather a ground for having a discussion, in order that the members present here may have some further facts. I wish to place my experience to show the basis of this resolution.

" I may inform the Honourable Members here that I was present at a taluk board meeting when there was a contest between the tahsildar and a non-official who wished to stand. There was a non-official member who proposed that officials should not be given a chance, because they had plenty of chance of getting their views heard and that the non-official should be supported. I may tell you that that particular Honourable Gentleman who had the audacity to suggest that an official gentleman should not stand had several instances of the anger of the tahsildar for several years. Even two years afterwards, that anger was felt in a subsequent correspondence which is to be found in Salem Collector's office. As matters stand at present, I think it is really undesirable that tahsildars should be allowed to compete with non-officials. I really think that this prohibition has a very sound basis for it and if we take the view of this Council on the matter it will be useful. The resolution that you may pass by majority of this Council could only have the force of a recommendation and it would be a very excellent reason why even if this proposition were to be defeated by reason of the fact that the Government have not made up their mind the fact that the majority of the people's representatives have made up their mind will be of very great value. I think therefore that for this reason it is just as well to have a division on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" At the time I gave notice of this resolution I was not aware of the committee that was appointed to sit upon the amending Bill, that is going to be introduced into this Council. But whatever that may be, my object in bringing forward this resolution is that, since by section 12 of the Act, ample provision has already been made for one-fourth of the members to be either officials or experts representing any special interests, no more officials should be allowed to stand for election. If it is found necessary that a certain number of officials should be on the district board, the President of the District Board can nominate such officials, subject to the one-fourth that is allowed in that section But these officials should not be allowed to compete with non-officials in elections from taluk boards to district boards. My object in moving this resolution at present is to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of disallowing all public officials from competing with non-officials in elections from taluk boards to district boards. The Government Order which was just now quoted referred to a resolution which recommended that this matter might be taken up at the time of the amendment of the Act. No doubt at the time of the amendment of the Act, this matter will be considered, but my object is that a specific provision should be made that in these elections, as in the cases of elections to the Legislative Councils, officials should not be allowed to compete and stand against non-officials. If the Government are going to consider this aspect of the question with a sympathetic attitude at the time of the revision of the Act, I do not at present press this resolution ; I shall gladly withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

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RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL OF PROPRIETORS OVER VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V KRISHNA RAO :—" The resolution that stands in my name is as follows :—

XIII This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Madras Proprietary Village Service Act and the rules thereunder be so amended as to give larger powers to the proprietors and zamindars so that they may have greater control over the village officers.

" My Lord, this is also a resolution which refers to an old grievance. This matter was first brought before the notice of the Council in 1911, and then some sympathetic treatment was promised, and it was admitted on behalf of the Government that some rules framed under the sections of the Act were no doubt very stringent and that they needed revision. The same matter was brought to the notice of this Council in 1914. At that time, certain proposals were made by the Zamindar of Doddappaneyakkanur. Upon that a Government order was issued and one section was appended and rule 16 was altered to a certain extent; but the control which the zamindars and proprietors desired to have over the village officers for the efficient discharge of their duties and the business entrusted to them by the zamindars is not being secured by the few amendments that were made then. I am now obliged to bring this resolution before this Council because a number of zamindars have for some time been writing to me and complaining that their powers with regard to the controlling of the work of these village officers are being greatly interfered with and that they are losing all control over them. Under the Act, zamindars have the power to appoint these village officers, but the power of appointment that is given by the Act is being treated as only one of nomination. There are instances, my Lord, to support my contention and I have got one in my possession. It appears in the case of a village officer appertaining to the Dharshota zamindari in the Ganjam district, the Divisional Officer has interfered and has almost made it impossible for the zamindar to exercise any control over him. I respectfully submit that in view of the importance of the village officers and the great work which these people have to do for the zamindar, some sort of effective control may be given to the zamindar over these village officers. These people have to do a lot of work and keep important accounts for the proprietors and zamindars; they have to compile certain statistical accounts and returns to the Government, but these people being servants more responsible for keeping the revenue accounts of the zamindars' estate, the zamindars should be made to have greater control over them At present these people are doing the work both of the Government and the zamindar, being responsible to neither. I want that this double control should not be continued any longer and that commensurate with the importance of the accounts which these village servants have to keep for the zamindars, larger control may be allowed to the zamindars over these officers.

" In 1914, my Lord, the argument was advanced on behalf of the Government that since the village service cess was abolished and since the zamindars have been exempted from payment of the village service cess, they have no right to ask for any control over these officers. I submit that the village service cess was not remitted on account of any special favour to the zamindars, but in pursuance of the policy of the Government of India enunciated in 1905, by which all minor cesses in all Presidencies throughout India as well as in the ryotwari tracts were remitted and it was long after the village service cess was remitted in the ryotwari area, that it was remitted in zamindari and proprietary portions of this Presidency. So the argument that the zamindars are not paying the village service cess is not a sufficient reason why they should not be allowed to have effective control over these village officers My Lord, the importance of the work which these village officers have to do for the zamindars will have to be taken into consideration and in order that the zamindars may be in a position to exact work that the village officers have to do for them they must have a certain amount of control. What I submit is that some means may be found and the rules amended suitably so as to allow more effective control to zamindars. I am not at present in a position to make suggestions though certain suggestions were made by the Zamindar of Doddappaneyakkanur in 1914. I leave that entirely to the Government; I hope some means may be found so that zamindars may have more effective and better control over these officers in doing the work for them. With these words I recommend this resolution for adoption."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—" Your Excellency, I have been following the Honourable Member in his speech hoping that, before he sat down, he would define what he means by proper control and make some definite suggestions in what direction he wants control. But when he came towards the end of his speech, he said he was not in a position to give definite suggestions about it. That being so, it is impossible to see what sort of control the Honourable Member really requires and in what directions he wants the rules to be amended. The Honourable Member argued that because the remission of the proprietary village service cess was in pursuance of the general policy of the Government of India, therefore that remission furnished no reason why the powers of zamindars over the village service should not be

increased. But I believe that if the village servants in zamindaris are entirely paid by the Government, the fact that they are so paid furnishes a strong reason why the Government should maintain control over them. However that is a matter which to my mind is of academic interest.

"The fact is that in 1915 the Government wishing to meet the wishes of the zamindars did introduce an amendment to rule 10 which apparently, so far as that is concerned, may be said to be satisfactory to the Honourable Member. It dealt with leave. Until the Honourable Member defines what else he wants, it is impossible for the Government to accept the resolution or to know in what directions further powers of control are necessary. I would add this: that amendments to Act II of 1894 are at this minute under the consideration of the Government. A Bill has been actually prepared and is nearly ready, and in connexion with that Bill, although it does not pretend to give extra powers to zamindars, still in connexion with that Bill, it would be open to the Honourable Member to make up his mind as to what powers of control he wants and to move amendments in the Act for that purpose. I would suggest to him that as that Bill will be published very shortly and brought before this Council, at the most within a year hence, or possibly sooner, let him wait till the Bill is before this Council and then take up any particular points. The Bill is going to deal with a number of important points as regards village officers, but does not touch upon this question. But it is open to the Honourable Member to raise these points. If, before then, he has any definite suggestions to make he has only to send them to me or the Revenue Secretary and we will consult the District officers and the Revenue Board as to whether they are acceptable. In any case, I cannot recommend to the Council to accept this resolution. It does not say what it means and we do not know where it carries us to."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, no doubt, it is true that my resolution is vague. I have purposely made it vague, because certain suggestions have been made by certain individual zamindars and also associations. The Ganjam Landholders' Association, I understand, have sent a resolution and I believe individual zamindars in the various districts are better able to make suggestions for particular cases in their experience, as regards the particular control they require over these village officers. But I suggest that the zamindars, when the amending Bill is taken in hand, must be given powers to suspend these village officers and to fine them subject to appeal. I may give one instance which has been prominently brought to my notice and which I was authorized to refer to at this meeting by the Ganjam Landholders' Association. One village officer who was summoned by a zamindar in the Ganjam district refused to attend and refused to send accounts which he had to send as a duty and he tendered his resignation, and when that resignation was accepted by the zamindar, a substitute was appointed but he withdrew the resignation before the Divisional officer and the Divisional officer reinstated him. Such difficulties are occurring in many places; and to avoid all these troubles and in order that the zamindars may not be placed in a false position so as not to be able to exercise any control over these village officers, I suggest that certain methods may be found, when the amending Act is taken into consideration, to give effective powers of control to the zamindars. I only hope that the matter of giving effective control to the zamindars will be sympathetically considered, when the amending Act is taken up. With these words, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE RECENT INCIDENTS IN THE PALGHAT COLLEGE.

The next resolution on the agenda which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar was as follows:—

XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report on the recent incidents in the Palghat College, that meanwhile the Principal be requested to admit the students into the classes without prejudice to the results of the inquiry.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Stone wants to make a statement with regard to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I think the Honourable Mover of the resolution would like to know what has happened with regard to the Palghat College. The Syndicate of the University has inquired into the circumstances of this unfortunate strike, as it is commonly called, and it has imposed a severe punishment on three students who were originally expelled by the Principal and have been permanently expelled. Then there was a large number of students whose fault was that they went on strike, against whom nothing else was charged so far as I am aware. Ninety to 100 of these students have been debarred from University examinations for one year. But, as Honourable Members who may happen to have seen Mr. Dewsbury's letter to the press will know, if they will only behave themselves as students usually do, attending the college and peacefully and quietly attending the classes and

if the Principal is able to tell the Syndicate that they have done so the Syndicate will be ready to reconsider the punishment awarded to these students. Assuming that they continue to behave sensibly the great mass of the students who went on strike are going to receive a slight punishment in the shape of a trifling fine which is levied under the designation of admission or readmission fee. That I think is an important point, because the resolution deals with this matter and requests the Principal to readmit the students. The Principal has already done that, and I may remark that they were finally allowed to come back to the college without even an apology. Again there were eight other students whom the Principal says he would not like to have any longer in his college; he does not say that they ought to be in no other college but says he cannot have them in his college. The Syndicate not having been furnished with the grounds on which the Principal says he could not have them in his college have asked him to say why he considered it necessary that these students should be differently treated from other students and we are awaiting his reply, before we consider the case of these eight students. That is the actual state of things with regard to the Palghat College at present. I do not know whether I am in order, but I should like to say that I really do not know whether any good and will be served by a public discussion, at this stage at any rate, of the state of things in Palghat."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Your Excellency, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone for having made a statement before I could move the resolution. But I have taken his permission to make an appeal to the Council and to the Government. The real point of importance is that a strike of this kind is a new feature in this Presidency and it happens for the first time and the boys have not had any previous notice as to what their line of action should be in regard to the procession. The subsequent proceedings are better known to the Syndicate and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction than to myself and I do not want to discuss them. All that I want to do is to make a strong appeal to the Government that the Government and the Syndicate may take a lenient view not only of the case of eight students but also of the three boys who have been for the present expelled completely and debarred from appearing for any University examination. The greatest point I make is, it ought not to appear that during a regime which is so full of sympathy with educational progress that three students were completely debarred for an action which cannot be said to have been taken to be a direct violation of any order promulgated or with any particular intention at the time the act was committed by the boys concerned. The real fact seems to be that there were similar processions in the previous months and it may be that the Principal had no knowledge of these boys going in large numbers or it may be otherwise, but apparently there was no previous warning. I do not want to defend their subsequent conduct, but I hope, even in the case of the three, a lenient view will be taken of the conduct of these students and they may be punished to the extent the Government think they deserve. With these words I do not want to move this resolution."

The resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION *RE* POSTPONEMENT OF THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF THE PERIYAR AREA

The Hon'ble Mr. K RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I have the honour to move the next resolution which runs thus :—

XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that orders might be issued postponing the re-settlement in the Periyar area of dry and wet waste lands which have been sold by Government in auction after the advent of Periyar.

"My Lord, I have confined this resolution to a very small portion of the area affected by the present scheme report which has been submitted regarding the irrigation of the Periyar area. The area that I want ought not to be settled now is the area which was actually sold first as double crop area and a part of which was subsequently excluded from that area, though orders have not been issued to reduce the rates of assessment which originally was taken to be compounded double crop assessment except in cases where they have applied for such assessment. What I want to say now is in respect of these lands which have been sold practically about six or seven years after the advent of the Periyar—this may take us to 1904 or 1905—after reclaiming them at a considerable cost, which is a further investment of capital expenditure on these lands—the act of reclamation has itself continued over a number of years in most lands for the first few years it will not be possible to raise any seeding or crop because it has withered. I can well urge that even to-day the nature of some of the soils has been such that they have been found unfit for any proper crop being raised on them. The total extent of this area may be from 15,000 to 20,000 acres as far as I have calculated and I believe more than 50 per cent of this area cannot be said to have come to any settled state in the soil. The whole extent is saline soil and requires one hundred or two hundred cart-loads of manure per acre. The landowner begins to reclaim the land and makes it fit for cultivation. He raises the crop the first year; when there is spread one inch of manure over the ground, it is just likely it yields something in the year and he raises a crop. But in the course of the second year, when he begins to plough up the upper layer, the whole thing becomes saline and no crop is

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Sir Alexander Cardew.) [30TH NOVEMBER 1917.

yielded; he has to cart fresh manure for another upper layer and after some time this goes away. It has been found that any settled income could not be derived from these lands. In the case of gravelly lands, the same has been the position. Any amount of water has been absorbed in no time and wet crops do not grow unless there is a large quantity of water standing for a sufficient length of time. Unless there is sufficiently strong deposit which has interspersed into the soil, it does not allow water to remain; similarly, that has been the case with other soils too. I have had a discussion with the settlement officer also, and as far as I was able to see—I do not think he was bound to make a statement which showed any perfect agreement with me—he admitted that the point that I urged was really valuable and he noticed that in the case of some lands it was so. But I do not want to depend upon it, I went to some of these lands and inspected them and I found that in the case of some of these lands, especially the lands belonging to the late Mr. Seshadri Ayyangar who let it on a long lease, the lands were yielding very poorly in spite of fourteen or fifteen years of work at improving them. It may be that in particular cases more than three hundred or four hundred rupees was spent by the ryot who is the owner of the land, and who owns the house near, and was able to procure a large amount of manure and other kinds of deposit to the extent of four or five inches depth. In those cases, it will be seen that the extra investment was the reason for the improvement of the soil. In these circumstances, what I say is that it is only fair that when the lands were sold between 1904 and 1905 and it took time till 1915 to bring them under proper cultivation, these lands ought not to be charged with new rates in the new settlement, because they were waste till they were sold and they paid irrigation charge. In the case of dry lands the dry assessment plus the water-rate is charged; in the case of wet lands, the wet assessment plus the water-rate is charged. The point I want to urge is that the Government have more or less to treat these as lands brought under cultivation for the first time between 1910 and 1915 and thirty years may be allowed for the first settlement from that date. In the scheme report, the settlement officer says that he will reclassify the soils and that in the case of the poor soils which have yielded poorly, he will reduce the rates. What I am trying to refer to is dry waste and wet waste. The charges originally made on them were very poor charges only. The reclassification might reduce it from ten rupees to eight or seven rupees, but the original charge was very poor, dry rate plus water-rate. Any amount of reclassification will not warrant the addition of revenues in the shape of re-settlement charges. That is what I have been contending for so far as these lands are concerned. In the case of these lands, the reclassification might go on, but the re-settlement will be properly introduced after the usual period allowed for re-settlement in areas which have been first brought under cultivation.

"One argument that has been advanced in the scheme report is that people who purchased these lands must be taken to have purchased them subject to the re-settlement. But the re-settlement rules are there and the question is whether when they purchased these lands the re-settlement of the lands within ten or fifteen years of their purchase was contemplated. The Re-settlement Manual does not contemplate that. For certain districts where the settlement is in force, there is no re-settlement for thirty years for lands which are in the interior assigned on darkhast. The same rules might apply, because, when assigned on darkhast, it may be taken that any improvement that the man makes by which he profits may also be charged; but when lands are sold in public auction and money is made out of such sales, when a double rate was fixed first which was subsequently modified into a single rate, because the Periyar was not supplying as much water as it was expected, in fact the supply was confined to the first nine branch channels, the rest of the area was declared single-crop area, though the lands there were said as double-crop area—but that is a separate matter which does not arise now. But when these lands were sold and purchased by the owners and considerable sums were spent upon their reclamation and when it is practically conceded—I do not think it will be denied—by the settlement officer that these lands do not begin to yield immediately after cultivating them because the reclamation had to go on for a number of years—in those circumstances, though the reclassification of the soil is made now, it is only proper that the re-settlement rate should not be introduced now and may be put off till, say, a period of thirty years from 1915 as I contend, or as earlier date if the Government think that these lands on an average have been made cultivable. That is a point on which opinions may differ; from 1915 or 1910 the re-settlement will be due only in 1940 or 1945. I think there is a case made out for the favourable consideration of the Government and any other view taken of it will as a matter of fact be a view to make as much money as any rules will permit. I should think the Government would be pleased to accept this resolution and put off the re-settlement."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid the Honourable Member can hardly expect to convince the Government on this point. He has not really attempted to show any real reason why the lands which have been sold in public auction as these lands were should be treated more favourably, although they have immense advantages of irrigation than lands taken up every day throughout the Presidency under darkhast or other rules. As regards lands taken under darkhast rules, they are often poor and dry lands and are exposed to the risk of re-settlement the very next year supposing it is due then. If the principle were once accepted that no re-settlement can be brought into effect except after a period of thirty years after the land is brought under cultivation, we shall have the result that lands all over the Presidency would be excluded from the first re-settlement and the re-settlement will be brought

into effect only at the next re-settlement. That is a proposition that I have never heard advanced before. The only difference between these lands under the Periyar and the lands ordinarily taken on darkhast is the fact that the former were sold in auction. Your Excellency, in the first place, the auction purchaser had notice in the auction sale notice that the lands were liable to revision at re-settlement. The date of the re-settlement was obvious from the knowledge when the settlement of the district fell due. Every purchaser must have known that the settlement of the district fell due in 1917."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR *(interrupting)* :—"May I know if there was a phrase like that—'the re-settlement of the district ?'"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW *(continuing)* :—"Yes, certainly. Everybody in the district knew or must have heard of it—that if there is a change or rise in prices, there will be a re-settlement at the end of thirty years. When a person went and bought that land with notice that this land is sold subject to the liability of revision at the end of the settlement, he knew by mere process of arithmetic how many years he had before the next settlement. I presume that these lands are bought not for sentimental reasons but as an investment and that the purchasers gave the price with reference to that knowledge. They did not go and bid as much in 1910 as they would have had to bid ten years earlier, because in 1898 they would have had over twenty years before the re-settlement. They would have exercised ordinary business precautions and would have allowed for the revision when they gave the prices. The position of the auction purchaser is thus not easily to be distinguished from that of a man who takes up land ordinarily under the darkhast rules. The latter also knows the liability to re-settlement. If it is not worth his while to take it up, he does not take it up. Similarly in this case, a man would not go and buy the land in auction if he thinks it is not worth his while to do so.

"There is another point to which the Honourable Member alluded. A settlement officer has the power under his settlement investigation to revise land cases in the course of the settlement. He has the power of re-classifying soils. If he finds lands which have proved to be very rocky or stony and unsuitable for cultivation, that will be a very fit case for re-classification. It is said that not only has the man paid dry rate but he has also paid water-rate. It will be within the power of the settlement officer to compound the assessment at a lower rate than the dry rate and water-rate combined. The re-settlement gives an opportunity of dealing with anomalies of this sort. In that way, it is beneficial to those who have been unfortunate in their purchase. In the case of those who have been fortunate, I am afraid I cannot see any reason why the ordinary rules should not be applied to them. It is true that a great proportion of the purchasers have made a good lot out of the purchase. The lands sold under the Periyar irrigation have proved a fairly satisfactory investment. A constant supply of water is a very valuable factor and it assures year after year either one or two crops according to the manner in which the land is classed and water is supplied. If any one does not wish to hold a land, he has only to relinquish it. Considering that the Periyar scheme was introduced so long ago as 1897, more than twenty years ago, it seems to be fairly evident to those who are cognizant of agricultural matters that the nature of the soil has been by this time pretty well ascertained and it is not premature to reclassify the soils in the light of the experience gained. For all these reasons it is impossible for the Government to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"My Lord, I thought this was a simple resolution which might not meet with opposition at all. But the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has not seen that the average increase of the rate of taxation under the revised scheme is about 34 per cent. I do not know if in the notice of sale of the waste lands it was said they were liable to re-settlement when it fell due for the district. I doubt it very much. I think it was not so. If it was, even then, the conditions I have placed before the Government will enable them to exercise their discretion to postpone it for the period when these lands might have become settled into particular classes. What I urged was that the terms which was given to them before the sales may be continued till the subsequent settlement and the rate of taxation may be classed on that terms. If there is re-classification of the soil, the re-classification and the consequent extra rate or lower rate may be given effect to later. That is my position. I do not want there should be a reduction in the terms, but the effect to be given to the extra taxation may be given once for all at that time whether it is a reduction or an extra amount that is to be levied as the detailed working might show. That was the position which was quite reasonable. I submit that in any view of the case it will not be proper to drive those persons to take legal remedies even if they have any. I do not think it will be necessary to allow any such position ; but a fair exercise of discretion in this matter will avoid any claims being set up while at the same time it will assure the conditions of the re-settlement when made later. I do not want to place that view of it before the Government but, however, it will not matter much, if in the case of these 20,000 or 25,000 acres this concession is shown till the soils settle down clearly ; and the whole matter may be considered once for all."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 21st November 1917.

B. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st day of November 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., K.C.I.E., *Governor of Madras—Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADDELL, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAU Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOUMONTIN.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. GOVINDARAMANUJHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BADGER.

The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot.

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARDEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. S. SUBYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.

The Hon'ble Sri SOMA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zemindar of Sompeta.

The Council met at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolutions was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION OF PROCESS-SERVICE AND COPYIST ESTABLISHMENT TO EACH CIVIL COURT IN THE MUFASSAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that process-service and copyist establishment be provided for each of the mufassal civil courts and that the central nazarat and the central copyist establishments be avoided as far as possible.'

"Mr Lord, I should not fail to refer to a previous resolution on the same subject, notice of which was given by me to be moved in the May meeting of 1915. I was not able to be present and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar moved the resolution for me in my absence with your Excellency's permission. I have gone through the discussions of the Council and at present I thought it necessary to place my views again before this Council and the Government so that action may be taken on the line indicated. During the discussions in 1915, it was brought out clearly, and that was not controverted, that it was essential for the greater efficiency of these departments that they should be divided and entrusted to individual officers presiding over courts. The one point that was made was that it might cost an extra one lakh and fifty thousand rupees. Another point that was suggested was that the High Court had not recommended or were against the proposal. A third point that was also considered during the discussion was that actually the central nazarats should be less costly than the nazarat attached to each court. These were the main points that were considered and I do not propose to detain the Council with my observations in respect of these. But what I want to clearly make out is that during that discussion there were many misapprehensions. I will be able to place before this Council many reasons why it is not likely to cost extra, but on the other hand a careful husbanding of the money set apart for this purpose will clearly show that on the one hand while it will secure efficiency, on the other we will not be incurring any large expenditure, extra, nothing like one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, or anything of that kind.

"To understand that position properly, we must first know that even in the case of these central nazarats, where processes have to be executed by courts outside the limits of the town in which the central nazarat is situated, the processes are sent to the jurisdiction of the munsifs who actually get them executed and send them back by post. That is the first point we have to know. There again a little consideration will show that in places where these central nazarats are situate, there are one or two munsifs' courts and in many places sub-courts also are located. In respect of the district court and the sub-court, processes have to be sent not only in the jurisdiction of the munsif who sits there along with the district judge and the sub-judge in that locality but the processes have also to go to places beyond the jurisdiction of the munsif in the place. In these cases though there is the central nazarat with a lot of establishment the processes relating to courts other than the munsif's court of that place actually go to mufassal courts. I will take one example only. In the town of Madura we have got four munsifs' courts, two sub-courts, one temporary and one permanent, and one district court. We have got an establishment of nearly 160 process-servers including the temporary establishment and we have got other amins, readers, examiners and superintendents, sheristant nazirs, munsif of Periyakulam, Tirumangalam, Dindigal all the processes of the sub-court and of the district court and even of the munsif's court are sent over to these munsifs for execution there: so that the normal work of the establishment of the central nazarat is only the work of the munsif's court in that place, and that of the temporary munsif in that place and also the sub-court. As I said, when the sub-court has jurisdiction outside, it is sent to the munsifs. Then the question arises what is the real work that is done by this central nazarat. We find in Madura, we have a Melur munsif and a temporary munsif attached to that Melur munsif's court, we have a Madura munsif and a temporary munsif attached to that court, we have a temporary sub-judge and a permanent sub-judge and we have the district judge. Now the district judge has got some processes to be sent out in respect of appeals and other processes connected with the appeals from the munsifs in the town. But in the case of all other processes in respect of proceedings of other munsifs and also in the case of the sub-court, processes relating to suits in the jurisdictions outside the particular munsif's court of Madura, are now find that the processes executed by the central nazarat are much less than the processes executed by any nazarat in the mufassal. I have worked out the figures from the latest Administration Report of Civil Administration; paragraph 24 gives an average for all the mufassal courts and central courts of processes at 186 for each amin and 465 for each peon. This includes both the central nazarat for each amin comes to 165 and for each peon 416 as against an average of 186 and 465 on the whole. That will clearly indicate that there is actually not so much work turned out by the central nazarat and that ought to be so I submit. As I said the central nazarat cannot actually do the work except where emergent processes are asked to be taken

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directly through the central nazarat in jurisdictions outside Madura. That being so, the number of processes must necessarily be less, the rest is all done by the deputy nazarats corresponding to the nazarats in the mufassal. That being so, it is clear, this question of retaining the central nazarats cannot be of considerable advantage either in the matter of the execution of processes themselves or in the matter of expediting the work of the judges concerned. The question of the judges not being able to execute the processes as well as when the process-servers are directly under the judges' court—that has been put forward as I said already completely and I do not propose to press it. It is most natural that when a number of judges have to send their processes to another court and that court has to distribute these processes it must be necessarily not possible to regulate the work as well as the particular court can do, which requires the process to be served. This has to be done by another hand. An order of court to immediately serve the process within five days of the postponement of the hearing of a case will be executed immediately by a special peon, but this cannot be done unless it begins to write to the central nazarat, in which case he may have a number of emergent applications which cannot be executed except in a certain order. All these points have been discussed, but what I do want to urge is that there is really no benefit in this central nazarat because it is only for the Madura district munsif's jurisdiction—I take that particular instance only to note the line of argument—all these process-servers will take the process. In the case of the mufassal they are sent by post so that this extra establishment cannot really do more work than what is required to be done by the establishment attached to the Madura munsif's court if it is so attached. But what do we find as a fact? Taking the average for the Presidency for all the existing nazarats other than central in the case of munsifs, eleven amins and forty-one process-servers are seen to exist. But in the case of the central nazarat we find it works to an average of 26 amins and 82 peons. After all, these 26 amins and 82 peons work only for regular work within the jurisdiction of the munsif in that central place. At best, if there were two munsifs' courts in that place you would be having 26 amins and 82 peons only. That is what we have now. There is really no benefit at all by the central nazarat system. I will work out the figures and give the details also. There would be practically no extra cost. Besides there being no extra cost needed there is really not as much work done by the central nazarat as by the nazarats in the mufassal. Taking the figures generally, I find that in all you have got about 224 courts inclusive of the 20 temporary subordinate judges' courts and the 29 temporary munsifs' courts. I take all these 224 courts as permanent courts for which there will have to be attached to each a deputy nazar, a few amins and a few peons. I have worked it out on that basis. What we now find is that in the case of district courts there are 19 central nazarats provided and that is seen in the Civil Budget Estimate of 1917 at page 84. We find provision made for deputy nazirs, nazars, amins, and process-servers and that gives an establishment of process-servers in all these courts. What we now find is, as I have already shown, that in the case of the central nazarats there are 26 amins and 82 peons on an average and in the case of sub-courts there are 15 amins and 55 peons and in the case of munsif's courts 11 amins and 41 peons on an average now working throughout the Presidency. What I now propose is that for all these, temporary courts also inclusive, you may give on an average for the district court, just as is provided now in Ramnad, 5 amins and 15 peons, if there is no munsif court attached to it. The Ramnad district is peculiarly situated in Madura. There, all the processes will have to go to mufassal stations and it was found that an establishment of 5 amins and 15 process servers did not have sufficient work for that court; but when two temporary sub-courts were attached—and they exist now, the Ramnad permanent and temporary courts—what is now given is 15 amins and 55 peons exclusive of the temporary establishment. That comes to this: that 5 amins and 15 peons are needed if they have to execute the emergent processes only of the district court. That is the average in the Ramnad district, and it is one of the heaviest courts so far as the money earning business is concerned. Similarly for every other district court this establishment of 5 amins and 15 peons will be necessary if all their processes are executed through the munsif including the munsif of the locality. Five amins and 15 peons attached to the district court will be for any special processes that will be sent and it is on that basis that Ramnad has been provided. For the sub-court, another additional establishment is provided and that will give 22 central nazarats for the district courts. In the case of the 20 temporary sub-judges and 19 permanent sub-judges, which will together make up 39 sub-judges, what I find already provided for sub-courts is 15 amins and 55 peons. That is what has been provided at present as worked out at page 84 of the Civil Budget Estimate. But there the previous allotment is given, but recently there have been some small cause courts established in some centres and where the sub-judges had Rs. 500 jurisdiction for small causes from Rs. 50 before the mufassal courts have been transferred jurisdiction up to Rs 100 so that the processes that will have to be executed by the central nazarats of these sub-courts will not require 15 amins and 55 peons. There has been considerable reduction in the jurisdiction on the small cause file of the sub-courts and the work is concentrated on the small cause courts where they are provided and it has been distributed to the munsifs who have been given the jurisdiction up to Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 50 and therefore the provision of 15 amins and 55 peons will not be necessary for these 39 sub-courts. They will stand in the same position as the district courts because their processes relating to the munsifs will be sent to the munsifs who have to execute them and they may require for their special processes for suits between 200 and 500 and for any emergent processes to be sent by them a special establishment. For district courts I showed that 5 amins and 15 peons was the average that was given when it has no other work. In the case of the sub-courts the highest that may be

allowed is, for their small cause and special processes 10 amins and about 25 to 30 peons. But what is provided is 15 amins and 55 peons for the sub-court and in the case of the munsifs it is 11 amins and 41 peons now. There is establishment only for 97 courts, but I have provided not only for 134 courts in the Province which are permanent, but also for the 29 temporary munsifs' court available, so that I take them at 153 courts and I have given all, the 11 amins and 41 peons for all these courts. Then I have worked out the whole thing. I have not taken the lower figure for the sub-courts but I have taken the higher figure. As I said, it ought to be only 5 amins and 15 peons or at best 10 amins and 25 peons; but for the purpose of my calculation I have taken 15 amins and 55 peons as it now stands. There must be a reduction, but it does not matter. I have calculated on the higher basis. I find that the 22 district courts require 110 amins and 330 peons, the 39 sub-courts would require 390 amins and 1,560 peons and the 163 munsifs' courts would require 1,630 amins and 6,520 peons; that comes on the whole to 2,130 amins and 8,510 process-servers. But those that are now available come to 1,700 amins and 6,200 process-servers, and there is an extra provision made which has been expended for the last two years of Rs 30,000 for temporary establishment which gives us about 3,400 process-servers and amins more, so that while we want about 10,000 hands we have provision already made in the current expenditure for 11,000 hands. This is by providing more than what they require after the recent changes with regard to the sub-courts in respect of their jurisdiction on the small cause side. Therefore, it is clear that the expenditure now incurred is itself more than is necessary for constituting such court as the court to serve its processes. Not only that, but there is one other point of gain also that I may bring to the notice of Government. We find now there are 11 nazars drawing Rs. 70, 2 nazars drawing Rs. 60, 9 nazars drawing Rs. 50, 4 nazars drawing Rs. 40 and 1 nazar drawing Rs. 35, and about 100 nazars drawing Rs 25. When we give 5 amins and 15 peons there will be no nazar who will require to be paid more than Rs. 25. Each court has got its own nazar and even if a gradation is sought to be introduced it might be from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 the average being Rs. 30, and the nazarat establishment will therefore gain up to a cost of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the reduction of the establishment that will accrue, because the central nazars who are paid Rs. 70, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 will not have to be paid so much when the new system comes into force. Therefore, I submit, my Lord, that there is a clear case for asking that the matter may be looked into and that the inconvenience to which litigants and parties are put and witnesses are put should all vanish when this arrangement is made. Whereas there may not be so much attention paid when a sub-court wants to complain against the process-server of the superior court when the superior court sends its processes to the subordinate court emergent attention is paid to it. There is no complaint on that score. Those processes are served and they are bound to be executed properly. With these words, I recommend the first portion of the resolution.

"For the central copyist establishment, it does not require very much of argument as in the case of the central nazarat system. It is plain that if a judge has to get through a case as he likes, and the parties are to be furnished with copies the best that could be done by him is to immediately ask in the case or cases that are ready for trial that the copyist examiner should see that the copies are made ready and given immediately. The whole thing is got ready for the disposal of the case. The recent Administration Report clearly shows that there has been an increase in the coordinate delay in the pendency of suits and not a little might be attributed to the delay in the grant of copies and service of processes. In the case of the copyist establishment what we find is, on an average six copyists and one examiner. If we now give that rate to all these, we find that superintendents will not be necessary and every court will be granting copies as early as possible and that does not mean really any extra cost, but as I said there will be in a way a saving of expenditure of the 50 rupees staff and the 40 rupees staff of superintendents. In fact, the copyist establishment is paid Rs. 10 and they are paid also extra for the quantity of work done and it is found that enough number of copyists are employed to see that the work is promptly executed for all the courts. That being so, the distribution of the copyists to the several courts would not require any extra establishment. It must, on the other hand, cause a retrenchment in the expenditure by dispensing with the overpaid superintendents. I have worked that out too, and I don't think I need trouble you with figures. But it is clear with the extra provision for 225 courts that we have in all, I give deputy superintendents ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 in pay, the cost of that comes to about Rs. 60,640; each court may have one examiner and one reader that gives Rs. 35 and for the 224 courts it comes to Rs. 33,600 and six copyists on an average for the 224 courts on Rs. 10 would come to Rs. 30,009 and the total comes to Rs 2,03,000. But the actual cost now incurred is Rs 2,74,000 as appears at page 85 of the Civil Budget Estimate, inclusive of the remuneration for additional copyists. Therefore, even in that view there is no reason for any extra charges. On the other hand, there will be a great satisfaction given both to the litigant public and to the subordinate courts which are specially inconvenienced now by being placed under the central nazarat system. I see in the previous discussion there were things said—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Gentleman is going to make any reference to that I may draw his attention to the fact that he has already exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"All that I have said is irrelevant to this discussion, because I put it as a business resolution, business both for the litigant public who are put to the necessity of spending more money and to the Government."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission, I beg to second this motion. The ground on which the maintenance of the existing state of things can be justified is either economy or efficiency. If efficiency cannot be secured properly by the present arrangement continuing, I think we should not pay much regard to economy unless the financial burden is very large. I have heard complaints from various judicial officers that the present existing system is altogether unsatisfactory. They have complained that their processes are not being properly executed and that they have very little control over this establishment which is controlled by central nazarats and the person who is at the head of all the process-servers and the peons is a person who is not a highly-paid officer, who will not be able to have that control and check over process-servers and peons which the district munsif or the sub-judge can exercise. Such efficient control is wanting.

"In the second place, processes are not speedily served. Speedy service is necessary especially in the case of money suits and often-times the debtor escapes payment of just liabilities and evades service of process and there are also various irregularities which often-times come to the notice of the judicial officers, but which they themselves cannot check unless they make frequent complaints to the superior authorities. It is not very convenient or happy to make complaints to superior officers about subordinates serving under them. It leads to unpleasantness and unpleasantness and it is very seldom that people who really suffer care to complain because other complaints are sure to follow in their wake. Therefore, if you consider it from the point of view of efficiency, having regard to the speedy disposal of the work and also having regard to the nature of the control which ought to be had over these low-paid officers, I think that efficiency requires that each judicial officer should have separate nazarats and I do not think that much argument is needed to support that proposition.

"Therefore the only other consideration is whether on grounds of economy the present state of things should be maintained. At first, it was thought that the central nazarats would be enough to control this establishment but later on it was found insufficient and they introduced the assistant nazarat system. I speak subject to correction. I have not much knowledge of the mufassal. We have the central nazarat and the assistant nazars."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Is the assistant nazar attached to the outside court or is he under the central nazar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In eleven courts in the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I want to know this: are the assistant nazars under the central nazars?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Their headquarters is outside the courts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Yes, mainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I must confess I am not very familiar with the details of this. I have had numerous complaints from judicial officers with reference to the way in which the present system is worked. I think a very strong case is made out for improving the present system. I do appeal to the Government that they would see their way to take some steps to improve the present state of things."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I regret that I am not as fully informed of this organization of the central nazarat as my Honourable friend Mr Rama Ayyangar. But I was under the impression that under this system the general control of processes in the district is with the central nazarats. I have also been under the impression from the records that there is a considerable saving of expense by having a central system as opposed to the system of separate nazarats. For instance, if in the headquarters station there are three courts each serving its processes separately in the same area, that will surely mean that there are three peons going over the same area, whereas under the central nazarat system you will have only one peon. The High Court have considered this question, and they have come to the conclusion that there is full work for the central nazarats and also that a reversion to the system of separate nazarats would, as my Honourable Friend has said, cause to an extra cost of about Rs. 1,50,000 a year, and they think that the advantages of a change are rather conjectural or at any rate not clearly demonstrable. They are not in favour of devoting so much money to what after all is an experiment.

"The question really is whether it is the principle of the central nazarat—I am not holding a brief for the central nazarat—that is responsible for the shortcomings—or whether there are defects in matters of detail such as supervision, control, and pay of the establishments. The High Court have had this matter under very careful consideration and they think that an increase in efficiency can be secured in three ways; the first is by more thorough and frequent supervision and I would like to mention for the information of Honourable Members that in 1915 the High Court issued an order that district judges should depute either district munsifs or sub-judges to inspect the work of the central nazarat in each year. That instruction has been given effect to to some extent but not to the extent that one would wish. I have no doubt that the High Court will press upon district judges the great necessity that exists for more frequent supervision of the work of these nazarats.

(Mr. Gillman, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.) [21st NOVEMBER 1917.

"The next direction in which improvement can be effected is to get a better class of officer as a nazir, or deputy nazir. I quite admit the force of what the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Aaheriyar has said about the generally unsatisfactory nature of the work of these nazirs. I know as a fact that the High Court are considering the question of improving the status of the officers who are mainly responsible for the work of the nazirats.

"The third manner in which improvement can be effected is by revising the pay of the process-service establishment. That has been considered both by the Government and by the High Court and an agreement has been reached under which the pay will be revised. That proposal will be included in those which we are about to submit to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in connexion with Mr Phillips' general proposals. This question of the central nazirat system is after all a matter for the High Court to consider and when the Government are satisfied, as they are satisfied, that the High Court are alive to the drawbacks and unsatisfactory conditions of working of these nazirats I do not think that this is a matter in which the Government should of their own motion interfere without some more definite proof that things are very wrong. I will, however, undertake to forward to the High Court the report of this debate and I am sure they will derive considerable information from the statement that has been made to us by the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar.

"With regard to the copyist establishment, I would like to say that the necessity for the central copyist establishment seems to be beyond doubt, because among the rules framed by the High Court for the guidance of Civil Courts, there is one which provides that every court shall at a certain date at the end of each quarter forward to the district court records of all cases decided by it. There is also another rule which says that copies of papers required in any suit shall be furnished by the court where those papers are ready. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that it is impossible to consider the question of abolishing the central copyists' establishment.

"As I said before, I do not think this is a matter in which the Government should interfere. But I am sure the High Court will derive considerable information from the debate on this subject.

"I regret I cannot accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has just asked us whether it is on the ground of any principle or on the ground of lack of supervision of the work that this objection is raised. I have no hesitation in saying that the main objection is on the ground of principle. It is rather anomalous that an officer who has to get work done in the matter of the process-service establishment should not be in a position to supervise or to control the establishment in an effective manner but should rely on the work being done by others. I am glad that steps are being taken to improve the position of the central nazirats and assistant nazirats in several respects. But the main point to be considered is that these subordinate judicial officers should not be placed at the mercy of other officers controlling the establishment.

"Before the inquiry which has been promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is undertaken, I would like to bring to his notice that when this resolution was discussed in 1915, Sir Harold Stuart then informed us that the High Court was consulted in the matter and that the district judges expressed themselves strongly against the proposal and that for that reason it could not be accepted. It was then pointed out that the real persons whose opinions have to be elicited were the district munsifs and the sub-judges and not the district judges, because it is regarding their powers of control that objection has been raised, and suggestions made to hand over the powers of control vested in district judges. Sir Harold Stuart then informed us that he had no information about the district munsifs or sub-judges having been consulted. As an inquiry has been promised,"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"I promised no enquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO :—"As a reference will be made to the High Court, I particularly draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to this particular aspect of the question that specific instructions may be issued for consulting district munsifs and sub-judges who are likely to be affected by it and having their views ascertained. These are the persons who have been complaining. With all the best intentions of the district judges they will not be in a position to know what the complaints of district munsifs are and it is not all the district munsifs that would be bold enough to freely express their grievances. If an inquiry is undertaken, I am sure it will produce more satisfactory results."

The Hon'ble Mr. A SUBBARAYANA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I beg to express my views on this resolution having something to do with the Vizagapatam central nazirat system. I find there the same difficulty that has been expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. Sub-judges and district munsifs have absolutely no control over the central nazirat establishment. If anything has to be done it has to be done only through the district judge and for every small thing a complaint has to be made to the district judge that their work is not efficiently carried out in time or that there has been irregularity in the work done; and whenever these small complaints had to be made the district munsifs and subordinate judges while feeling conscious of some irregularity that ought to be brought to the notice of the district judge, thought that it was not proper or not quite regular on their part to bring these small matters to the notice of the district judge on every occasion; and the consequence was that those matters

21st November 1917.] *(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, Mr. Gillman; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

were never directly brought to the notice of the district judge by means of complaints. But all the same, there is that grievance which litigants feel and pleaders find and the officials themselves find. If it is not possible to have one nazarat for each court, taking Vizagapatam, there is the district judge and sub-judge and there are two munsif courts, would it be possible to have one nazarat establishment for the two judges, the district judge and the subordinate judge and another for the district munsifs? Probably work would be facilitated and the work of the district court and the sub-court would not be so heavy as that of the district munsifs, and probably the work of these two judges could be attended to by one nazarat and the munsif's work by another nazarat establishment and probably there may be economy also added to efficiency because the processes which will have to be served will be less in case there are two nazarats. I think it is a question which requires serious consideration. This is a real complaint, though the subordinate judges have not actually brought to the notice of the district judges; and I can say, as far as the sub-judges of Vizagapatam are concerned, they have always felt this difficulty.

"Then with regard to the establishment of copyists, if we cannot divide the copyists' establishment, if we cannot have separate copyists' establishment, can we not at least divide the copyists' establishment into two divisions and say that a certain portion should attend to the work of the district munsifs and the other portion to that of the sub-judges and district judges, in which case the work of the sub-judges and district judges will be attended to by one copyist establishment, and the other work by the other section? Such bifurcation in the establishment or some division in some suitable manner has to be effected so that efficiency might be secured. With reference to the remedies that have been suggested for supervision, I do not understand how that can in any way secure efficiency. The munsif or the sub-judge might be supervising the establishment of the central nazarat, but the central nazarat has yet got to do its heavy work and the excuse that will be given by the nazarat is that it has to carry out so many processes and therefore that it cannot spare a separate establishment to carry out the munsif's processes, much earlier than it is possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—"The idea is that the district munsif or the sub-judge at headquarters should make a periodical examination of the work of the central nazar to see that he is paying due attention to the work of the subordinate courts—the courts of the sub-judge and the district munsif—and that the man is treating all the courts fairly, and executing the work speedily. That is the idea."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao:—"With reference to that I do not think I can complain that the work is not fairly carried out by the central nazar. What I say is that probably he does not find sufficient establishment or he cannot carry out the processes of the other officers, the sub-judges and the district munsifs, as early as those officers would like to have them carried out. Suppose there is an emergent application for an attachment before judgment or suppose a receiver has to be appointed or some other emergent business has to be carried out, the central nazar might not be able to carry it out because he has got similar orders from other courts also and the consequence is that some have to be postponed. It is only such emergent cases that have to be provided for.

"Then with regard to the better class of officers so far as my experience goes I do not think there are many complaints about it. I cannot say that these people are keeping back processes because they have got any motive to do so. I do not attribute any motive to them to keep back the processes and delay them, nor do I say that they are intentionally causing inconvenience. I do not know whether there is any complaint as regards their pay. I do not know if a revision of their pay would improve matters because the same establishment has to carry out the processes—whether they are paid more or less they will have to do the work. My complaint is that the central nazarat has got too much to do. There may be black sheep here and there, but I do not think the revision of pay would bring about much improvement. My complaint is that the central nazarat has too much to do, and the consequence is that the establishment is not able to cope with the work, and some division is necessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My Lord, the real point raised in this resolution is one that really touches the public and not so much the individual officers like the subordinate judges and munsifs. As the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman is aware, in most of these cases, almost in every suit, summonses have to be taken out to witnesses and also to litigant parties and one of the main duties of process-servers is to effect the service of these summonses to witnesses and defendants in all these civil suits at present. The central nazarat establishment is now under the control of the district judge, and the headquarter munsifs and sub-judges have to have their processes namely these summonses served upon individual parties living in their respective jurisdiction. This has now to be effected by the central nazarat and the whole army of process-servers which is under their control; and on account of laches, delays and sometimes dishonest evasions of these summonses by questionable means, frequent adjournments of suits have to be given by these sub-judges and munsifs. Therefore, they naturally desire that a portion of this establishment should be attached to their courts so that they may get through the work as quickly as possible. If there is any delay on account of want of supervision, ultimately the parties are driven to take out summonses again and pay for them and pay batta.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) 21st November 1917.

"The whole question is one which affects the public and it is that aspect of it to which I drew attention of this Council in previous discussions. Therefore it is this that has to be examined, and if without increasing the expenditure, it is possible to redistribute the process-service establishment and place them directly under the supervision of officers who have to execute their processes through them, it would certainly serve the public much more than it does now. There is absolutely no doubt whatever that the great complaint, as far as my experience goes and the experience of several of my Honourable Friends who come from the mufassal also goes, is that this process-service establishment is not efficiently supervised and that there is a great deal of delay in the execution of these processes and that there is no way of bringing to book these process-servers who do not do their duty properly, independently of any question of improving their pay which might probably effect improvement. I therefore suggest that this whole question should be examined not so much with reference to increase in their pay which certainly is a chief consideration also but whether it is not possible in the existing circumstances to break up the central nazarats and redistribute the same amongst courts which are at headquarters, in such a way as not to increase the cost. I do not see why the Honourable Judges in the High Court should not examine this question. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao last time they seemed to have consulted only the district judges. If really the scheme could be worked out without increasing the cost of the establishment unnecessarily, I think the reform ought to be brought about. I do not see how it can cost as much as Rs 1,50,000. It is quite possible to work out a scheme in consultation with district judges and sub-judges which will satisfy all parties.

"It is the public that have to pay ultimately for the additional or fresh processes, that have to be considered. I know that the matter is one which is entirely within the purview of the High Court, but this is a matter which ought to be looked at from the point of view of the public. Therefore, I support my Honourable Friend's motion. He has given facts and figures in his speech from which we gather that it is quite possible to re-distribute the process-service establishment without any extra cost and I do not see why it should not be examined. It is true, that the matter is within the competence of the High Court but their Lordships will have to consider the inconvenience to the public and the law's delay and the costs of litigation which ought to be minimised as far as possible. I venture to submit that this is a serious and crying evil in the administration of justice in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, as a lawyer coming from the mufassal I wish to give my humble support to this proposition. I thought that when the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar quoted facts and figures, there would not be any trouble on the part of the Government to at least undertake an elaborate enquiry into the matter, to make a reference to all the persons affected, not merely to the High Court but also to the district judges, and not merely to the district judges but also to the munsifs and the subordinate judges concerned and take their views on the matter and arrive at some satisfactory settlement. I thought that that was going to be done. But when the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that he did not propose to undertake an enquiry, I was very much disappointed at his attitude. Let the High Court say what they will, but as one who is daily brought into contact with the hardships that are incidental to this system I can assure the Council that the central nazarat and this central copyist system are not working well. Whether viewed from the point of the public or from the point of view of the sub-judges and district munsifs, it is not giving satisfaction to any. The public are complaining hard that the processes are not executed as promptly as they would desire and the sub-judges and munsifs are complaining that they have not got any control over the execution of their own process. After all, what is the principle now contended for? The gist of it comes to this that each court must have its own staff and must control its own processes, and that each court must be complete in itself. Each court is interested in seeing its processes as promptly executed as possible and very naturally desires to have control over its own staff. Why should we grudge it? The High Court are not in a fit position, I may humbly say, to judge of these matters. After all, they hear only reports of what actually takes place in the mufassal. When the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said that this scheme could be undertaken at little or no cost, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman did not reply to these figures but on the other hand, said that the scheme proposed would cost Rs 1,50,000. If the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar's figures are to be relied upon it could be undertaken at little or no additional expense. Never mind the expense, we shall gain immensely even if we are put to the necessity of spending a little more. The benefits to the public by way of prompt execution of services and prompt grant of copies would be immense. I earnestly request the Government to undertake an exhaustive enquiry, to consult the members of the Bar, and various Bar associations and also the subordinate judiciary and not merely the High Court who after all are not in a fit position to express an opinion."

His Excellency the President:—"I think we may close this debate now."

The Hon'ble Mr K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Your Excellency, I want to say a few words with reference to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr Gillman. The first point that was suggested was the question of supervision. I take it that he referred to paragraph 24 of the Administration Report to which is added a sub-paragraph: "In pursuance of a circular order issued by the High Court in 1915, the district judges of Chingleput, Madura, Nellore, Salem, and Trichinopoly deputed the subordinate judges or district munsifs at headquarters to inspect

central nazarats.' I take it that he meant this, and if he meant it, I should respectfully submit that this sort of inspection cannot improve the position that I have already described. Taking it for granted that, once a year, a munsif goes there and sees that the registers are properly maintained, that the returns are shown of processes not served, the matter ends there. Will it really help the sub-judge or the munsif who has to send an emergent process to ask the deputy nazir to send the peon to serve it, if it is within three miles of his court? He has to address a letter to the district judge and the central nazir will send it only in the ordinary course unless special batta is paid. No work can, by an inspection of this kind, improve. That disposes of the first point suggested.

"The second point was the suggestion that better officers for the central nazarats might be recruited. I have been contending quite the other way. Rather than have 168 process-servers under one nazir, 15 peons under one deputy nazir would certainly do the work more efficiently. That is the principle of the military, that is the principle of the police organization, that is the principle of managing any number of persons to do their work effectively. Naturally a deputy nazir on Rs. 25 with fifteen peons is necessarily bound to effect better service of process than a central nazir even with an assistant nazir having a command of 100 peons. My Lord, it is also very clear that, while I have given figures to show that the average for the Presidency inclusive of the central nazarat is a return of so many processes for annas and so many for peons, it is much less in the case of the peons and the annas for the central nazarats. It clearly shows that there cannot be good work done, as good work as when there is a smaller number controlled by an officer. As regards the pay, it is usually more than Rs 25, and more than that is not required for a deputy nazir. Therefore, I say he is bound effectively to efficiently manage the establishment, rather than continuing the central nazir. Suppose, instead of Rs. 70, Rs. 100 is paid, is he going to become an extraordinary man who will be able to watch the process-servers and the machinations of the peons that take the process to distant places, sometimes to a distance of 30 or 40 miles? The principle cannot work at all. I think it will be a waste of money if additional money is spent on the central nazarat it does not improve matters.

"The third point that I would like to draw the attention of the Council to is the question of the separate copyist establishment. I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman meant to say that the central copyist establishment was always essential to the district court. I could not follow him quite well. If he meant to say that the same establishment was needed for all the courts in that plan I disagree with him. If, on the other hand, he means to say that the copyist establishment attached to the district court must necessarily have a larger number of copyists because they have more copies of records to send, then certainly I can follow that. I have given an average of six copyists for the whole Presidency for each court and you will probably have to give fifteen or twelve copyists in the case of the district courts, whereas with regard to other courts it may be six copyists. If issues are settled today, the copyist might be asked to give issue copies next week. Suppose it goes to the central establishment. He has to send for the originals from the several offices and the originals come only in a certain order. He calls for the papers in a certain order and all that delay is consequently necessary. A greater number of copyists for district courts may not necessitate a central copyist establishment. All that is needed in that case will be, that the payment will be not Rs. 20, but Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 for the district court copyist establishment. Even there, there must be a gain because we are paying in some cases Rs. 50 to a superintendent and something less to others. We need not pay in any event more than Rs 30 to the superintendent and more than Rs. 15 or 20 to the copyist examiner in the district court.

"I ask, my Lord, if the High Court have really taken upon themselves to re-arrange this nazarat establishment after these small cause judges have been appointed in particular places or after the small cause jurisdiction was taken from particular sub-judges and handed over to the district munsifs. I do not think any attempt has been made to re-adjust the establishment; and if any re-adjustment has been done I do not know. I do not think there has been any re-adjustment in my district. I do not think it is possible for Their Lordships of the High Court to go into minute details of this branch of the administration unless their attention is specifically drawn to this matter and the matter is put in charge of a special officer to be investigated. I have made some remarks and I have placed before this Council figures to show that there may not be any necessity for any special establishment so far as sub-judges are concerned who have to send out processes. I have tried to plead for the cause of the litigant public and the general efficiency of this process establishment. We have not had much sympathy."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I think this debate has served a very useful purpose. There is much truth in the criticism made about the central nazarat system, and much to be said for the suggestions to improve the working of these nazarats. As I have said, the whole matter is one primarily for the consideration of the High Court; and it is to them that the Government must naturally look to make an inquiry into the matter. I presume that the suggestions and criticisms made here will be communicated to the High Court; and I have no doubt that the Government will have an opportunity of conferring with them on the matter. I would like Honourable Members clearly to understand that the Government are in considerable sympathy with the views that have been expressed today and I will not lose sight of the matter. With this assurance I am sure, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"We do not want to actually interfere with the general administration of the High Court but I do press and request the Government to have it in mind and closely press the matter as circumstances require. I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION IN THE BUDGET FOR 1918-19 FOR MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that adequate provision be made in the budget for 1918-19 for minor irrigation works and that instructions be issued to all officers in charge of such works to send up proposals to see that the full amount budgeted for is expended without fail during the course of 1918-19.'

"This comprises two branches, one relating to minor irrigation works in charge of civil officers which is referred to as 43-A in civil budget estimates and the other relating to a portion of 43-B, relating to the tank restoration expenditure. This matter has been before this Council for the last one or ten years in respect of minor works in charge of civil officers and works in charge of Public Works officers so far as the tank restoration work went.

"First, I will dispose of the question of minor irrigation works in charge of civil officers. Usually, before the year 1912 for a number of years the usual allotment made to the budget was Rs. 7 lakhs and this allotment continued for four or five years. But the actual expenditure was considerably less. It was between Rs. 4 lakhs to 5 lakhs. So the matter was brought to the notice of this Council by the member for the southern districts who preceded me; thrice he brought it up for discussion and then it was suggested that there was to be a reorganization of the minor irrigation staff in charge of civil officers and until effect was given to that it was not possible to increase the allotment and the quantity of expenditure. This went on like that for a few years and subsequently it was agreed that the Rs. 7 lakhs allotment should be increased to Rs. 8 lakhs, and it was suggested that extra establishment should be entertained. This got on for three years and we were not able to increase the expenditure beyond Rs. 5½ lakhs. Then in a particular budget discussion I raised the question that the provision for establishment was not sufficient and that more must be provided. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said that additional provision from Rs. 1,23,000 to Rs. 1,75,000 was for the first time made in that year and that he expected that establishment to spend more. But what I find is that the total expenditure by civil officers has not been effectively increased, and the year before last we spent only Rs. 5,91,000, and the revised estimate only put it at Rs. 6,25,000, and when it comes to actuals I dare say it will be only Rs 5,90,000 or Rs. 6 lakhs. That is usual. Under these circumstances, the allotment of Rs. 8 lakhs for a number of years has been only on paper and we have not yet been able to reach the expenditure of the Rs. 7 lakhs allotment, which we made many years back. Under these circumstances, I thought rather than bring a resolution just at the time of the Budget in the March discussion I had better invite the attention of the Government to see that special instructions are issued this year so that the allotments made already together with any additional allotments may be effectively spent in 1918. It is with this object that I have come before the Council, and I had the pleasure of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley telling me that he had been actually working very much in that direction and probably will accept that portion of the resolution.

"As regards the other portion which relates to the work of the Public Works Department officers in connection with tank restoration, this thing has been even of greater concern to this province than minor irrigation works. Considerable trouble was taken and it was felt that there should be some effective improvement in the expenditure under this head. It was felt that after the Irrigation Commission's report which found that the necessity of this province was not so much the major works, which have now paying fairly well, but the minor works, which amounted to about 40,000 tanks, which required to be considerably improved and placed on a very efficient and working basis, it was expected that about Rs 10 lakhs would be spent in the restoration of these tanks. But what actually was found was that much could not be spent. In the year 1911-12, Sir Harold Stuart got all the Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers together and there was a conference held with some non-officials also—my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao also attended it—at Ootacamund in which this matter was discussed and the tables attached to the papers placed before that conference showed that prior to that the expenditure per annum at the highest reached Rs 6 lakhs on tank restoration. Though it was so in 1906-07, subsequently it fell down in 1911-12 to Rs. 4,87,000. It was thought necessary to improve the progress of expenditure and to allot greater money for this purpose. In subsequent years my Honourable Friend Mr. Krishna Rao more than once raised the question of additional allotment and Sir Harold Stuart allowed these allotments to be made and he also said he would find further money if needed. But actually it has not been done and last year, to my

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great surprise, I found that it was expected to spend only about Rs. 3,91,000 and it was going down steadily and the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman during the financial statement discussion said that they found it not possible to expend any more. I immediately thought that the whole state of affairs must be thought over again and I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to look into this matter to see that the next budget at least makes sufficient provision. I dare say he will attend to that, but my great point is that before the next budget, specific instructions should be issued that the allotment of Rs. 8 or 10 lakhs or even if it is only 6 or 7 lakhs, is actually spent and that sufficient establishment is arranged or contracts arranged so that the work may be turned out and the whole thing expended so that it will not leave any unspent balance.

"I do not know how strongly to put this matter I can only say that we depend upon these 40,000 tanks and that is the mainstay for our revenue. In 1911–12 it was found that a considerable number of tanks deserved repair and it was also said that further steps should be taken by these parties to investigate the utilization of wasted waters. The question was then considered at length and a reading of that report of the conference will show that by questions and answers various things were elicited and it was thought that tank restoration should not be left at that stage without further investigation; but as a result of subsequent discussions Government have been pleased to issue orders to Collectors to see whether any such thing can be considered. Such a scheme will have to be worked separately. I will place my ideas in respect of that matter separately. But so far as the existing tanks go, it is necessary that provision should be made and that provision is absolutely expended. It ought not to be said at the end of the year that we made that provision and that it was not possible to expend it. The matter was discussed and two Superintending Engineers have taken a detailed part as shown in the discussion. The G.O. No 572 F., dated 13th December 1912, contains full reference. These discussions have proved how the money could be expended effectively and how real progress could be attained. In the last paragraph of that Government Order, this is what has been said:—'The Governor in Council confidently anticipates a better rate of progress in future years and Superintending Engineers should frame their budget proposals with a due regard to the possibility of securing a higher outturn of work than in the past'. After so many years we find we have been steadily going down in our expenditure. If that state of things should continue further, it will only indicate that we are not paying as much attention to an important branch of our administration as we ought to and that actually any amount of argument that may be advanced that there were other works to attend to would not obviate the necessity of paying a much attention or more attention to this very essential part of our programme. While the Public Works Department establishment is extending in all about Rs 96 lakhs, I do not see why this particular branch would not be got done, why sufficient energy and application should not be spent on this particular budget expenditure".

"My Lord, I think I have said enough, and a reference to previous papers will show that this is an important matter, I do not want to repeat all the arguments which we have advanced in previous discussions The papers will show that the Government also have accepted the position, and the only thing that remain to be done is to see how effectively this expenditure could be increased. There must be previous arrangements made to see that this is increased at least in the year 1918. I have given sufficient notice, more than six months' notice, now."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"Your Excellency, I am directed to state as regards minor irrigation works under the control of Collectors, that the Government are in full sympathy with the wishes of the Honourable Member. The Council will no doubt remember that about 18 months ago a return was pressed for by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, of the number of tanks in existence and the amount spent upon them. And I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the usefulness of that return. Not only has it been useful in itself but it has been very useful in its suggestiveness. As a matter of fact, for a considerable time I have been devoting myself to the very same task that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has, in trying to see that adequate provision for minor irrigation works in charge of Collectors is made. I do not know what in his opinion an adequate allotment should be, but it has taken me a good many weeks to study the subject and I must confess I have not been able to come to any conclusion yet, in spite of the assistance, which I readily acknowledge, I have received from the Public Works Department. And so, I suspect the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar's ideas as to what constitutes adequacy must be still more nebulous than mine. If I attempt to see that a normal provision is fixed which should meet the requirements of the case, I hope he will accept it as the best figure that can be arrived at.

"With regard to the expenditure the matter is ever less easy In the matter of the repair of tanks we are dependent on the seasons. If there is a large amount of water in the tanks our work begins late, if rainfall comes at unexpected times our work is delayed. Another serious difficulty arises from the fact that our best working season is from January to July and in the very middle of that, with the 31st of March, comes the end of the financial year and all sanctions lapse and new sanctions have to be obtained. In order to meet that difficulty, some years ago I instructed Collectors to have estimates ready and to start their works for the coming year in February if possible, the contractors being given to understand that payments could be made only on the first of April. The adoption of this plan will help us to get an improved expenditure About five years ago the Minor Irrigation Department was reorganized with a staff of supervisors, overseers and sub-overseers Our difficulty has been that we have not been

(Mr. Buckley; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.) [21st NOVEMBER 1917.

able to obtain overseers in any number. We have been slightly more successful in the class of sub-overseers, but the terms given were inferior to those given in the Public Works Department. We could not fill the sanctioned posts. Government have now sanctioned the further reorganization by which this control of the minor irrigation works from a professional point of view will be controlled by sub-overseers only and the pay of the sub-overseers has been raised so as to be more or less similar to that of the sub-overseers in the Public Works Department, and it is hoped that we shall now be able to get all the men that we require. I will further look into the question of the staff that there is for each district and if necessary I shall approach Government and ask for an increased staff. The supervising staff will consist of men lent from the Public Works Department. Beyond that I have always felt myself that there is insufficient control over the selection of works for repairs. Too much is left to tahsildars, overseers and sub-overseers. Instructions have only recently gone out that will throw greater responsibility in this matter upon the Divisional Officer. Under these orders he will have to make himself acquainted with the needs of each tank in his division and he will himself have to take a considerable part in the selection of works for repair and it will not be left, as it has been in the past, so largely to sub-overseers and tahsildars. I think that what I have said will meet the Honourable Gentleman's wishes and I can say that, so far as the Minor Irrigation Department is concerned, the Government will accept the resolution, but I will ask him to be indulgent and not quarrel with us over the question of what is an adequate allotment."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has just given an assurance in regard to the minor works under civil officers and I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley in framing his budget will give this very important matter due consideration. With regard to the other part of the resolution concerning tank restoration works, I am very much obliged to the Honourable Member for having drawn attention to this matter now. He has done so at a psychological moment when we are framing our budget and I can assure him that, so far as financial necessities allow, we shall, as far as possible, increase the budget for minor irrigation works. There are several directions in which we can do so profitably, and I do not think there will be much difficulty in the Financial Department. I have no quarrel with the wording of the resolution and I will say that Government are prepared to accept the resolution altogether."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with regard to this resolution I should like to make one suggestion. Very often we hear that minor tanks are not repaired, because that was not possible and they were not in a fit state to be repaired. In future, I should suggest that figures should be supplied in the reports from which we can gather how many tanks were in a fit state for being repaired, and were not actually repaired every year. I should like to make this suggestion so that we may be able to know how exactly these minor tanks are being treated every year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Only one word, Your Excellency, I am considerably thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley for all that he has stated. He has been devoting a lot of time and I think he will improve the expenditure to many lakhs more than it is budgeted. I am certainly willing to await the time when the full extent of Rs. 10 lakhs will be reached. Meanwhile, I do not think that any energy will be spared by him to see that it is efficiently carried out, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman; but I think it is this portion which requires greater attention than the work under civil officers, because the bigger tanks are under their control. It is absolutely necessary that they should be brought up to date fitted up with all the necessary calingulas and weirs. It is quite necessary that instructions should be issued to see that good allotment is made and that it is expended in the year 1918. I thank the Government for accepting the resolution."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* RECRUITMENT OF STATIONARY SUB-MAGISTRATES FROM AMONG LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I propose to move the next resolution at the next meeting of the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman will give notice of it in the usual way."

The following resolution was not moved:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government do take steps to recruit at least 50 per cent of the stationary sub-magistrates directly from the Bar or from other specially qualified persons by a combined system of competitive examination and nomination.'

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RESOLUTION *RE* REMOVAL OF CERTAIN AREAS FROM THE AGENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I had a discussion with the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and I shall bring up the next resolution later on."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The resolution is not moved."

The following is the resolution not moved :—

"XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the more advanced portions of the Gunupur and Rajgada taluks and the Agency portions of the Palkonda, Srungavarapukota, Viravilli and Golgonda taluks be removed from the Agency in the operation of the Scheduled Districts Act and Act XXIV of 1839 and brought under the same administrative control as the ordinary tracts of the Vizagapatam district."

RESOLUTION *RE* TEACHING OF B GROUP SUBJECTS IN VERNACULAR IN THE SCHOOL-FINAL COURSE

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move this resolution which runs thus :—

'XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the principle of instruction in the vernaculars in all subjects except the language subjects be recognized in the secondary school-final course and as a first instalment of the reform, subjects in B group be taught in the vernacular.'

"Now the principle of this resolution is recognized throughout and there are several pronouncements on the subject. His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hardinge, and Sir Alexander Cardew have all pronounced in favour of teaching in the vernaculars. It is a recognized fact throughout the whole of India that instruction in vernacular is absolutely necessary for the students to grasp the subjects very well. The only question is, how you are to make a beginning? There are two groups, ignoring the A group or the compulsory group—two groups B and C. Group B comprises history, geography and the vernaculars. Group C comprises the sciences. Now my proposal is that up to the secondary school-leaving course, subjects might be taught in vernaculars. With regard to text-books I think there are some text-books already which have come into existence and I have no doubt that with sufficient encouragement other text-books also will come in. In my resolution I have confined myself only to the B group for the present. But if your Excellency will permit me, I will include the C group also. Otherwise, I have no objection to confine myself to the B group. No doubt some objections will be taken that more teachers will be wanted and there will be also some difficulty with regard to the examinations as different examiners will have to be appointed. But I think all these difficulties can be got over if we observe economy in other directions. I think it is absolutely necessary that vernacular teaching must be imparted up to the secondary school-leaving course. I am not now talking of those boys who want to study for the college course. They must be taught in English only and in no other language because they must acquire efficiency in the subject and they must be taught in the English language so that they may acquire sufficient knowledge of English to be able to study the subjects in the collegiate course. But so far as those boys, whose course is only up to the secondary school-leaving course, are concerned, there is no reason why they should not be taught in the vernaculars. I think that boys find it difficult to master the subject in a foreign language, and they are practically cramming the subjects because they are not able to understand them in English. That means a lot of waste of energy. I think they might be taught these subjects in their own vernaculars and then they can understand the subjects much more easily and much more quickly. I, therefore, beg to suggest that this resolution may be accepted and that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone might find it possible to compel teachers to teach these subjects in the vernacular up to the secondary school-leaving course."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. So far as this question of the imparting of instruction in the vernaculars is concerned, there has been a considerable volume of opinion from the year 1853 downwards. I need not detain this Council by referring to the various opinions of educationists when we have got the latest pronouncement of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford when he opened the proceedings of the Directors' Conference the other day. Even there he expressed that the system of education in this country whereby youths were compelled to learn and master subjects in a foreign language was fraught with various evils; and he hoped that some improvement would be effected in this direction. I am aware that so far as the solution of this question is concerned, it does not merely lie with the Government or with the educational authorities. The first objection, that is likely

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rau; Mr. Stone; [21ST NOVEMBER 1917.
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to be urged on this occasion is: is there sufficient demand in this country for education being imparted in vernacular in various subjects? The second question will be, have there been proper text-books produced for imparting instruction suitable to the various classes. These are the two objections which are likely to be urged. It is better that we take note of these difficulties, but we should also realize the importance of this problem to enable us to make a start in this direction as early as possible. Can any one doubt that within the last five years at least vigorous attempts have been made in various vernacular languages, in Telugu and Tamil, to produce scientific primers and various useful books for imparting instruction to pupils? If due encouragement is given for the publication of these books, I have no doubt whatever that in course of time satisfactory books will be produced and it will be possible to impart instruction through the medium of vernacular. I think the time has come when a satisfactory beginning should be made in this direction, especially because there is a strong public feeling in this country and I hope no time will be lost in initiating experiments in that direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the resolution recommends that the principle of instruction in the vernaculars in all subjects except language subjects be recognized. I do not know clearly if I appreciate the meaning of the word 'principle.' It seems to me that an idea can be said to rise into the sphere of principle only when its truth is capable of demonstration and when it is commonly accepted. Now the idea that the vernaculars ought to be used very much more largely than they are in the three higher forms is what is really what is in the Honourable Member's mind. I do not think it can be said to have reached the status of a principle. It is not capable of absolute demonstration that what the Honourable Member wishes will be an improvement on the present system, and certainly it is not an idea which has attained anything like general acceptance. In the debates that have taken place in this Council and in the Imperial Council, very divergent views have been expressed and the same was the case in the Conference that took place in Simla in August last. I do not think it can be said that there is any principle that instruction should be in vernaculars rather than in English in these higher classes and therefore I cannot recommend His Excellency the Governor in Council to accept any such principle.

"Well, then, as regards the more practical aspect of the matter, I would like to point out to this Council that as a matter of fact, the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme does not lay any obstacle in the way of subjects being taught in the vernaculars in these three higher forms. That scheme was drawn up, as Honourable Members are aware, with the object of giving more liberty to schools, to emancipate schools from the tyranny of the Matriculation examination, and this particular form of emancipation was certainly in the minds of many of us when we drew up that scheme. We had particularly in view in regard to this use of the vernacular the case of girls' schools, which we thought would be glad to teach the higher forms in the vernaculars. But curiously enough the girls' schools are the very last to have any such desire. There is liberty under the scheme for what the Honourable Member desires. If any school chooses to teach in the vernacular and asks me to examine that school in the vernacular, I am bound under the scheme to examine that school in it. There is no rule of any sort obliging schools to teach in the English language. Therefore, it is open to the schools to take the first move. It is for them to experiment to see what can be done in this direction. They have absolute liberty to do so. But the Honourable Member wants Government to go further. He wants that all schools should be compelled to adopt this line. That is, he wants me to introduce a new tyranny apart from the tyranny of the Matriculation. He wishes me to compel schools to take this line whether they like it or not. I know there are schools which strongly dislike being forced and which say that their educational conscience would not allow them to take that line. I am not prepared at this stage of things to bring compulsion on these schools in the direction that the Honourable Member desires. That is all I need say about this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"If the Honourable the Director says that there is no objection to the teaching of the vernacular by the heads of schools and that it is left to the heads of schools to see whether they can adopt this or not, I have no quarrel with him. I hope this discussion will be read by schools throughout the Presidency and I hope they will teach in the vernaculars."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to divide the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"No."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR THE TELUGU DISTRICTS

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I understand that the question is already engaging the attention of the Government, and that on account of the decrease of staff and other difficulties the question cannot now be considered by the Government favourably. I shall therefore bring it at a more favourable opportunity. I crave for indulgence to withdraw it."

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With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was then withdrawn :—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an agricultural college be started at a convenient centre in the Telugu districts."

RESOLUTION *RE* OPENING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I need not take very long over this resolution. The resolution reads thus :—

'XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that agricultural schools may be opened in some convenient centres in the Presidency.'

"The subject is one of paramount importance. It is impossible to exaggerate its usefulness in a country where almost the entire population live on agriculture. In fact the agriculture is the one industry which maintains the millions of India and in this matter there are infinite possibilities before the country. It is highly essential that the average cultivator should be made familiar with the modern and scientific methods in agriculture.

"The Agricultural College at Coimbatore which is now supplying the highest scientific needs of the country cannot go far to popularize scientific agricultural education. We are aware that the Government have the best interests of this department at heart and are already taking steps to spread agricultural education by leaflets and other ways and also by the opening of the additional agricultural farms throughout the Presidency. We are highly thankful to your Excellency's Government for their kind endeavours in this matter. In October 1913 the question of the curricula of studies in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore was raised by the Director of Agriculture. Then he proposed a revision of the course of studies in the college—one of two years' duration for agriculturists and another of four years' duration for candidates for diploma for Government service. The fact is that the instruction given at Coimbatore is high and is given in English, and practically debars even willing students from completing their course on account of their deficient knowledge of English, and the gentlemen farmers whom it is originally intended to benefit have not been so benefited. In December 1913 the Agricultural Conference met at Coimbatore and approved of the two years' course at Coimbatore. This proposal for the opening of the agricultural schools in some convenient centres of the Presidency practically gives effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Conference. Instead of starting the proposed bifurcation of courses in the Coimbatore College itself the Government may open schools in which the two years' course is provided and the instruction is imparted in the vernaculars so that these schools may serve as feeders to the college. The students who show special aptitude for highly scientific education may pursue their studies further in the college after completing their courses in the proposed schools. Besides Coimbatore College is situated in one corner of the Presidency and is not easily accessible to all the students coming from the various districts. It is highly desirable therefore that the Coimbatore College should fulfil the purpose of a central institution and the proposed schools which provide for a lower course of instruction should be within the reach of all. It is equally expedient to open these schools in convenient centres in the Presidency as the local conditions vary ; and practical agricultural education in order that it may be effective should be with strict reference to local conditions. There are also considerations of distance and expense for undergoing a course at Coimbatore which can be avoided by opening schools in convenient centres.

"The present Agricultural College is very popular and the growing demand for the agricultural institutions is tested by the fact of the number of applications received for entry into the college and increased interest shown by the cultivators in attending cattle shows and competing therein and also in visiting model farms. Only a limited number of applications could be admitted under the present state of accommodation in the college. One feature of the proposed schools should be that they should impart instruction in elementary agriculture in the vernacular. I think that vernacular should be made the medium of instruction in the lower standards.

"Mere issue of leaflets and circulars will not do. The schools should diffuse agricultural knowledge throughout the country.

"In the report on the introduction of improvement into Indian agriculture in the year 1909 it is stated : 'In many countries one of the best means of bringing practical information to the cultivators of the land has been the issue of leaflets and circulars couched in the popular language. In India where the standard of education is lower than most western countries the value of such publications is more problematical but they have been used with success.'

"At the Agricultural Conference held at Coimbatore the resolution was passed : 'The Board should recommend for the consideration of the Local Governments the importance of the schools on the model of vernacular agricultural schools in Bombay.'

"It is futile to teach agriculture in primary schools. It cannot be appended to any system of general education. The schools should always be attached to some farms. There should be technical institutions solely devoted to the study of agricultural education.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [21st NOVEMBER 1917.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson when this resolution was moved in the Legislative Council in May 1914 stated in his reply: 'The object of these proposals have the full sympathy of the Government. They do deserve and it is their most earnest desire to promote not only the study but the practice of agriculture in every way they can. The present difficulty is the want of trained and educated staff. The staff of the Agricultural department is small. It is certainly inadequate to the staffing of schools. I think it is highly probable that in due course we shall follow that example set in Poona. At Poona there is a regular agricultural school. It is a residential school with hostel and the pupils live in it. It will be the endeavour of the Government at the very earliest moment to take into consideration whether we ought not to follow in the footsteps of the experiment that has been made at Poona.' Further he stated 'I can only say that the Government hope to be able to open schools when they have increased the staff.'

"His Excellency the President said on the same occasion: 'I can assure the Council that this Government are entirely desirous, as Sir John Atkinson has said, of going ahead in this matter, so far as funds permit and so far as the trained men can be obtained.'

"The Agricultural Educational Conference met last on the 18th of June 1917 at Simla and in his opening speech Sir Claude Hill stated: 'The ultimate goal, in fact, which I put before myself is one agricultural high school in each district with several lower grade schools in the district attached perhaps to demonstration farms leading up to the high schools.'

"The question considered by the conference was 'Whether it was desirable to lay down as the ultimate goal the establishment in each district of one agricultural school of the status of high school and of one or more of agricultural schools of the status of the middle or Anglo-vernacular schools leading up to the high school.' In explaining his position in regard to this question, Sir Claude Hill stated that there was no other country in which agriculture bulked so large in the daily life, hence he thought that it would be but right to have a scheme like one contemplated in the question as a goal. In the course of the discussion Mr. Wood, the representative of Madras, stated that in Madras they had pinned their faith in agricultural matters to the belief in demonstration farms and any attempt to start schools for agriculture would act as a handicap on their present programme of work. All that he would like to see done under the present circumstances was to assist in giving an agricultural bias to primary education. After an elaborate discussion the conference unanimously resolved that it was desirable to start one or more agric Rural schools in rural districts usually near demonstration or experimental farms but it was divided as to advisability of having any agricultural high school. Mr. Wood did not of course subscribe to this. He gave out his belief that in Madras special attention for some time to come should be given to demonstration farms the interests of which would suffer if the men who passed out from the Agricultural College should be drafted away to serve as teachers in agricultural schools.

"The last conference held at Pusa was of opinion that it was not possible to teach agriculture directly in primary schools though it reaffirmed the desirability of adapting rural education to rural needs. Sir John Atkinson in his reply already referred to stated: 'The fact is that it is impracticable—it is impossible—to teach agriculture as a course in primary schools.' The same Honourable Member quoted Mr. Mackenna on the subject as saying: 'There is now a large consensus of opinion that agriculture as such is not a fit subject for teaching in schools. It is not, in fact, a subject at all and rural education should be as general as agricultural education should be technical.' The Honourable Member further stated: 'I am told by everybody who knows that the subject of agricultural education in primary schools is an anathema.'

"With these words, I wish to commend the resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. A similar resolution was brought up before this Council in 1914 and then it was said on behalf of Government by Sir John Atkinson that, as soon as the requisite staff was available, Government would only be too glad to open such schools. Your Excellency was also kind enough to express all sympathy with this matter and I believe that conditions now are more favourable and the object of my Honourable Friend Mr Siva Rao in bringing this resolution at present is to remind the Government about the necessity of opening agricultural schools in suitable centres in the Presidency. With these words, I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am by no means certain that conditions have greatly improved. I do not know whether the Honourable Member means that we have more funds at our disposal or more staff than we had two or three years ago. But that is not the point that I wish just now to bring to the notice of this Council. The Honourable Mover referred to the recommendation made by the conference held at Simla in June 1917 on the subject and the fact that the Madras delegate Mr. Wood qualified the acceptance of that recommendation, so far as Madras was concerned, by expressing the view that consideration and demonstration were more desirable than the establishment of schools. The proceedings of that conference have come to us from the Government of India for consideration and the question has been referred to the Director of Agriculture. Till the Director has gone into the matter and till he submits a report, it is not possible for me to commit the Government to any expression of opinion in regard to the subject as I all that I can say now is that the whole question will be carefully considered. I promise that what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao will be considered. In view of that, I hope the resolution will not be pressed."

The Hon'ble Mr P. Siva Rao:—"I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

21st NOVEMBER 1917.] *(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Barber; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* PRINCIPLES TO BE ADOPTED BY OFFICERS ENGAGED IN RE-SETTLEMENT WORK IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that G.O. No. 1331, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1917, on the subject of the resettlement of the villages in the Nilgiri Upper Plateau be communicated to all officers engaged in resettlement work in the ryotwari tracts of the Presidency with instructions that as far as may be they should guide themselves by the methods and principles adopted by the Settlement Officer, by the District Collector, by the Board of Revenue and by the Government for that area, in dealing with questions affecting resettlement.'

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I may save the Honourable Member trouble, if I say that the Government accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I am very grateful to the Government for accepting the resolution. I may say that as a humble ryot myself in the Katy valley I gratefully appreciate the very liberal and generous spirit shown by Government in the treatment of the resettlement problem in the Nilgiris; and also as a ryot in other parts of the Presidency—Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Chingleput,—I request the same spirit which has characterised the resettlement in the Nilgiri plateau will be continued to be kept up in the resettlement of other parts also. The main principle is to see how far the resettlement operations will affect the poorer classes. Once we ascertain that the resettlement operations will be such as to throw an extra burden upon the poorer classes, regard need not be had to the wealthier people like myself. Therefore, the actual condition of the ryot, in this case of the Badagas, whose indebtedness is overwhelming, of which I am personally aware—their condition has saved me and my Honourable Friend Mr. Barber from the imposition of the enhanced assessment. The only lesson which I wish to place before this Council is that if Europeans and Indians stand together when they have interest in common, they will all stand to gain by that. Both on my behalf and on behalf of my Honourable Friend Mr. Barber I thank the Government for the liberal spirit which they have taken up in the resettlement."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER:—"I think I ought to say a word in this matter. I do not know to what extent the planters have been affected. But I understand in a great many cases the land is so held that any settlement will not affect the planters at all."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the resolution, as it is framed, asks the extension of certain principles laid down in this order to areas which have to be resettled. I understand that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is willing to accept the principles enunciated in the Government Order, in Mr. Gray's report and in the report of the Board of Revenue. I must say that when my Honourable Friend has proposed a resolution and when the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is quite willing to accept it, it is quite possible that Honourable Members of this Council will be at a loss to know why I should intervene and why I should at all oppose this resolution as I am inclined to do at present unless I hear much more from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew as regards the principles which have been laid down here. It is open to any Honourable Member of this Council—but I need hardly say that—when any Honourable Member of this Council proposes a resolution and it is accepted by the Government,—it is still open to any Honourable Member to rise and object to its acceptance. That being so, My Lord, it seems to me that this Government order as well as the principle which has been enunciated by Mr. Gray requires a little further elucidation by an explanatory statement either by the Honourable Mover of the resolution or by the Honourable Member who agrees with the terms of this resolution. One of these courses might be adopted and if after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar much more clearly, or after hearing the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, I see my way to change my opinion, I shall certainly vote for this resolution. But at present I am not inclined to vote for this proposition. My Lord, I would invite the attention—"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR *(interrupting)*:—"As nobody has formally seconded the resolution, it is perhaps better that it is seconded."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"As I said, My Lord, I labour under this peculiar disadvantage that I did not hear the Honourable Mover or the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew address what has seemed to me some doubtful propositions of settlement procedure which have been laid down in this order. At the outset, I may assure my Honourable Friends who represent commerce and industry in this Council that whatever I say is not actuated by any hostility to the tea and coffee planting community. It seems to me that there are certain principles of settlement procedure that do not seem to have been observed

hitherto and that requires explanation. I have taken this course of rising under somewhat unusual circumstances and asking for an explanation of the point of view of the Government with regard to this matter.

"With regard to Mr. Gray, at page 71 of his report Mr. Gray informs the Government:—'As regards the estates owned by European planters, the expediency of taking half the net produce, as the Government demand on the land, seems to be doubtful, because the planters have invested considerable sums of money in the way of capital to work their estates.' As I have already stated, my Lord, the planters have done a great deal of work in this country, they have brought land under cultivation which was never under cultivation and any concessions which might be given to one of the thriving communities here would be a matter which I would welcome. But I should specifically like to know whether this principle of half net is not to be applied to planters who had invested considerable sums of money by way of capital to work their estates. I can inform the Council that, as regards the plains there are many areas in which capital has been invested, for instance in Divi plenty of money has been spent in putting manure on the land and in improving it. It is so in the Periyar area which was sought to be exempted by a fifteen years' extension of the term, and I should think that, because the agriculturists have invested considerable sums of money in the way of capital, the half-net principle should not be applied. I should like to have some light on this matter. Then, my Lord, it is again stated here that the Government are not in a position to apply the half-net principle for the reason that there are no statistics. Mr. Gray says:—the value of the gross produce can thus be determined if the outturn or yield per acre is ascertained."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It is not Mr. Gray but it is Mr. Young that says it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes at page 71, yes, thanks. Mr. Young says:—'In the absence of statistics on these points the net income cannot be accurately determined and no revision can be made on uncertain data. So far as the estates in the hands of the Badagas are concerned, an enhancement in the rates is inadvisable. The Badaga has to purchase more grain now than before, because the population has increased and cultivation has decreased.' Therefore it seems to me that from a perusal of both Mr. Gray's report and Mr. Young's report, it is quite clear they seem to be of opinion that there is no way of ascertaining the gross produce with reference to the tea and coffee estates. No experiments have been made in the way of ascertaining the gross yield of these lands and therefore it is put forward as a ground for not applying the half-net principle. May I ask the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew whether that is so, whether it is not possible at all to ascertain the gross yield in any manner whatever? I should also like to know whether during the thirty years period during which estates have been settled no records have been kept showing the gross yield of these lands.

"Then, my Lord, there is another contention or argument put forward here, namely, that food crops have been replaced to some extent by the non-food crops like potato, and that so far as the Badagas are concerned, the area under food crops has decreased and that the money realised by the sale of potatoes goes to the money-lender. Probably, it is a fact but the point that arises is whether the question of the contraction of the area under food-crops and the replacement by the produce of non-food crops is a circumstance which should be taken into consideration in regard to resettlement. We have been contending in this Council times out of number that so far as the poorer agriculturist is concerned, his produce is barely sufficient to meet his own needs throughout the year and there is no exemption even under these circumstances for an enhancement of these rates. In regard to South Arcot, my Honourable Friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar has done his level best in the matter and I know the question of resettlement operations has been so frequently coming up and the principle of it so many times stated in this Council, that I need not trouble this Council with any re-statement of them. In that part of the country groundnut has taken the place of food crops to a large extent. But nevertheless its commutation price has been taken in coming to a proper rate at the resettlement operations. The question is whether the replacement of food crops by non-food crops is a circumstance which is of any value in fixing rates at resettlement.

"Then as regards the general way in which the whole question of the resettlement of this area has been disposed of, I may say, your Excellency, that the Nilgiri plateau is very near the place where the headquarters of Government is situated for six months in the year and it is quite possible that your Excellency's Government and individual members of it are much more alive to the numerous pests and diseases to which the products are subject and they have a certain amount of sympathy with communities which carry on agricultural operations there. I wish that the other parts of the Presidency had the same advantage because if they had it I am perfectly certain that the leniency, I do not say it is misplaced leniency, with which the settlement of the Nilgiri plateau has been conducted would certainly have found expression in the settlement of the other parts of the Presidency as well.

"Another curious argument that has been put forward is that we cannot increase the rate in regard to the Badagas and therefore we cannot increase the rates on the estates. Another reason is that we have not increased it in Wynaad and, therefore that it should not be increased in the Nilgiri plateau. That is an argument which has been used here. I find it somewhat difficult not to give expression to my general feeling with regard to settlement operations. It seems to me so entirely without any principle, it is so dependent upon the personal predilections of the settlement officers who happen to sit and report to the

Government. I appeal to the Government that if a certain definite principle of settlement is to be accepted it should be on the basis of a percentage enhancement on the rates to some way throughout the Presidency, and where there has been enhancement in the rates and where conditions are favourable to apply that principle. I wish to impress that fact much more in connexion with this settlement because it seems to me since I have been in this Council for seven years, I have been a careful student of settlement reports and I have been trying my level best to ascertain the general principle which has been applied, in the case of settlement and it is my firm conviction that the conclusions which are reached by any settlement officer are really a matter of personal idiosyncrasy, it may be in favour of the ryot or against the ryot. It is equally so in regard to the careful attention that is given to it by the officers in the Board of Revenue as also by the Government. I have known during the last seven years only one part of the Presidency to which resettlement has not been introduced and that was in Cuddapah two or three years ago, and I believe this is the first instance in which the settlement was extended and there was no resettlement for a period of 20 years. It was only yesterday that my Honourable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar brought forward a proposition that with regard to the Periyar area in which a great deal of capital has been sunk it should be exempted from settlement for fifteen or twenty years; and unfortunately such a request could not be met with. I am not going into the merits of that case In rising on the present occasion, my object is only to affirm this principle again Let us have some intelligible principle in resettlement. Let it not be said anywhere that the ryot has been badly treated. Let us have some intelligible principle. I am not one of those who advocate a permanent settlement of the ryotwari holdings. I have not yet reached that state in the discussion of this matter though I might perhaps in the future. I wish to say that this report is an ample indication of the fact that there is absolutely no principle whatever in the application of the principles laid down in the Settlement Manual to revenue settlement in this Presidency. I wish again to assure my Honourable friend Mr. Barber that my remarks that I have made are not in any spirit of hostility to the planting community, but I merely try for the establishment of one principle in the present day settlement."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has asked to be referred to the principles underlying the settlement proceedings. He will find them in the Settlement Manual. The second principle in the Settlement Manual is that the estimated productive power of the land should be stated in quantities of ordinary grain crops as closely as possible. Again, in the first of the Board's Standing Orders, it is expressly laid down that the assessment shall be on the land and not on the crop or the description of the produce. In the case which the Honourable Member has in mind, he is anxious to draw attention to profits which he suggests are obtained from special products such as tea and coffee; but it would be contrary to all principle to go and fix the tax upon these special products. We do not do it in any district on the plains Throughout large areas on the plains, special industrial crops are grown, groundnut for instance, and we do not fix the assessment with regard to the profits on groundnuts any more than we fix it in the Nilgiris with reference to the profits on tea and coffee. It will be quite contrary to revenue settlement principles to do so. I think, therefore, the Honourable Member in asking whether or not there is any principle in this matter has himself been carried away by the idea that these tea and coffee estates have been specially treated. Whereas according to settlement principles we could not specially deal with estates either in the way of lightening the assessment or raising it.

"The Honourable Member suggested that the Nilgiri district has been altogether exceptionally treated by its existing settlement being extended without enhancement for twenty years. But in the case of the Cuddapah district to which he alluded not only was the assessment not raised but it was very considerably reduced It was reduced by some Rs 29,000 per annum On the wet lands in Cuddapah we actually reduced the assessment by 18·5 per cent. If it is the suggestion in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, that in the Nilgiris we have done something exceptional, it will be clear to the Council that in the case of Cuddapah also where we were of opinion that the condition of the ryot did not warrant an enhancement of the assessment, the Government went much further than they went in the case of the Nilgiris and reduced the charge on wet lands by 18·5 per cent, that is by nearly one-fifth. The Honourable Member has said that in no other part of the Presidency has any such treatment been accorded. The Honourable Member is mistaken in the statement. In several portions in Kurnool large reductions were made in the assessment When there is reduction in the assessment Honourable Members of this Council do not hear much about it. It is only when there is an increase that people come forward and very naturally object to increased taxation. In the Kurnool district, in Koilkuntla and Pattikonda, the assessment on wet lands has been reduced by 15½ per cent and dry lands by 2 per cent. Again in Cumbum and Markapur, the assessment on wet lands was reduced by 11·79 per cent, so that the Honourable Member is not really doing us justice in saying that we have not applied this principle of not putting on an enhancement when we think that the people cannot bear it, because, as I say, in the poorer parts of the Presidency, in Kurnool and Cuddapah, we have actually gone much further and reduced the assessment to a very considerable extent. The reason why in the case of the Nilgiris the gross yield and the expenses are not gone into is because those gross yields and expenses—I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to that—relate to a special crop and it is not in accordance with the customary proceedings of settlement to go into the cost of the special crops. The Honourable Member has asked whether the fact that food-crop has been replaced by non-food-crop is a reason for not enhancing the

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assessment. It must of course depend very largely whether in this matter the state of the population and the economic condition of the tract—that is a phrase with which Honourable Members are familiar—is such as to justify an enhancement or any reduction of the assessment in consequence of the replacement of food-crops by non-food-crops. In some cases, such replacement by non-food-crops of food-crops may be an economic improvement, and in other cases it may be contrary. In the case of the Nilgiris the report that was submitted to the Government showed that the contrary was the case. The condition of the cultivator showed a distinct deterioration and there was considerable difficulty in realizing the revenue. It would have been a great material hardship to impose an increase, and on that account the Government consider that it would be unfair to the people to impose any increase. If that is the condition in any other part of the Presidency, the same course would be followed as we followed it in Cuddapah and Kurnool. Therefore, I am unable to see that the Honourable Member has brought forward any part color reason against this resolution. I quite accept this resolution because there is no intention to make any departure, and we do not admit any departure, from settlement principles. That being so, I accept the resolution, and ask the Council to agree with me in accepting it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, with reference to this resolution I am placed in a peculiar position. I must state my conclusion that I distinctly support the resolution. But while I agree with almost every fact mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, there is a great deal in what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said. There are certain principles which are set out as principles governing resettlement. But the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was entirely right in saying that the principles are so delightfully vague, that they are capable of being applied in all sorts of ways and that we can come to any conclusion with these principles. Most of us who have been observing settlement proceedings have come to the conclusion that settlement is a mere fiction and that the real thing is that some increase of taxation is determined upon by the Government in some peculiar way. Most of us who have thought of the matter and have urged reforms for the people, we have come to the conclusion that the only proper and straightforward way to increase taxation would be by means of legislation, and that this attempt to get an increased taxation by some process of calculation is not intelligible and must be given up. But as the Government have not seen eye to eye with us on this point, to enable the Government to come to some conclusions, I am willing to support the proposition. We find that certain principles are given prominence in this matter. So long as the fiction of settlement principles being gone into is kept up we have to draw prominent attention to some facts which are emphasised in this G.O No. 1831, dated 23rd June 1917. For instance, the fact that the poorer ryots cannot really bear any excess is a thing on which stress is laid. Stress is also laid on the fact that though there is rise in food-stuffs, the higher prices have not contributed to the improvement of the condition of the ryot because non-food-crops have been raised. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is right in saying that prominent attention should be paid to these matters to many other districts. In the case of one of the districts which constitute my particular group, the Nilgiris, it has had a just application of these principles. I hope that other districts of the Presidency will have equal benefit of the special emphasis that has been laid on these principles. Therefore, for these reasons I think that so long as we maintain this fiction of going through resettlement calculations for the raising of taxation, the emphasis laid on these principles may be followed. I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar:—"I wish to say a few words so that there may be no misapprehension as to what the Honourable Member for Government is accepting.

"My resolution as the Honourable Member will see, is that the principles and methods laid down in these proceedings should be communicated to all officers engaged in resettlement operations. With regard to the special product theory which has now been elicited from the Honourable Member by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, it is one which does not find a place either in Mr. Gray's recommendations, or in Mr. Young's report or in the remarks of the Board of Revenue or in the Government order thereon. While I am sorry for one reason that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has intervened in this debate, I am glad that he has given me an opportunity to clear the ground so that the Government should not accept this resolution under any misapprehension. As I stated in my opening remarks, the point on which I laid great emphasis is that the settlement officer before proceeding to propose an enhancement must consider how far it will bear upon the poorer classes of pattadars and after he considers that, he must proceed to lay his recommendations to the Government; if he finds that the poorer classes cannot bear any enhancement, he need not pay any consideration to the various circumstances which usually guide settlement officers; for instance, that there has been no famine or scarcity in the district, that the rainfall and the seasons have been generally favourable to cultivation, that the population has greatly increased, that means of communication have greatly improved and that there has been a general rise in the price of land and in the price of food-grains. These are the usual circumstances taken into account by the settlement officers when they propose an enhancement in the areas which they take up for resettlement. But they become absolutely irrelevant when you consider the question from the point of view of the poorer classes of persons who cannot bear any enhancement. But in other areas importance has not been given to this aspect of it, namely, how it will bear upon the poorer classes who are very careless in spending on their marriages and on drink and who are heavily indebted and thriftless. All these have not to be taken into account, if really they cannot bear the enhancement. In

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dealing with other classes—namely estates—this is what is stated: "What has been said as to the enhancement of the rates of assessment in respect of Badaga patta lands is to some extent true of estate lands also. Moreover patches of Badaga patta lands are here and there planted with coffee. It is not feasible to make a distinction between the two and both will have to be treated alike.'

"What has been said of the Badagas is that there has been a decrease in cultivation That is not so in the case of the plantations, in the tea and coffee estates. Whereas it was only one-third of the cultivated area which was planted with tea and coffee at the time of the settlement in 1864, it is now 50 per cent of the cultivated area. There has been no decrease in the cultivated area as far as tea and coffee are concerned. There have been more coercive processes with reference to the Badagas but with reference to these estates the revenue is realized most easily Then again there has been no material improvement in the methods of cultivation by Badagas But in the case of the estates it cannot be said that there has been no improvement in the methods of cultivation It was this consideration which greatly outweighed the advantages which were referred to and he therefore recommended that there should be no enhancement of the rate. But none of these three or four considerations which he has mentioned in page 17 would at all apply to estates, and that is what Mr Young develops.

"One more point is that you must have regard to the capital sunk by the people on the land. That is another matter. The half-net theory is not always sound and is not always just. We must have regard to the circumstances of each case and see whether really the half-net theory should be strictly enforced and that is what Mr Young points out at page 71. He says that you cannot be sure of the cost of cultivation. If you cannot be sure of the cost of cultivation in the case of these people who are bound to keep accounts, who do keep accounts and whose accounts are reliable, how do you say that the cost of cultivation is exactly made out in the case of the poor illiterate ryots in the plains? Whatever conclusion we come to must always be indefinite, vague and uncertain. It is not on certain data. To say that we will allow one anna here or one anna six pies there is not just or sound. What is the principle which Mr. Young lays down at page 71? He does not say that it is a special product in the Nilgiris and therefore that a special principle should apply. The Nilgiris is subject to resettlement just as any other ryotwari area. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has intervened in this debate and introduced a principle which does not find a place in the report The true principle which, I gather, should be deduced from this report is that we must have regard to the condition of the poorer people, to the capital invested and to the uncertainty of cultivation expenses and then proceed to make proposals as regards enhancement. It is in that sense that I ask the principles to be accepted. I hope there will be no mistake in accepting this resolution and I do not want the Government to accept this resolution under any mistaken apprehensions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar contends that it is open to the Government to say that this Government can go back on the half-net principle which has been laid down for us by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I will only detain this Council for one moment. It must be obvious that as regards the question of estates which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar last dealt with, it would be quite contrary to all our principles to charge on special classes of cultivation. We do not charge for instance sugar-cane on a special rate. The enhancement of the assessment is imposed on a tract. It is not imposed on a particular class of cultivation within the tract. For instance, in the South Arcot district enhancement will be introduced by a district or a taluk. But I cannot recall a case in which it is imposed on a special crop. It is the local area that is adopted. In all cases it is imposed on a local area, but not on particular classes or estates in any particular area. We cannot in this case specially tax the planters while we leave the Badagas untaxed. We cannot tax the estate lands because they happen to be cultivated with tea while the Badaga land is free from enhancement on economic grounds As a matter of fact, a very large proportion of the lands which are held by planters, European or Indian, are held on terms which preclude any enhancement I believe about two-thirds of the area are held upon tenures without the power of enhancing the assessment being reserved. About twenty years ago or so, the Government of India issued orders that no land in future was to be sold without the reservation of the power to enhance, but prior to that these lands were given on 99 years' lease, which does not enable us to enhance the assessment I have already referred to the other points raised. I do not wish the Council to believe that any special preference was shown to the Nilgiri district I have already shown that equal or greater allowance was made in dealing with cases of the poorer districts like Kurnool and Cuddapah, and that the Government of the day will give an equal consideration to the economic condition of any district When you are dealing with a wealthy tract the resettlement will be in the interest of the general tax-payer.

"With regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said—that the half-net principle was the fundamental principle—I would just like to point out to the Council that it is not the case that the Government assessment is equal to the half-net. It is laid down in the books that it shall not exceed the half-net. It is well known to all members of this Council that in the great majority of districts it is far below the half-net."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

The resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao was as follows:—

"XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a special officer may be deputed to investigate and to report about the starting of protective irrigation works in the Ceded districts."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman wishes to make a preliminary statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I may intervene with advantage before the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, moves the resolution. The Government have during the past ten years and more made a very thorough and, they think, an exhaustive investigation into protective works in the Ceded districts and they are in possession of information showing the nature of the works proposed and the progress made, and where decision has been taken the nature of that decision. I propose to publish a statement giving the information and I shall forward a copy of it to the Honourable Member. If the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao thinks that there are any works which should have been undertaken, but which have been omitted, he may either address the Secretary on the subject or move this resolution at a subsequent meeting. I hope that this statement will satisfy the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"In the light of the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, I do not propose to move the resolution now."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was not moved.

RESOLUTION *RE* REVISION OF THE SCALE OF DIET PRESCRIBED FOR INDIAN PRISONERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that stands in my name reads thus:—"

'XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the scale of diet prescribed for the Indian prisoners in jails may be so revised as to assure them of the requisite quantity and the quality of food which they were accustomed to prior to their admission in jail.'

"Your Excellency, I am aware that this resolution may not command universal acceptance because there is an impression, and a very widespread impression too, that nothing should be done in the case of dacoits and murderers. I believe that it is one of those old antiquated notions founded on the law of revenge but I believe that these old notions have changed. Nowa-days attempts are made everywhere to humanize prisons and to reclaim prisoners from the path of vice and give them religious instructions and treat them as men and if possible train them in useful arts and industries, so that they may become useful members of society, after they are released from jail. Your Excellency is aware of the efforts made by ministers like Winston Churchill and others in England towards prison reform. Here also the same tendency is at work and the Government have recently ordered religious instruction to be imparted to prisoners in jails. It is in that spirit that I wish to move this resolution.

"Criminal justice in old days was based on the law of revenge of 'an eye for an eye, head for a head and a tooth for a tooth.' Now ideas have changed. A casual look at the diet prescribed for European prisoners and the diet prescribed for Indian prisoners is enough to convince anybody that the latter scale is not based upon any humanitarian considerations. The diet for European prisoners appears on page 97 of the Madras Jail Manual. They get bread, fresh meat, fresh fish, potatoes, rice, suji, dhal, vegetables, cocotine, cheese, sugar, onion, tea and curry powder and meat. What is prescribed for Indian prisoners is rice to those who have been habituated to taking rice, vegetables, oil, salt, tamarind, and half ounce of curry powder and onions. What I observe in the case of Indians is one uniform scale, one hard and fast scale for all the criminals, whether they are sentenced to simple imprisonment or hard labour or whether they are undertrial prisoners or convicts and whatever their station in life, whatever their habits, whether the man is convicted of a technical offence or an offence which involves moral turpitude or whether he is convicted of sedition or an offence against the State—the same invariable scale of diet is prescribed. What I contend for in this resolution is that the scale of diet should be so elastic as to admit of its being doled out or distributed according to the previous habits of the people. Your Excellency is aware that in 1913 by the exertions of my predecessor Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai the ragi diet was changed into rice diet, in the case of prisoners who are accustomed to take rice."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Does the Honourable Member mean to suggest that the scale of diet should depend upon the crime?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Not merely upon that, but upon his habits. I do not say that the diet should be doled out on any caste system But no Brahman can do without ghee. When the Government are giving cheese and bread and meat to European prisoners, in

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fairness I ask why should not ghee be given to Brahmans even In jails in the case of those accustomed to take rice, the principle was accepted in 1913 and ragi was changed into rice. The principle must be whatever they are accustomed to must be given. I do not want any luxuries. In all countries this principle is adopted. In almost every country, prisoners are given such food as they have been accustomed to. In some cases jaggery is given Some may be accustomed to coffee or tea. While Europeans are given coffee and tea, there is no reason why these should not be given to Indians. There is no reason why high class Muhammadans if they are unfortunate enough to be convicted should be refused meat if they are accustomed to meat-eating. In the same way high class non-Brahmans who are accustomed to eat meat should not be deprived of such meat, simply because they are convicted. As I say my resolution might not find any general favour but I would not be scared away by any such considerations. It is time that this scale of diet to Indian prisoners should be brought into conformity with the scale prescribed for European and Eurasian prisoners. Let me not be misunderstood that I grudge the scale of diet given in the one case. I only say that the other scale may be liberally revised and made elastic enough. The scale that should be what he is accustomed to. Whatever he has been accustomed to, let him have it. There is the power given in section 359 of the Madras Jail Manual which says: 'No change in the prescribed dietary of the whole jail shall be made without the sanction of Government, but the diet of individual prisoners may be modified on the recommendation of the medical officer. Unless a prisoner is in hospital, any modification which is continued for more than a month shall be reported to the Inspector-General.' Power to change the diet is left in the hands of the medical officer in any individual case but that cannot continue for more than a month. I may suggest for the consideration of the Government whether power should not be given to superintendents of jails to allow the diet on a suitable scale in any individual case, if the superintendent finds that any prisoner has been accustomed to any particular diet, say milk or butter milk, why should we not give it to him? Why not we treat him liberally so long as he is in jail? With regard to the varying of the food Government have been pleased to overcome that difficulty in the case of the rice diet. The magistrate before he commits the prisoner to jail inquires into the habits of the man and he notes in the committal warrant itself as to which food he should be given, whether it is ragi or rice. There is no reason why a magistrate should not undertake an inquiry in regard to this matter also. The magistrate might say to what class the Indian prisoner belongs and direct the class of diet he should be given. We may conceive how hard this present scale operates. I do not know if the Jail Code makes any difference with regard to persons convicted of sedition. I do not know whether they come under State prisoners. I am not quite sure that they come under State prisoners. Imagine a highly intellectual man of good social position being given this sort of diet. I have gone into the jail myself and seen that the food they get is in the nature of a cholam pudding and a vegetable curry. I have heard complaints from the prisoners that the vegetable curry is so very insipid and so little of the curry is used. For the evening meal they get 7 ounces of grain and I have heard loud complaints from prisoners especially in the case of those who are sentenced to hard labour; they say that it might be raised to 9 ounces. In the midday they get 9 ounces and they say that in the evening they only get 7 ounces after they return from their labour. My serious objection is that it might be made elastic and some power must be reserved with somebody, whether it is to the magistrate who commits the prisoner to jail or to the superintendent in charge of the jail to make it elastic so as to suit the varying circumstances of each individual. It must depend not upon the crime, that is not the whole contention I am pleading for. Sometimes offences also might be taken into consideration but individual diet which he has been accustomed before he was admitted into the jail is the main point That was the predominant and governing considerations which the framers of the Jail Manual had in mind when they proposed the European scale. Before I close I wish to draw the attention of the Council to what was said by an American writer some time ago: 'In olden times the one thought of punishment was revenge; today another element has entered and that is the reformation of the criminals, to make him a useful member of the society doing his part in its progress and development. You cannot inspire a man to do right when he has bad surroundings, wretched food and foul air. Give him good food, good treatment and good ventilation and he will strive to continue these things.' This is the best accepted opinion. I hope Government will seriously consider the unsuitability of imposing one insipid scale of diet on all persons whatever their habits may be. There are a number of persons who are accustomed to tea just as any European is. Many are accustomed to taking meat also. There is no reason why they should not be continued. Conceive of a man like Bepin Chandra Pal, or B. G. Tilak, or Ghose living on this diet for infringement of certain technical rules. There are so many technical offences such as the infringement of plague regulations and abkari laws. These are instances in which for such infringement people have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment. There is no reason why they should be treated on the same scale as hardened criminals. There is no reason why they should not get the diet to which they have been accustomed. I do not say that they should be given *kadiam*, but I only say that whatever they are used to as daily food, let them have it. I was looking into the pages of the last Administration Report. I was wondering what the Government were spending. The average cost per head in all the central and district jails fell from Rs. 38-7-10 to Rs. 36-8-9 per annum. So it comes to roughly Rs. 3 per mensem for every prisoner in jail. It is a ridiculously low sum. A prisoner of the Mala class is treated on the same footing as the man of the highest status who is unfortunate enough to get convicted. I do not wish to see this invidious distinction made between the Europeans and the Indian classes.

of prisoners. This is a matter which Government ought to pay serious attention to and make the scale of diet as elastic as possible, dependent not upon the crimes but upon the circumstances of each individual, upon his personal habits. That is the sole and guiding consideration in every country and there is no reason why it should not prevail in this country also."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second this resolution. In doing so, I wish to make my position clear. There is a certain looseness, if I may be permitted to say so, in the phraseology of the resolution and of some remarks made upon it which might imply that what the resolution aims at is, a particular scale for each particular prisoner. The scale of diet should be divided according to the particular habits of the prisoner and this only means that the necessary changes should be included. The Honourable Mover did not mean to suggest that there should be one scale for each person. That is how I understand the resolution. There is no use prescribing one particular scale for all adults in certain jails. There is no use prescribing one scale for all humanity. What should be aimed at is to find out what class of society the particular prisoner belongs to. In English system of jails we have different classes, first class misdemeanants and second class misdemeanants and in order to maintain this grade they give them what is the minimum of what is required for the average person of that class in the matter of quantity and quality of food. We need not consult the individual idiosyncrasies of individual prisoners but we must not give to any prisoner of a particular class less than what the average man of that class takes in the matter of quantity and quality. In this connexion I am rather sorry that the Honourable Mover should have taken ghee and given the instance of the Brahman. It is rather an unfortunate one. One would suppose that he was specially providing for Brahmans so that they might get into jails. Or it might be supposed that if matters were made easy they would get into jails more largely. Nobody suggests that the jails should be made so comfortable as to take away the rigour of prison life. But, at the same time, it must be admitted that it is not a necessary part of imprisonment that a man should be deprived of the ordinary comforts or necessities which he had before he got into jail life. He cannot have luxuries, he cannot have whisky and soda. I remember on a previous occasion Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai with his characteristic humour read out from the list of things for European prisoners a large number of intoxicating things such as brandy."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"That was in connexion with hospitals."

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"European in-patients of the General Hospital had less of these luxuries whereas Indians had not the same benefit and Sir John Atkinson said that if Honourable Members were anxious to have these liquors, whatever temperance reformers might say Government would have no objection. Possibly a similar answer may be made with regard to the articles of diet read out by the Honourable Mover. I am only anxious that we should not ignore this main point that Indians of a particular class should be treated as belonging to that particular class even in prison. A person who has been living a first-class life, should not be confounded with one of the lowest class living only on kanji. I am sorry he has taken the case of a Brahman. A large number of Vellala friends known to me cannot live for a day without ghee. Let us take the well-to-do gentleman in any one of these rural parts. He will be accustomed to some ghee or fatty matter which is essential to his system of life. Therefore, it is quite necessary to maintain some of these distinctions, not on the basis of race as is now done but on the basis of class or style of living. I think more especially when we are imitating England in so many other matters. This seems to be a characteristic of English prison life which is worthy of imitation, namely, the maintenance of the classes among prisoners. It obtains also in many places in the Continent. What was indicated by the Honourable Mover is a departure in the right direction. We should see that people are not unnecessarily pinched or starved or made to complain of the situation which reminds them of Oliver Twist. They should be given at least the bare necessities of life. I believe the proposition is one which would commend itself to the commonsense of most persons who have studied the subject and I hope Government would find it possible to accept it in some form."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I really do not think that the Government can take this resolution seriously. I would like to say, first of all, that this scale of diet was introduced in 1912 after a trial for four years in two or three of our jails. It was introduced on the recommendation of experts who were best qualified to judge. The Inspector-General of Jails at that time who was a medical officer and a committee of medical officers with the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General at its head sat on the subject. They were unanimously of opinion that the scale provided contained sufficient nitrogenous and other matter for the support of life. Since that scale was introduced, we have made sufficient distinction between classes; that is prisoners who have been accustomed to rice diet are not forced to eat ragi diet. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. In these cases, I would draw attention to the fact that, during the last four years, that is to say, the years in which this scale of diet has been in force throughout the Presidency, we have, on an average, a death-rate per mille of about 10 and we know that it is far and away lowest death-rate as compared with the death-rate in jails in any other part of India. If Honourable Members will realize what a death-rate of 10 per mille means, they will be satisfied that there is nothing in the matter like pinching and starving, as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I do not really know what the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao wants. First of all, he talked of a diet based upon humanitarian considerations. I do not think it is the duty of the Government to

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base it on humanitarian considerations. They have got to base it on considerations of health. They have got to be satisfied that the diet prescribed is sufficient to maintain the prisoner in health and they are satisfied under that head, by reason of the figures I had just given you. Is the prisoner, when he comes into the jail, to bring his own table of diet with him and is that table of diet to be put into force? How is it possible to do so? We have not got a hard-and-fast scale. Our scale is modified by providing rice for rice-eaters in the place of ragi, and there is also section 359 of the Jail Code which provides that any particular prisoner who may be prescribed special treatment on medical grounds shall be given that treatment. Another suggestion was that the scale of diet should depend upon the crime. I do not think we can go into any questions of that description. The only criterion for Government must be the question of health—whether the diet prescribed for prisoners is sufficient to maintain the prisoners in their proper health. After all, I would remind Honourable Members that jail is intended to be a place for correction and not a place where malefactors can enjoy life at the expense of others. I do not think we ought to make these places more attractive than they are. There is no reason to modify the instructions that have been already issued on the subject of the jail diet which have been proved to be so successful in their working. I am therefore unable to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr Gillman says that this diet was decided on by a body of experts in 1912."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Before that."

The Hon'ble Mr. P SIVA RAO:—"By a body of experts. Medical officers sitting and considering as to what would keep a man alive, as a physiological being."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No, to keep them in health."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"To keep them in health is the same as to keep them in life."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No. The object was to keep them in health."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Very well. I have taken particular care to make my position clear. I quite remember that jails are places of correction. At the same time I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Mr Gillman to the fact that this diet is not intended to be punitive or penal. The prisoner gets his own hard labour which is a punishment. But it was never intended that his food should be cut short or that he should not have the food that he was accustomed to. I do not want luxuries. I only contend that he should be given the bare physical comforts of human existence and what he is accustomed to. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to classes and said that I made a reference to Brahmans. I referred to the highest classes of caste Hindus and in that connexion I mentioned the Brahmans. I do not for a moment contend that the diet should be fixed on the caste system. I am very sorry that justice has not been done to this simple affair. No doubt the Jail Manual reserves to medical men the power to certify that any individual prisoner should get a better sort of food on medical grounds but that does not cover my contention. Unless the convict is suffering from ill-health the medical man is not going to recommend any change. I am sorry I will have to divide the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Perhaps I might inform the Honourable Gentleman that the Council is in sympathy with his humanitarian aspirations. We all want to treat the prisoners as humanely as possible. I confess, for my part, these poor people are as much victims of society as they are offenders against society. We can quite understand the Honourable Member's point of view and I think the observations he has made are from that point of view; but I would suggest to him that he leaves out of sight that, after all, these people are maintained at public expense. It is very difficult sometimes to know exactly whether prisoners are treated too generously or generously enough in respect of diet. I think his motion just now is peculiarly inopportune, because the figures show undoubtedly that there has been enormous improvement in the health of the prisoners generally in this Presidency, owing to the introduction of this diet. The figures are indisputable, and taking them as a whole, the health of the prisoner has enormously improved and has improved with greater elasticity and adaptation in the matter of separate diet for separate people. We have really gone further in the direction which his resolution suggests, than I believe they have gone elsewhere, with most gratifying results. There may be individual prisoners who may not thrive in jails, but the weights of prisoners show that a large majority maintained their weight and increased their weight under this diet. So far as the initiation of the policy and the carrying out of the policy are concerned I think the Madras Presidency is to be very much congratulated on the progress of events in the last few years. I think facts are indisputable that the health of the prisoners is carefully watched and there is some improvement in the care given by medical officers. It is not only when people are absolutely positively ill and unable to do the work that the medical officer's attention is directed to them, but he has discretion in the matter of diet which he does not fail to exercise. I am inclined to think that if the Honourable Member is dealing with the great mass of prisoners, his criticisms have not got that wide foundation in fact which he seems to think they have. But, however, if he wishes me to put the resolution, I will put it to the Council."

The resolution was then put and lost.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m.

RESOLUTION *RE* RE-ENACTMENT OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REPEALED RENT RECOVERY ACT FOR SOUTH KANARA.

The Hon'ble Mr. K Sadasiva Bhat:—"Your Excellency the resolution which I beg to move is as follows:—

'XXVIII That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps should be taken to re-enact the main provisions of the repealed Rent Recovery Act for South Kanara.'

"The Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865 purported to consolidate the then existing rules and regulations and defined the processes to be taken for the recovery of the rent. This Act was in force in South Kanara till 1908 when it was repealed wholesale by the Madras Estates Land Act No. 1 of 1908. The Rent Recovery Act was being largely availed of for nearly half a century for the adjustment of relations between landlords and tenants in that district. The Madras Estates Land Act which took its place was not however extended to South Kanara and the term 'Estate' as defined in that Act expressly excluded ryotwari, the prevailing tenure of that district from its operation except the provision for distraint of movable property for arrears of rent. Thus the various provisions affording reliefs to landlords and tenants under the old Rent Recovery Act were suddenly withdrawn creating a difficult position both for landlords and tenants and bringing about a steady increase in the files of the several Civil Courts of the district.

"Most of the land in the South Kanara district is held by small proprietors through tenants who have a right to possession for one year only. In cases of such precarious tenancy the importance of obtaining ejectment and collection of arrears of rent in the shortest possible time without dislocation of agriculture can be easily understood. The repealed Rent Recovery Act contained provisions for summary ejectment, for distraint for arrears, for arrest, for tender of rent by the tenant and grant of discharge receipts. The Act also provided that claims by third parties to crops and gathered products of the land should not bar the prior claim to rent due from the land and enabled the landholder to claim security for the rent in appropriate cases. These remedies were summary and these provisions enabled the landlord and tenant to obtain a speedy and fairly satisfactory settlement of their disputes through the Revenue Courts.

"The repeal of this Act put the landlords on their guard and in the absence of summary remedies they have devised means to overreach the tenant; in the place of the simple and short rent deeds of former days elaborate formal annual rent deeds on printed forms under which the tenant contracts himself out of all his usual customary rights and continuing onerous conditions have come into vogue. To have a further hold on the tenant many landlords do not grant proper receipts for rent. As the rent has to be paid in the landlord's house before a receipt can be claimed and as the tenant who insists on the receipt is taken to task as an impertinent and refractory tenant, many tenants have to go without any vouchers for rents paid, and are thus completely at the mercy of the landlords. Some tenants are compelled to remit their rents through the Post Office but even this does not often fully discharge them, as the rents in South Kanara are principally in rice, paddy or cocoanuts, or partly in kind and partly in money. The prices of these fluctuate and as the Civil Courts value articles like rice and cocoanuts according to the Gazette rates which are generally higher than the current rates in villages and hamlets in the interior, the tender by money-order is often incomplete and therefore invalid, and the tenant again becomes liable to the supposed balance with interest and all costs in a civil suit.

"The tenants who are generally very poor and have no interest in the holding, in their turn and in the conditions described above, try to overreach the landlords and secure as much as possible from the land in which they have no interest, without improving the land or paying any rents to the landlords. At the same time as the Rent Recovery Act was repealed in 1908, the provision in the old Civil Procedure Code by which crops or gathered products of the land could be attached before judgment was also abrogated by the new Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908, and thus once a tenant enters into possession though only for a year, he is secured against the landlord from any interference and can with impunity defy his landlord without paying any rents till the landlord files a suit for ejectment, obtains a decree and takes possession in due course of law through the Civil Courts, which often takes three years for the landlord to do. The tenant meanwhile does not pay any rent nor even the assessment on the land, cultivates the land only till he can safely do it to enable him to appropriate the income, that is—till the landlord obtains a decree and then at the last stage keeps the land fallow and uncultivated,—allows the jungle to trespass into the fields,—leaves the tenant's house unthatched to the mercy of the violent monsoon, so that the landlord at the end of his protracted litigation gets possession of an uncultivated waste with the tenant's buildings in ruins. There is thus a high premium for unfair dealing and dishonesty on both sides and the consequences are ruinous both to the landlord and tenant morally and economically and disastrous to agriculture.

"I say therefore that some procedure is desirable to enable the tenant to tender his rent to the landlord and obtain a full discharge receipt, to enable the tenant to surrender the land to the landlord, obtain an acknowledgment from him to discharge him from further liability, to enable the landlord to eject dishonest tenants without being driven to a protracted and expensive suit. Some provision giving the landlords a prior claim for their rents on the crops and gathered products of the land to that of other creditors of the tenants, and enabling them to ask for security

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for rent in particular cases appears to be also necessary. These will go, I believe, far to restore good and harmonious relations between tenants and landlords and prevent tedious suits with the consequences referred to above.

"Such summary remedies are particularly necessary in South Kanara where the prevailing tenure is precarious and the ryots compared with other districts are poorer and where the jungly nature of the district and the heavy monsoon require constant application of labour and attention to the gardens and paddy fields. I should probably have asked for some rent law for all lands both in South Kanara and outside under ryotwari settlement, but probably conditions are different in different districts, and I am not conversant with them outside Kanara and Malabar. I have tentatively asked for some rent law for South Kanara alone where conditions are not complicated and there is no controversy about the need for legislation.

"The effect of the repeal on the litigation in the civil courts will be clear from a reference to the files of the several civil courts in the district. The files in all the courts have been steadily going up since 1908, so that while some years ago the High Court was seriously considering proposals to reduce the number of munsifs' courts in South Kanara, the increase in the number of suits since 1908 has urged the High Court to consider an increase in the number of courts in the district. I have not obtained the exact figures for all the courts in the district, but I know that the total files have more than doubled in most courts and that more than 60 per cent of this increase are on account of suits between landlords and tenants.

"I do not know whether the Government had considered the contingency of having to legislate for lands under ryotwari settlement when it repealed the Rent Recovery Act and legislated under the Madras Estates Land Act for estates other than ryotwari. I understand that aspect of this question is relating to South Kanara had come up for consideration, and that two former Collectors of the district had expressed their opinions in favour of legislation.

"My suggestion is not that the whole of the repealed Rent Recovery Act should be re-enacted; I shall be content if the expediency of any legislation providing similar remedies as I have indicated above, as local conditions and circumstances in Kanara may require, is seriously considered by the Government and early steps are taken in that behalf. I do not ask also that any new administrative machinery should be created to work these provisions or that revenue officers should be burdened with their administration. I wish it were possible to enable the existing civil courts, which have already the necessary administrative machinery, to administer these remedies in a summary manner in appropriate cases leaving only complicated disputes to be settled by regular suits.

"There are provisions under which mortgage amounts could be tendered in civil courts and their discharge recorded. There are provisions also enabling judgment-debtors to tender amounts or possession of immovable property affected by a decree and to have satisfaction of the same entered. Chapter 10 of the Civil Procedure Code invests High Courts with power to make rules regulating the procedure of subordinate civil courts for matters including suits for the recovery of immovable property with or without a claim for rent by a landlord against a tenant in certain cases.

"The point I want to impress on the Government is that the lack of remedies as in the Repealed Rent Recovery Act has considerably increased litigation in the district and is affecting adversely the interests of agriculture and the continuance of good and harmonious relations between landlords and tenants in South Kanara. These conditions should be improved either by special legislation on the lines of the Rent Recovery Act, or by investing the ordinary civil courts with power to administer such remedies in a summary manner. The provision of section 134 of the Estates Land Act does not meet the needs of the agricultural population of the district. This will be clear from the fact that that provision has been availed of in quite a very small number of cases and has not prevented the steady increase in litigation and consequent bitterness and strife between landlords and tenants."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR :—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution as put down on the agenda paper, though I cannot subscribe to some of the hard remarks against landlords which the Honourable Mover made in the course of his speech."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, it is not quite clear from the Honourable Member's speech whether his motion is made in the interests of the landlord or of the tenant. These interests do not, generally, coincide. It will be a matter of some interest to know which party he represents, and on whose suggestions he has brought forward this proposal. It is a fact that Act VIII of 1865 was passed in the interests of the landlords of this Presidency. Historically that is borne out from the correspondence which led up to that Act; and therefore one would suppose that the Honourable Member wishing to have that again put into force in South Kanara supports the interests of the landlord, and other facts also indicate the same conclusion because the only representation so far as I know, which has been made to the Government during the last seven or eight years, since that Act was repealed in South Kanara, has come from the landlords of that district. In 1910 the Paltur Landholders' Association passed a resolution asking for the restoration of the Act. I, therefore, conclude that it is in the interests of the landlords rather than those of the tenants that a restoration of the Act VIII of 1865 is desired. The Honourable Member told the Council that Act VIII of 1865 was largely

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availed of when it was in force in the district. But the Honourable Member did not tell us what evidence he had in support of that statement. I not only have got figures to contradict that statement, but I am also assured by officers who have had practical experience of the district that the resort to the Act was very limited indeed. The figures which I possess relate only to the years 1907 and 1908. In 1907 the number of suits filed under the Act of 1865 in South Kanara district was eight and in 1908 the number was two. Both these figures conclusively prove that the resort to the Act was extremely limited and officers who have served in the district and have had charge of divisions have assured me that suits under the Act of 1865 were a rare occurrence in the past. If that was so, the idea that the rise in civil litigation, is due to the repeal of the Act is not supported by the real facts of the case. There has been a rise in litigation in South Kanara as there has been in many other parts of the country, but I do not think that the Honourable Member can assume that because there is a rise in litigation, it has anything to do with the repeal of the Act of 1865.

"With regard to summary processes, even there the resort that was had to the Act of 1865 was most limited. In 1907 the number of distraints was 38; in 1908 it was 25. When we remember in South Kanara there are 80 or 90 thousand pattas and a couple of hundred thousand tenants, it is quite clear that the Act was hardly used at all, and that its repeal could have had no appreciable effect whatever. Your Excellency, section 154 of the Estates Land Act maintains the landholders' power to recover rent by summary processes. So far the existing Act I of 1908 is concerned, it has maintained the provisions of the older Act. If it was desired to go further, as the Honourable Member who moved this resolution rather suggests, and to give the landlords power of eviction and the other more extensive powers which did exist under the Act of 1865, such as power to arrest, etc., if it was proposed seriously to undertake legislation with that object, I think it is clear that the matter could not be dealt with in any such way as is proposed in the resolution by re-enacting the old Act which was a notoriously bad Act, but it would be necessary to undertake tenancy legislation for the protection of the landlord and the tenant in ryotwari tracts in South Kanara. If that were undertaken in South Kanara, I cannot see how we can possibly avoid extending such legislation to the neighbouring district of Malabar, and if the Government were once committed to legislation for regulating the rights of landlords and tenants in South Kanara and Malabar, I do not see how we could hold our hands without taking up the whole knotty question of the position of ryotwari tenants on the East Coast. Tenants on the East Coast have no protection at all. They have not got any Act to protect them. Their position at present is entirely left to the contract between themselves and the landlords. I do not think that Honourable Members of this Council would wish to embark upon such an undertaking as agrarian legislation which would affect all tenants under ryotwari holdings throughout the Presidency. That is a point I would like Honourable Members to consider. How could we legislate for this one part of the Presidency without taking up the neighbouring district of Malabar? And if Malabar, why not all the East Coast districts?

"There is this further point to be said. We have had no demands from the tenants of South Kanara for this legislation. No representation whatever as far as we have been able to trace has been made to us, asking for such interference by the legislature. It is true that one landholders' association asked for it, but there has been no representation from the tenants; and until there is a very strong demand for legislation, I think it is a safe proposition to say that it would be unwise to interfere by legislation with the relations between the landlord and the tenant and to undertake the task of agrarian legislation. Under these circumstances, I cannot advise the Government to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.—"My Lord, I thought the resolution was peculiarly confined to South Kanara, but my Honourable Friend Mr. Sadasiva Bhat has drawn the question of the general tenancy law for the rest of the Presidency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"I do not think it is right to suggest that you are discussing the general tenancy law for the whole Presidency. That is entirely outside the discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.—"Yes. I wish only to state to this Council that the gloomy picture he has drawn of the relations between landlords and tenants does not refer to the tracts we are acquainted with. I am happy to say it does not exist in these parts. We are quite happy and I do not think that any legislation is required either to protect the interests of the landlord or the interests of the ryot and any attempt at legislation may create unhappy feelings between the parties who otherwise are quite happy."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was pleased to ask whether this resolution was moved in the interests of the landlords or of the tenants. I wish to say that it is moved neither in the interests of the landlords, nor in the interests of the tenants only but in the interests of both from what I have seen and have experienced with regard to the state of relations between landlords and tenants in South Kanara. I do not ask that landlords only should be protected against tenants. I have explained that on either side there are attempts made to over-reach the other, and I have also asked that there should be opportunities for the tenant to tender the rent and free himself from liability. In South Kanara the tenant is only a tenant for one year and executes an agreement. There is no

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patta exchanged from the landlord to the tenant but only one taken from the tenant in favour of the landlord. Also at the end of the year no receipt or discharge acknowledging surrender or relieving the tenant from further liability is given by the landlord. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew referred to the fact that there were only eight suits in 1907 and only two in 1908. But I believe that eight and two represent only one number of suits filed under the Act as a matter of fact, but not the number of applications, or the cases in which the landlords availed themselves of the provisions of the Act to relieve themselves. It is only where distraint was objected to, or a rent deed was denied by the other side, that it filed a suit in the ordinary course in the revenue courts. It is not altogether the number of suits that are filed under the Act that ought to indicate whether the re-enactment of the Act is necessary. The fact that the law exists in a particular state, or that the law is so, makes the parties careful to conform to the law.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew also objected that if we legislate for South Kanara we will have to legislate for Malabar also and that we will have to legislate for the tenants on the East Coast. I have stated in the course of my moving the resolution that I am not conversant with conditions on the East Coast. I know that the matter as between landlords and tenants is more complicated in Malabar whereas it is not so in regard to South Kanara. Tenures in Malabar and South Kanara are quite different, and they differ also from tenures on the East Coast. My plea is that possibly a single tenancy law may not suit all the several districts; and my plea is for a special tenancy law for South Kanara. The case is not whether I have made out a case for a special law for ryotwari tenure, but I am putting it to the Government that the Rent Recovery Act was in force for a very long time in South Kanara and it was withdrawn for no good reason. You have taken away an existing law which was in force and my prayer is that the relief which existed should be regranted to us.

"It was said also that there was no representation from the tenants. It is true that the tenants are not so articulate or are not so organized as to exactly express their grievances in the matter, but I have stated that the relations between the tenants and the landlords are such—I have observed them in the litigation that has passed through my hands—that these tenants are suffering from the grievances that I have referred to. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has stated that the relations between landlords and tenants in the East Coast are not such as to justify the passing of any tenancy law for them. I submit that the case is not so in South Kanara; and I hope the Government will seriously consider the question whether some relief cannot be granted to landlords and tenants in South Kanara."

The resolution was then put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolution No. XXIX * as on the agenda will be postponed for the moment."

RESOLUTION *RE* PENALTIES ON INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to modify the rules contained in the notification appended to G.O. No. 789, Financial (Separate Revenue), dated 10th October 1917, so far as they impose fresh or additional penalties on income-tax assessees.'

"Your Excellency,—It will be within the recollection of this Council that it was at the meeting held on the 22nd of May 1917 that my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar moved a resolution in these terms:—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an inquiry be instituted into the manner in which section 30 of the Income-tax Act is worked in this Presidency.'

"After the resolution was duly proposed and seconded the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar accepted the resolution on behalf of Government, no doubt sounding a note of warning that he was accepting it, because the Board of Revenue was also complaining as to the manner in which these penalties were being worked, and he also considered it necessary to hold an enquiry. What has been the result of the enquiry? The object with which the resolution was moved in May last was to lessen the rigour of the penalties imposed under the Income-tax Act. But as a result of the enquiry we find that G.O. No. 789, dated 10th October 1917, was published with some rules appended thereto, the effect of which is to place income-tax assessees in a worse position than they were in before.

"Immediately after the receipt of this Government Order I considered it necessary to bring it to the notice of this Council this circumstance that nothing should be done to place the income-tax assessees in a worse position than they were before that date. That is why I have so worded the resolution as to object to the rules in so far as they tend to impose additional burden on the income-tax assessees. I do not want to go further than that. I do not want to

* Vide proceedings of the 22nd November 1917 on pages 1308 to 1311.

suggest any modification in the old rules issued by the Government from time to time. I shall now briefly explain to the Council how we stood at present and what the rules were before this Government Order. These rules were published under section 30 of the Income-tax Act. Section 30, sub-section 1 of the Income-tax Act, is in these terms—

'In any case of default under this Act the Collector, in his discretion, may recover a 'sum not exceeding double the amount of the tax either as if it were an arrear of land revenue, 'or by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate 'imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of the territories adminis- 'tered by the Local Government to which he is subordinate, or may pass an order that a sum not 'exceeding double that amount shall be recovered from the defaulter:

'Provided that, where a person has presented a petition under section 25, such sum shall 'not be recoverable from him unless, within thirty days from the passing of the order on the 'petition, he fails to pay the amount it may, required by the order.'

As empowered by that Act, the Local Government framed rules from time to time and I shall now draw the attention of the Council to some of the important rules bearing on the subject now under consideration. The first rule laid down as per B.P. No. 884, dated 10th April 1886, paragraph 31, is:—

'It should be understood that it is not the intention that double the amount is to be 'recovered in all cases. In the generality of cases, it will be sufficient if the amount of the tax 'be recovered plus such sum as will suffice to cover the costs of process; the full penalty, 'therefore, should, as a rule, only be imposed in clear cases of wilful evasion of the tax.'

"Another rule which is also referred to is this:—'The system of sending reminders to 'defaulters, not being required by the Act, should not be followed as a rule, though there may 'occasionally be cases in which, in consideration of the position and respectability of the parties 'concerned, a reminder may be desirable.' This is as per B.P. No. 767, dated 19th November 1887.

"These are the rules which have been in a way superseded by the recent notification published last month. This is what the notification says: 'In exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 38, sub-section 1 of the Income-tax Act II of 1886, the Governor in Council prescribes the following rules for the imposition of penalties under section 30, sub-section 1 of the said Act:—

'(1) The officer who is responsible for the collection of income-tax should keep a list 'showing the dates on which each instalment of tax, whether imposed by himself or by another 'officer, falls due.

'(2) Where the collecting officer is not the same as the assessing officer, the former should, 'in any case in which an instalment is not paid on the due date, advise the latter on the day 'succeeding the due date of the fact that it has not been paid.

'3) Failure to pay the first instalment renders the whole tax due at once.

'(4) On receipt of intimation of failure to pay any instalment, the assessing officer 'should issue to the assessee, through the collecting officer, a notice in the form attached, imposing 'a penalty of one per cent of the tax due and warning the assessee that, if the whole amount 'due is not paid within twenty days, a second penalty, ten times the amount of the first, will be 'imposed. Unless the tax has been paid in the meanwhile, the collecting officer will forward this 'to the assessee. If it has been paid, he will return it to the assessing officer.

'(5) In any case in which persistent default is made, the assessing officer will call upon 'the assessee to show cause why there should not be imposed such penalty not exceeding the 'amount of the tax due as he may deem fit.

'(6) Penalties are imposed for the purpose of expediting collections and not as 'punishments. It is not necessary to impose penalties after payment of the tax even though the 'payment has been delayed.

'(7) The Collector of the district may annul or reduce any penalty imposed by himself 'or by any officer subordinate to him.'

"The last rule only reproduces the rule already in effect.

"I only request the Council to consider whether the effect of this notification is not virtually to take away the discretion which was vested in district officers and which was being exercised by them hitherto. No doubt, clause 7 says that the Collector of the district has a right to annul or reduce any penalty imposed by himself or by any officer subordinate to him. But once it is made obligatory under rule 4 that the assessing officer should issue a notice in the prescribed form, giving a warning that if it is not paid ten times the penalty would be levied, it would practically enable local officers to carry out these directions literally and thereby cause unnecessary hardship, even in cases where there has been no wilful evasion of the payment of the tax. It is, therefore, clear that the spirit with which the first rule was passed to the effect that in the generality of cases the mere payment of such additional amount as will suffice to cover the cost of processes should be demanded has been taken away. It is, therefore, possible that these penalties can also be recovered in cases even though they are not cases of wilful evasion of payment of the tax.

"I know that by coming before the Council to ask for a reconsideration of the Government Order immediately after it was issued, I might be asking for something which the Government might be unwilling to do. When we had no opportunity of knowing beforehand what was likely to be the sort of rules that were likely to be issued, and what orders

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would be issued, we had no alternative except to come up at the earliest stage after the issue of the notification. I would only ask at this stage that the spirit of the rules which were in force before that date might be worked in a liberal spirit and that nothing will be done which will in any way prejudice the income-tax assessee.

"With these remarks, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution and my justification for doing so is that I have been an income-tax assessee ever since the Act was passed. I have been paying the income-tax for the last 31 years and during this period once I paid four annas for a process, because I forgot to pay that tax on the day I was bound to pay. On the second occasion I forgot, and though I remitted the amount the very next morning, I was fined Re. 1 for not paying the tax in time. I appealed to the Collector not because of the value of the lost rupee, but because I felt it humiliating that I should have been asked to pay one rupee. That fine was not remitted and that circumstance stands against my name. That is why I find justification for supporting a resolution, that has been moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao.

"I submit that under the Government Order rule 1 says:—'The officer who is responsible for the collection of income-tax should keep a list showing the dates on which each instalment of tax, whether imposed by himself or by another officer, falls due.' So, the income-tax officer would always have a list with him as to who is to pay the tax. I suggest for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government that probably there would not be so much complaint if only a notice, a postcard, is sent to the assessee five days before the income-tax falls due, to say that the tax will have to be paid on such and such a date and that otherwise he will be liable to the payment of a fine. It need not be even personal service; a postcard left at his house would be sufficient notice to him, that he has to remember that he has to pay the tax on such and such a date. With regard to those who pay heavy taxes—when I say heavy, I mean persons who pay in hundreds and thousands—I think three days' grace might be allowed for them to pay the tax. Five days' notice may be sent and three days' grace may be allowed. If an assessee still fails to pay the tax any penalties might be imposed. 'Forgetfulness is quite natural. We may all forget. I make a note of my tax and I will be very regular in paying my tax because I have had experience. But there may be other assessees who might forget, and if they forget even for a day they are called upon to pay at the rate of one per cent. It would come to a very decent sum in the case of those who pay in thousands. It is not the object of the Government to collect such penalties, because rule 8 lays down that 'penalties are imposed for the purpose of expediting collections and not as punishments.' It is not by way of punishment that the penalty is collected; it is simply to wake up people to pay in time. It is clear that the object of the Government is not to collect the money by way of penalty. Therefore, I suggest that some leniency might be shown and that the rules might be modified by giving them one chance to pay the tax before the penalty is actually imposed.

"With these words, I beg to support the resolution moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, this is a great attempt to smother an innocent little Government Order at its birth. As the Honourable Mover has said, it was only at the last meeting of Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar moved for an inquiry into the working of section 30 of the Income-tax Act. In granting the inquiry, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acheriyar gave the Honourable Member fair warning that he granted it because the working of the section was as unsatisfactory from the Government point of view as it was from that of the parties affected. Our percentage of collections was the worst in India. In the year 1916-17 it was below 75 per cent while other Provinces were collecting as much as 98 and 99 per cent.

"The inquiry was made. It was found that the practice of different officers in applying the section was variable and generally ineffective; and the district practice which appeared to be the most suitable was adopted as the basis of a set of rules which were issued by Government last month.

"The Honourable Mover objects to the rules on the ground that they impose fresh and additional penalties. What they appear to do is the exact opposite. Section 30 of the Act authorizes the recovery of a sum equal to 200 per cent of the amount of the tax. There were no rules before. The only rules having the force of law framed by the Government were those printed on page 132 and the following pages of the Income-tax Manual. The notes to section 30 which the Honourable Member has referred to are reproductions of Board's orders, some of which are long since out of date. He has laid great stress on an order of 1886 that the penalty in the generality of cases should be such small sum as would suffice to cover the cost of process. I can assure him that that order is no longer enforced, nor do I understand how it can ever have been enforced for the reason that, if process were issued, it would be issued under Act II of 1864 and the process fees would be recovered under the same Act. Therefore there would be no necessity to levy a penalty to cover the fees. At the present time process fees are actually levied in only one district, viz., Vizagapatam, which explains the levy of four annas complained of by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao. As for the rules restricting the discretion of the Collector I agree with the Honourable Mover, but would point out that the restriction is by way of limiting the very large discretion which the Act gives him, to one per cent in the first instance

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and ten per cent in the second, reserving heavier penalties for cases of persistent default and in these giving the defaulter an opportunity to show cause. I would further point out that the notice of levy of one per cent provides the remainder which the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao asks for, while rule 6 would safeguard him from levy of a penalty after payment of the tax such as he has complained of. In conclusion I would add that the rates enforced by the rules are half the rates applied in the districts from which the rising scale of penalties was adopted. There is thus nothing fresh or original about the rules except that they substitute an organized system for a haphazard one.

"The real objection seems to be not so much to the rules as to the system of collection for which the Act provides. I am quite prepared to agree that this system is different to that provided for under the Land Revenue law. The Act does not provide for a bill collector to be sent to collect the tax. It imposes upon the assessee the duty of paying this like any other bill. This is made even more definite in Clause 34 of the Bill for the amendment of the Act which has been recently published which provides that the amount of income-tax specified as payable in a notice of assessment or an order under section 23 or section 24 of the Act shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice or order. These provisions may be thought objectionable by some people, others may merely think them to be business-like. However that may be, it is not for this Government or its officers to consider the policy of collection as a whole. That is dealt with by an Act which is common to all India, and if Honourable Members disapprove of it, the proper course is to arrange to have amendments made in the Bill now under consideration by the Imperial Legislative Council. What it falls for this Government to do is to carry out the policy prescribed by the Act, and this I submit is provided for by the rules under consideration as mildly as is consistent with efficiency."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is one aspect of this matter on which I wish to appeal strongly to Government. There is a loud complaint, and I do not think altogether unjustified, that we, the elected members of this Council, are not capable of doing much good to the people of the land; but it should not be thrown at us that we are capable of doing evil. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I am afraid, will not be thanked by the public—I am sorry he is not here—for having rushed where he ought not to have put his foot in. He moved a resolution calling for an inquiry; but he has apparently made matters worse than they were before. I think we should all be thankful, if the old state of things is restored, without these rigorous penalties being imposed. It is quite true that under the law, penalties can be imposed, but it is left to the discretion of the Collector to impose the penalties, having regard to the circumstances in each case. I am sorry that this resolution was at all moved on the last occasion and that the discretion that was left in each individual collecting officer has now been taken away. I do not blame the Government for having done it, but I am sorry that we have induced the Government to do it. I appeal to the Government that that reproach which will certainly be thrown at us by the people may, at any rate, be removed.

"I quite realize the force of the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter that the Act does permit these things. It is one thing for the law to permit it and it is another thing for executive officers to enforce such things which are left to their discretion. It is not right to say that it is legal. Every sowcar says that it is legal to collect 100 per cent interest. Having regard to the powers you have for enforcing these collections under the Revenue Recovery Act, it is not necessary that the Government should clothe themselves with further powers in this matter. Fancy for a delay in payment an addition of one per cent, then it becomes ten times and then twenty and then it means cent per cent afterwards. If there is delay, it may be due to various causes. Now as it is, the assessing officer is bound to impose this penalty whatever the causes of the delay might have been, even if they were beyond the control of the assessee. I think the rules are not conceived in a liberal spirit, I am sorry to have to say that; but I do hope that the Government will look at it from a sympathetic point of view and I do submit that it is a very hard case indeed. I hope the Government will view it favourably."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has not correctly understood the scope of section 30 of the Income-tax Act. He seems to suggest in the course of his remarks, that the penalties suggested by the Government were a maximum and that what the Government have done is a concession which they have shown when the maximum is 200 per cent and it cannot be charged that the Government are framing rules inconsistent with the Act. Section 30 of the Act says that in cases of default of payment, double the amount of the tax is to be recovered. It is not double the amount of the tax to be recovered in addition to the tax. The former rules in force as also the rules just now published enable the Government to recover the full amount of the tax. Again, he pointed out that penalties are provided under the Act and that the Government are simply enforcing these rules and if there is any grievance attempts should be made in the Imperial Legislative Council, because section 30 of the Act expressly gives the discretion to the officers to impose the penalties and the Local Governments have seen fit to issue such instructions as are necessary and that therefore it is perfectly open to the Local Government to do so. If the Government see eye to eye with us, and give the same latitude to the officers that there was before, they can abrogate these rules. I don't think there is any difficulty. All that is necessary is that the Government must

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see the reasonableness of the proposal made and they must themselves be induced to move in the matter of altering the rule. If there is that will on the part of the Government there is nothing to prevent them from giving effect to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Your Excellency, I am glad to be able to set the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's conscience at rest by informing him that the improvement of the percentage of collections and with it the administration of section 30 of the Act was under the consideration of the Board of Revenue before the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar moved his resolution.

"As regards the other objections that have been taken, I would repeat what I have said that it is the whole system that is in question. The Income-tax Act provides for enforcing payment by a system of levy of penalties. If penalties are not to be levied, the alternative is to employ bill collectors at the expense of the general tax-payer."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* ASSESSMENT OF BACKYARD CULTIVATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The resolution which I wish to move runs thus —

'XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the uniform rate of one rupee fixed for all assessable backyard cultivation, on all extents below 25 cents, under the revised Board's Standing Order No. 21 be modified, and such cultivation be assessed on the actual extent cultivated.'

"Your Excellency, it might be within the memory of my Honourable friends in this Council that I moved a resolution in April last asking that all backyard cultivation should be free of assessment. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, on behalf of the Government, then opposed the resolution and said that, in certain districts, there was the practice of assessing backyard cultivation, and that the Government wanted all districts to be brought to the same level and that therefore he would stick to the assessment on cultivation of backyards. Now I claim this small relief at the hands of the Government; that is, to see that all extents are assessed, according to the extent cultivated. That Standing Order lays down that extents over 25 cents be assessed on the actual extent cultivated, while all extents below 25 cents should be assessed at a uniform rate of Re. 1, without regard to the extent actually cultivated. This, I venture to lay before the Council, is a source of hardship to the large class of cultivators, who actually make this backyard cultivation. I may just remind the Council that vegetables fruits and flowers are allowed free of assessment, while all other crops are liable to this assessment.

"My particular object in bringing this resolution before this Council is to see that certain kinds of dry cultivation, which are cultivated without absolutely interfering in any way with the usefulness of backyards or the sanitation of these backyards, are not brought under this class of assessment. For instance, ragi is a plant which is planted in most backyards in most houses, particularly houses in villages and the houses of tenants. Curiously, for the first time in the history of land revenue, this assessment has been, I understand, directed to be collected from the occupiers of land. For the first time in the history of land revenue, this revenue is to be collected from the occupiers of the land and not from the owners of the land. Leaving that for a moment, I may just inform the Council that there are 6,973,296 occupied houses in this Presidency in villages. Most of these houses, I cannot give figures, have backyards very often below 25 cents. I will just ask the Council to imagine what a great charge it will be — the Government may exult on the revenue that it might bring, while all the people, millions of them, suffer. Some millions of rupees are to be raised by a stroke of the pen just to avoid the difficulty of measuring a few cents of cultivation in the backyards. I wonder what other service can well be done by the people who are there for the purpose, if they cannot be expected to do this to the public and especially to the landholding public.

"Your Excellency, I may also inform the Council that more than 66 per cent of the landholders of this Presidency are owners of land paying less than Rs. 10 as land revenue to the Government. One rupee on every occupied house upon the 66 per cent of landholders, I need hardly explain to the Council what a source of real hardship it would be, without perhaps any additional return to them in any shape, I mean to those landholders, except the real hardship that they are put to. This ragi cultivation, I can assure the Council, is considered a necessity particularly with the large number of tenants, in almost all districts, because it supplies them with a number of conveniences which otherwise they cannot afford to buy in the markets. If, in a backyard, there is an anna-worth of ragi cultivation, and he is expected to pay Re. 1 by way of assessment, the Council may imagine how it would be felt by the tenants. I, therefore, earnestly hope that this resolution will receive the consideration that it really deserves at the hands of the Government and my first request will be to free all these backyards below 25 cents, of all assessment whatever dry crop is cultivated on them. If the Government are not

(*Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Ranga Acharlyar; Mr. M. Ratnachandra Rao.*)

willing to make that large sacrifice of revenue—revenue that has not yet come into their hands, because the rule has not yet come into force, but as I said at the last meeting it is just the thin end of the wedge and it is a rule that is likely to bring in some millions of rupees but which has not yet begun to do so if the Government are unwilling to sacrifice that revenue, I would at least ask for bare justice to the landholder of having these lands assessed on the actual extent cultivated, overlooking at least, for the good of the suffering millions of landholders, the difficulty or the inconvenience of measuring the extent. Even if the extent assessed is a little more than it will be by actual measurement, it will not much matter. I request that it should be made free from the cruel cess of Re. 1 on every occupied backyard. With these few remarks I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution. In doing so, I do not know why the mover has not dropped the last portion of the resolution. To drop that portion would be both logical and practical."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I cannot help feeling that the Honourable Member who moved the resolution has rather overstated the fact that the tax is a cruel exaction. One rupee per annum, I really do not think is so heavy a charge as to justify such an epithet. The fact of the matter is that this rule has not yet come into operation, it has not yet been tried; and the Collector of Tanjore to whom reference was made, as soon as the resolution was put in, is unable to tell the Government how it will work, because he says that at present it has not had any practical effect and that he has had no complaint at all, except from the Honourable Mover of the resolution. We have not yet given this thing any trial and if after trial, it is found that there is a hardship in this charge, I am prepared to consider the hardship and see whether it ought to be removed. I really submit that a complete year's trial should be given before we unhesitatingly condemn it as a cruel exaction.

"It may be possible to adopt the suggestion of the Honourable Member to exempt dry-crops in the backyard. I am quite certain that he is exaggerating the facts; and I am quite sure that the remedy which he asks the Council to recommend that every backyard should be measured would be an intolerable nuisance both to the tenants and to the Revenue establishment. I do not think that could be the right remedy; something might be said as to the amount of the charge or as to the exemption of certain classes of crops such as ragi. I have an entirely open mind and I should like to hear how the thing works. I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he is rather premature in bringing it forward now. If he will wait for another year, we shall hear from the Collector of the district as to whether there is any case for revision of the order. In the meantime, I do not see my way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIAR:—"Your Excellency, I must confess that I was ignorant that any such order has been issued to levy the assessment and I am afraid most people are not yet aware of it. I think this discussion has brought to light that such an order has been issued. Hitherto, at any rate, in the Tanjore district, as I pointed out on the last occasion, backyards were never assessed unless they were used for purposes for which they were never intended. Now, if it is cultivated like other lands, Government may be right in assessing them, but at the same time to impose a uniform rate of Re. 1 on all backyards, whatever their extent may be, 4, 5 or 6 cents—I think the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew will bear me out that it is very seldom that the backyards of these houses in most villages in the deltaic tracts exceed 5 or 6 cents, generally except perhaps the big pattadars who have big backyards. If you take the cultivating ryots or if you take the ordinary pattadars the backyards of their houses will not never more than 5 or 6 cents and therefore to impose a uniform rate of Re. 1 is a real hardship. I regret I cannot join the Honourable Member for Government in saying that we should try the experiment. Our requirements are so large now that once we taste the collection it will be very difficult to give it up. It will be very difficult for us to induce the Government to give up a portion of the revenue which they have tapped. It is something like the tasting of blood and it will be impossible to make them give it up. I would ask the Government not to put it in force, because it would create a great deal of heart burning. Rupee 1 per annum is a great deal and will be a great burden on the poorer people who have to live on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per annum. Rupee 1 perhaps means all the salt that they can purchase for the whole year for their family. There is no use trying the experiment. It may be too late to remedy it afterwards. This is a matter which deserves the serious and anxious consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to do away as much as possible with these small petty exactions of revenue collection. If he would see his way to exempt backyards below 25 cents, the assessment Re. 1 from each householder could be done away with. Anything over 20 cents might be liable to assessment. Under the new rule, I thought it was the policy of the Government to do away with those small petty exactions. My Honourable friend Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar fears that it would be practically a kind of house-tax. I do not say it is a house-tax paid to the municipality or to the union; but anybody who has a backyard of 5 or 6 cents and who has some kind of cultivation may be charged Re. 1. That seems to be his fear."

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The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"The Honourable Member knows that it does not apply to the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Then it becomes a question of *azamish*. It may be ragi or cumbu. It may be a nice way for the revenue inspector to go about. He has to inspect a great deal of the work from year's end to year's end and go about every hamlet, and see 'there is 5 cents of cumbu here or 5 cents of ragi there' and say 'let us charge Re 1 here and Re 1 there.' It seems to me there are elements of friction which, for a small petty sum of Re 1, would entail a lot of inspection work on revenue subordinates, to discover where this supposed cultivation is going on. If a man can grow vegetables on 25 cents he can as well grow ragi or some other food crops. I suggest that it should be the policy of the Government to get rid of these small petty exactions and free the people from worry as much as possible. In that view of the case, I would suggest to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to consider whether it is possible to get rid of the assessment to the extent to which my Honourable Friend has brought it to the notice of the Council. I know it has not been tried; but to wait for results for one year would not do, and may not be enough. It might be necessary to wait for two years. We may have numerous representations from local officers and the Board of Revenue and we will have a huge pile of Government orders on the subject. It is far better to nip it in the bud than wait for an experiment being made and find out what extent of cultivation there has been."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Your Excellency, I really did not understand my Honourable Friend Mr Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar referring to figures, showing the number of houses in the province. If he meant to say that all these are going to be taxed or assessed, I should certainly on behalf of the districts that I represent, bring it to the notice of this Council that there is nothing like an assessment there and I do not think the Government can claim to assess the people for cultivation in backyards. I do not know if any new right should be created. There may be peculiar miraai rights in Tanjore and similar rights in other districts which might enable the Government to levy some sort of assessment on backyard cultivation, where backyards were previously poramboke, vested in Government or subsequently taken up. But I do not think that it can be levied all over the Presidency, in other than the districts represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. I know that in the southern districts there is nothing like that levied. I do not want that this discussion should be used as indicating any consent or any kind of right accepted by the people, representing other districts. I do not think the figure quoted by my Honourable Friend will apply at all. I want to dissociate myself completely from the discussion, so that I want to press upon the Government that this ought not to be taken as an indication that such rights exist in the Government, or that they might be utilized."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO :—"My Lord, the Government Order referred to in this resolution is intended to apply to the whole Presidency. If so, I think there is considerable hardship because, even in our parts also there are backyards which are put to several uses, say for jute plants, leaves of which are used for household consumption. Are we to say that it is liable to taxation? Sometimes it is green gram or red gram, or chillies or sweet potato but just for consumption purposes. Are we to say that they come under this Board's Standing Order and that they ought to be taxed? No doubt sometimes vegetables are also grown and backyards are put to different uses and I think it will be hard if all these backyard owners are told that their backyards would become liable to taxation because they make some use of them. If they do not make any use of them wild plants grow and they will become infested with snakes and scorpions. That will be the only other result if these backyards are not utilized. I think it is very hard. There are backyards above 25 cents; and it appears they are liable to be taxed under the revised Board's Standing Orders. But I think it is very hard, I would not say cruel; the fact remains that it is very hard that these backyards should be made liable to any taxation. I may add that this will place a dangerous weapon in the hands of village officers, the karnams and the village munsifs, and other influential village people may make capital out of it to make money. It will not help the ryotwars; but it will only be a source of burden on the villagers. This catastrophe might be saved to the villagers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said that the whole thing has to be tried before a decision is arrived at as to the way in which this rule has worked and how it could be modified. I have in what I have already stated clearly explained that the actual hardship that it will create to the people is so apparent, so clear that no further experience is needed. As I have said, nearly 93 per cent of the entire landholders are people paying below *Rs.* 10 per annum by way of assessment and a charge of one rupee for each of these seven millions of houses in the whole Presidency, I need hardly say, is extremely hard, and it is a miserable fine upon all the house-owners. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew told us that after a year's experience they might be able to find out if any modification could be made; but I cannot, for a moment, understand that such a clearly and obviously apparent hardship on land-owners really needs any actual experience from the figures I have quoted already. Under these circumstances, may I at least once again request the Government to stop the order at least for the present and to consult all district

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Collectors and come to a decision on this matter before actually putting it into force. I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew would at least give us to that extent the assurance that he would refer to Collectors if he is not willing to give effect to what I myself think about it, and my friends also think about it, and ask the Collectors to report on the matter before actually bringing this standing order into force. With these remarks, I once again appeal to the Government to stop bringing it into force and meanwhile to ask the Collectors to report upon it and see if real hardship, real misery will not be felt by the people at large. With these few words, I once again ask for a re-consideration of this very important matter by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Of course, as regards this matter, it must be said that the Government must feel sure of their ground. I am quite prepared to consult Collectors, but I do not propose to issue orders to suspend the Government Order. I am quite prepared to consult the district officers as to what their feeling is and whether there is going to be any hardship. I felt there was a good deal of force in the remarks addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, but as to how far we should be justified in sacrificing Government revenue we must consider. I am prepared to refer the matter back to the Collectors and see if it will mark hardship. On that understanding, the Honourable Member will be content to withdraw the resolution for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I hope this will not be put into force, until that consideration is obtained."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says that it will be put into force but he has no objection to taking the views of Collectors on the subject. I do not know what view the Honourable Gentleman will take of the position."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If once the Collectors are consulted, the Government can wait till then."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman is at liberty to hold that view, but that is what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has said. If the Honourable Member is not going to withdraw, I am prepared to put the resolution to the vote."

The resolution was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I ask for a poll."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We must wait a bit as we must get all the members in. I see some seats are vacant."

The Hon'ble Mr T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"When they were not here at the time of the vote, how can they join in the vote for the poll?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is the practice of the Council. At the time of division, a bell has to ring."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYENGAR:—"Only those alone will be allowed to divide, who were here at the time the poll was demanded."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The ordinary practice in the Council—I do not know if it is approved by the Council—the ordinary practice is that a bell rings the moment a poll is called. Honourable Gentlemen who are outside are given two or three minutes to get back to their seats. That has been done as long as I have been in the chair. It might operate one way or the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"May I refer your Excellency to rule 21 of the business rules at page 90. It is: 'The votes of the members may be taken by voices or by division or by name, but they shall be taken by division or by name, if any member so desires.' In this case the votes were taken in the first instance by a show of hands and then the Honourable Member desired a poll. I can understand giving notice before the division is made, but is it permissible to send for people after votes have been taken already?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Gentleman reads on, he will find this: 'The method of taking votes by division or by name shall be in accordance with the instructions of the President.' The President acts, as the interpreter of the wishes of the Council. As I told the Council, the procedure adopted in regard to this resolution is precisely what has been adopted in regard to every other resolution. When a division is asked for the bell is rung and gentlemen outside are allowed an opportunity to come in and take their seats and vote. I am sure it will be unfair to alter that practice without notice. If the Council prefers that division should be taken at the very moment, it will cause members very great inconvenience as they will never be able to leave the chamber."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I only wish to say that we do not gain by a scotch-vote in this house. I am perfectly certain that the point that has been raised is of some importance. Some Honourable Gentlemen who were not here when the first vote took place by show of hands subsequently come in at the second method of voting. I would ask whether it is your Excellency's experience in Parliament whether any member, not having been present when a particular kind of vote is resorted to whether he can be permitted to come in later on. It is a matter on which your Excellency may rule once for all, for the benefit of all,

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of us. It works both ways. We should like to have a ruling once for all whether any Honourable Gentleman who was not here when a resolution was lost or put to vote whether he can subsequently come in and take part in the voting when a division is demanded."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is precisely the point that I have indicated. The practice which has been invariably followed is, that they have been allowed to come in and there is no reason to alter that practice. Those who are in favour of the resolution will please stand up."

The poll was then taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Mr. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.	" Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Sir Robert Clegg.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Francis Spring.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Mr. Gordon Fraser.
	" Mr. C. H. Higginbotham.
	" the Prince of Arcot.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.

The resolution was declared lost, 13 voting for and 21 against.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is nearly 5 o'clock and my resolution will take some time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman might begin."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"There are only ten minutes and I cannot finish."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the Honourable Gentleman would like to finish the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"If we can finish it I shall prefer it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should suggest to the Council that there are some busy men here—I am not thinking of officials—and it is a convenience to utilize what time we have."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"After 5 p.m. it will be difficult for us to stay."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Honourable Gentlemen have gone on after 5 p.m. The Honourable Gentleman will be able to state his case. I do not want to press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"As there are other resolutions, we will have to sit to-morrow. However, I will proceed.

"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXXII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a Local Government Board consisting of a member of the Executive Council as president thereof and eight representatives of local bodies to advise, guide and control the various local bodies in the Presidency in matters affecting Local Self-Government.'

"This is a very important resolution affecting the development of local self-government and I trust that it will receive that attention at the hands of the Government which it deserves. So far as this resolution is concerned, it is better that you keep in mind that it consists of two

parts. In the first place, it suggests the appointment of a Local Government Board to advise, guide and control local bodies in the Presidency; and in doing so, it practically suggests a transfer of the powers of control now vested in the Secretariat, under instructions from the Government to that Board with a Member of the Executive Council as president thereof and consisting of representatives of the people. This resolution suggests that in matters affecting local self-government, the popular voice must also be heard and there must be opportunity given to the representatives of the people to make their voices heard in matters concerning the administration of local affairs. That is the first principle which this resolution wishes to lay down. If once the principle is accepted, if once it is found desirable that for the further progress of local self-government a central board should be created to co-ordinate the work of the various local bodies and to regulate the procedure and to guide them in all matters, it will be time enough to consider about the constitution of that Local Government Board. As a basis for discussion, I have suggested that this Local Board might consist of a Member of the Executive Council as President and eight representatives of the people. I shall presently place before the Council within the limited time at my disposal various proposals made for the constitution of the Local Government Board. I will impress upon the Council that they will not begin to dissect the scheme or its details, but they will remember that the main principle to decide is whether it is desirable to appoint a Local Government Board, whatever its constitution may be, consistent of adequate representation. That is the first principle I wish to deal with.

"When I ventured to move this resolution, it is not because I did not appreciate the attempts made more prominently in recent years to further the cause of local self-government. We are aware that in recent years an impetus has been given to further the cause of local self-government. In the case of municipalities, you have got the major portion of chairmen as elected non-officials; we find most chairmen are non-officials; we find in the case of local boards, though after considerable delay and though after considerable hesitation, the principle of non-official presidents to be appointed for taluk boards has been accepted and some have been and are being appointed by election. Even for the appointment of vice-presidents the system of election is introduced. We have today got four non-official presidents of district boards. That is the reason which induced me to take a further step forward to make this question of local self-government real, popular and effective. It is for that purpose that I venture to place this resolution before the Council today. It must not be supposed that simply because the word 'Local Government Board' is used, we can or ought to copy the constitution of that body as it is to-day in England. No doubt, local authorities in England corresponding to our local boards are under the supervision of the Local Government Board constituted under the Act of 1871, but its constitution is as follows:—

'The Local Government Board consists of a president and of certain ex-officio members, namely, the Lord President of the Council, all His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the time being, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

'The President holds office during pleasure and is capable of sitting and voting in the House of Commons. The Board never meets in practice, so that the President is subject only to the control of Parliament. He is assisted by a Parliamentary Secretary, and by such other secretaries, assistant secretaries, inspectors, auditors clerks, messengers, and other officers as the Board, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine.'

"So far as the Board I suggest is concerned, it is a Board which should contain adequate representation of the people and it should also contain an official element and it is for that reason that I suggest a Member of the Executive Council, preferably one in charge of the Local and Municipal Department, to be its President.

"Having referred to this aspect of the question it is my duty to point out how, so far as India is concerned, this question has been viewed and appreciated. I shall now draw the attention of the Council to the remarks made by Lord Morley in his Despatch to the Government of India, dated 25th November 1908. This is what he states in the concluding paragraph of that despatch about the desirability of forming the Local Government Board. He suggested that the appointment of a Local Government Board is a very desirable step to be taken though he would wait to consider the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. In paragraph 33, this is what he says: 'The encouragement of local self-government being an object of this high importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department for dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them and correcting abuses in a form analogous to the operations of the Local Government Board in this country. That, however, is a detail, though a weighty one, in a question on which as a whole I confidently expect that your Excellency will find much light in the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.'

"At any rate, we have the weighty pronouncement of eminent statesmen like Lord Morley who has won a place in the hearts of the people of India by the generous reforms he introduced about the advisability of organizing a Local Government Board to control these local bodies. He no doubt suggested that he expected this question to be dealt with by the Royal Commission on Decentralization and he expected to get further light on that question from their recommendations.

"I shall now draw the attention of the Council to the investigation made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization. I shall first refer to the evidence of some eminent gentlemen of them because it will show that various suggestions were made even as to the constitution of

the Local Government Board, but all the witnesses agree in one common principle that they should provide for proper representation of non-officials although in matters of detail there is difference. So far as the main principle is concerned, substantially there is no difference. I shall first refer the Council to the evidence given by the late Mr. V Krishnaswami Ayyar who was subsequently a Member of the Executive Council here in charge of the Local and Municipal Department. This is what he stated regarding this question—

'I should like to have in the Presidency towns a board like the Local Government Board in England, which will take by delegation or by formal statutory authority several of the powers now exercised by the Governor in Council. It should be a body which would be a kind of agency to look after the various panchayats and other bodies in the province. The interference which the Provincial Government now exercises should be practically given over to this body, acting somewhat as the Local Government Board acts in England; it will be mainly non-official, perhaps partly official and partly non-official.'

"So far as the late Mr. V Krishnaswami Ayyar is concerned, he suggested that it should be mainly non-official. I find that in other provinces various other witnesses were examined and they also gave their opinions in favour of this proposal. We find that the Maharaja of Kasimbazar who is himself one of the leading zamindars, who was himself examined as a witness, stated that it should also be a non-official body consisting of representatives of local boards. Other witnesses examined in Bengal are Babu Bolkuntanath Sen, Motilal Ghose and others; and I find in Eastern Bengal two civilian officers were examined and they also suggested the appointment of a central board consisting of officials and also elected non-officials, the two civilian officers examined being Mr. L. G. Kershaw and Mr. E. H. Webster. These were the witnesses who were examined by the Royal Commission on Decentralization and it is now for me to refer the Council to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission regarding this question. Though Lord Morley expected very good results from the report of the Royal Commission he must have been disappointed as we are with the final recommendations made. This is what is said in paragraph 871: 'It has been suggested that Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each province by a Local Government Board, which should contain a proportion of non-official members. Some witnesses who made this suggestion were, however, under the impression that they were following British precedent, and did not realize that the duties of the Local Government Board in England are discharged by a single Minister.

'The affairs of local boards are at present dealt with in special branches of the Provincial Government Secretariats, although the Secretaries in charge of these are also concerned with other subjects. Our proposals will very much reduce the outside control now exercised over the proceedings of these boards, and will provide for such control as is necessary being exercised, in large measure, by Commissioners and other local officers. The functions of the Local Governments will thus, in the main, be confined to the creation, abolition or amendment of local boards, the application of the elective principle, the sanction of loans, the grant of grants-in-aid, and the prescription of model by-laws and establishment schedules; and we see no necessity to create a special controlling board to deal with such matters. Nor should these occupy the attention of Government to such an extent as to warrant the appointment of a separate Secretary for local and municipal affairs.'

"My Lord, it will be remembered that to this majority report of the Commissioners, the Indian Member on the Commission whose intimate knowledge of Indian conditions must be accepted as an authority as against the opinions of others, Mr R. C. Dutt, appended a note of dissent. It is satisfactory to note that, even as early as 1908 and 1909 when the report was drafted even after a meagre examination of witnesses regarding this important question, Mr. R. C. Dutt ventured to make his own observation. This is what is stated. 'Mr. Dutt dissents from this opinion, and thinks that the supervision and guidance of a Local Government Board in each province would greatly help and foster rural boards and municipalities, and would also secure harmonious work and some degree of uniformity. Certain matters in which the control of a Local Government Board is, in his opinion, desirable have been indicated in footnotes in this and the preceding chapters.'

"I venture to ask whether this Council is prepared to accept the intimate knowledge and authority possessed by an officer of the experience of Mr. Dutt or of those who like Judges wanted to examine witnesses and form their own conclusions based upon the materials placed before them. I venture to suggest that the opinion of Mr. Dutt is entitled to great weight and that the experiment is worth a trial at the earliest opportunity. I would also ask your Excellency's Government to consider another aspect of the question. So far as the Royal Commission on Decentralization is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar who is going to reply may refer to it as an authority; but I would ask him to consider in how many cases they did not adopt the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and thought that the time had come when they could make further advance. Is it not a fact that presidents of district boards were recommended to be officials by the Decentralization Commission? Have not your Excellency's Government gone further and appointed non-officials and even in the case of sub-district boards where it was recommended tahsildars should ordinarily be the presidents, have not the Government set aside that recommendation and appointed non-officials as presidents of taluk boards in large numbers and even by election? I mention this as two of the various instances in which your Excellency's Government thought fit not simply to copy or adopt the recommendations of the Commission,

but to examine the proposal on its own intrinsic merits and then give effect to the recommendation. Therefore the fact that the Decentralization Commission did not think it desirable that a Local Government Board should be appointed should not be made to stand as an impediment in the way of my proposal being accepted, if otherwise, your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the experiment ought to be undertaken without further delay

"It should be remembered that a resolution to the same effect was considered at the Local and Municipal Conference held at Bombay which passed a resolution in these terms: 'In the opinion of this conference, the time has come for the establishment of a Central Local Self-Government Board which shall consist of the Member of the Executive Council in charge of the local self-government portfolio as an ex-officio President thereof, and of the representatives of the public and of divisional boards on similar lines, which should as far as possible be constituted on linguistic basis. It is further of opinion that all powers of control and supervision over local bodies should henceforth be exercised by such central and divisional boards'

"I have now placed before this Council the views of various responsible persons throughout the country who have given sufficient attention to this important problem and who have expressed themselves in favour of a Local Government Board. I have also pointed out that the opinions so far gathered have emphasized the necessity for the creation of a separate Central Board to co-ordinate and guide the work of these local bodies, containing adequate representation of non-officials. I would ask whether it is not proper for your Excellency's Government to give that system a trial to see if an attempt cannot be made to make a move in that direction. It is for the purpose of preserving the continuity of the administration that it is suggested that a Member of the Executive Council, generally one in charge of the Local and Municipal Department, may be the President of the new Board. What is suggested is that, in view of the various circumstances of the country covering vast extents of land, it is better to have on the body as President the Member in charge of that department, and as members, persons who have personal knowledge of the working of these local bodies in the Presidency, persons who have intimate acquaintance with the various problems coming up for consideration. Is it not far more desirable than a system by which reports are sent by the local bodies through Collectors and Divisional Officers to Under Secretaries and they are then scrutinised by the Member in charge of the department? Is not the system of representation that is suggested calculated to popularize the institutions and to bring the Government more into touch with popular needs and requirements? It is this aspect of the question that I would specially impress upon the attention of the Government. If once the principle is accepted, so far as the details are concerned, they may be easily solved. Whether the number of members should be eight, or ten or twelve is a matter of perfect indifference. Whether the members are to be elected by the local boards and municipalities or by any other system of election, it does not matter. I only wish that the principle, whereby representatives of local bodies in the Presidency ought to have a voice in matters affecting local bodies, should be accepted. There is no other system by which we can effect that object except by the appointment of a Local Government Board on the lines that I have suggested. If I suggested this number eight, it is because I thought the Board ought not to be unwieldy. I find from the evidence given that some suggested three, some suggested two and one gentleman suggested a more unwieldy body. He wanted representatives of all local bodies, bringing the figure up to 25. I thought that a number like three would be very inadequate and I thought nine members forming the Local Government Board might be enough to make a proper beginning in local self government.

"With these remarks, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Government and I hope the principle of this resolution will be accepted by the Government and worked in the spirit in which I have moved it myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I heartily second the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether the Council would prefer to adjourn."

At this stage, the Council rose for the day.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 22nd day of November 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZUD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. F. MORRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR
The Hon'ble the Rev. C. PITLENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI, *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAGUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARKER.
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.E., Amir-i-Arcot or Prince of Arcot
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AGLEN, D.D
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. E. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble SRI SRIMA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Sarugada.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of the resolution about the appointment of a Local Government Board was resumed

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the subject of this resolution is one to which, I know, very great importance is attached by Honourable Non-official Members. It is a somewhat fascinating subject, and one would ordinarily think that it offers a solution to very many difficulties in regard to the freeing of local self-government from undue official control. I am anxious, under these circumstances, if

the Council would permit me, that the question should be analysed somewhat closely, so that its practicability may be well understood, and our objections to it may also be correctly understood. I am anxious that it should not be taken that, because we object to this particular proposal, there is any difference of opinion as between the Government and Honourable Non-official Members in regard to the main question of developing local self-government and freeing local bodies from the restrictions, now in operation, of official control, as far as that could be done, except in very essential matters, and permitting them to develop in their own way.

"The resolution is to the effect that a recommendation be made to the Government 'to appoint a Local Government Board consisting of a member of the Executive Council, as president thereof, and eight representatives of local bodies to advise, guide and control the various local bodies in the Presidency in matters affecting local self-government.' The Honourable Mover began by saying that he only wanted the principle of the resolution to be accepted and that he did not attach importance to the details of the resolution. At the same time, I take it that the following are principles to which he attaches importance. First, the creation of that body. I suppose that that is not a matter of detail. Secondly, its constitution, with a very substantial non-official majority. I take it that what he aims at is not exactly the creation of another Government department, whether you call it a secretariat or a board like the Sanitary Board, but the creation of a body in which the non-officials will wholly preponderate. That I suppose, is an essential matter. A third thing, I take it, is also essential, namely, that the functions of this body will be to advise, guide and control. I take it that the idea is that this body will not only be an advisory body but also an executive and administrative body, that it should have powers given to it, either under the law or under the rules framed under the law, so as to enable it to enforce its wishes. I take it that I have the concurrence of the Honourable Mover in this analysis of the proposition, namely, that these three things are essential. What he probably means by details is: if you do not want eight non-officials, you can have six or seven; if you are not satisfied with one official, take two. Barring these points, all other things I take it are essential.

"Having said that, I shall proceed to examine the resolution. The Honourable Mover quoted a statement from Lord Morley's despatch which apparently he seemed to think favoured his view. This is what Lord Morley said —

'The encouragement of local self government being an object of this high importance in the better organization of our Indian system, it remains to be considered how far in each province it would be desirable to create a department for dealing exclusively with these local bodies, guiding and instructing them, and correcting abuses, in a form analogous to the operations of the Local Government Board in this country' (that is, England). 'That, however, is a detail, though a weighty one, in a question on which, as a whole, I confidently expect that your Excellency will find much light in the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.'

"The Council will see that Lord Morley contemplated the creation of a Government department; he said nothing about the bringing in a large non-official element. He contemplated or suggested the creation of a department such as the Local Government Board in England, which, as the Honourable Mover has pointed out, is really a department of the Government, managed by a single officer. Lord Morley also wound up by saying 'Before you make up your mind, do wait for the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization.' Now, what did the Royal Commission on Decentralization say on this subject? The Royal Commission on Decentralization has dealt with the specific proposal which is put forward in this resolution. I shall quote from its report.

'It has been suggested that Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each province by a Local Government Board, which should contain a proportion of non-official members'—that is the Honourable Member's suggestion. 'Some witnesses who made this suggestion were, however, under the impression that they were following British precedent, and did not realize that the duties of the Local Government Board in England are discharged by a single Minister.' The Local Government Board in England as a matter of fact consists of a number of officials who never meet and the whole work is done by a department of Government. The report of the Commission continues: 'The affairs of local boards are at present dealt with in special branches of the Provincial Government Secretariats, although the Secretaries in charge of these are also concerned with other subjects. Our proposals will very much reduce the outside control now exercised over the proceedings of these boards, and will provide for such control as is necessary being exercised, in large measure, by Commissioners and other local officers. The functions of the Local Governments will thus, in the main, be confined to the creation, abolition or suspension of local boards, the application of the elective principle, the sanction of loans, the giving of grants-in-aid, and the prescription of model by-laws and establishment schedules; and we see no necessity to create a special controlling board to deal with such matters. Nor should these occupy the attention of the Government to such an extent as to warrant the appointment of a separate Secretary for local and municipal affairs.'

"That is what the Decentralization Commission said. It is true that there is a note of dissent by Mr Dutt pointed as a footnote: 'Mr. Dutt dissents from this opinion, and thinks that the supervision and guidance of a Local Government Board in each Province would greatly help and foster rural boards and municipalities, and would also secure harmonious work and some degree of uniformity. Certain matters in which the control of a Local Government Board is, in his opinion, desirable, have been indicated in footnotes in this and the preceding chapters.'

"I have referred to the footnotes and Mr. Dutt has given no reasons anywhere for his views. While his authority is undoubtedly great, I am obviously unable, in the absence of reasons, to say exactly what weight should be attached to his recommendations; whereas the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation is specific, that only a minimum of control should be reserved by the Executive Government and that in all other matters the local bodies should be allowed to develop in their own way.

"The Honourable Member is evidently not aware that, after the Decentralisation Commission's report had issued, the question was referred to all local Governments in India. This Government have reported on the subject to the Government of India and that Government have dealt with the question. This is what the Government of India have said—I am reading from the Government of India resolution on the report of the Royal Commission—'The suggestion that the Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each Province, by a Local Government Board which should contain a proportion of non-official members, was not accepted by the Commission. They considered that, since their proposals would greatly reduce outside control exercised over the proceedings of the municipalities and rural boards and would provide for the delegation in a large measure of such powers of guidance as are necessary to Commissioners, no benefit would be derived from the creation of a special controlling board of this nature. The Government of India also are not prepared to support the proposal, which is not only unnecessary in the opinion of the local Governments concerned but is undesirable as tending to perpetuate the very centralisation of local affairs which it is the object of the Government to diminish.' Honourable Members would thus see that we have a definite pronouncement by the Government of India on this subject, namely, that a Local Government Board, such as is recommended in the resolution, which is exactly what the Royal Commission on Decentralisation has also referred to, is not necessary, not only not necessary, but it is likely to do harm by fostering, developing, and strengthening that centralization in matters local, which it is the aim of all of us, officials and non-officials, to get rid of. Now, it is a well-understood principle that in what may be called an all-India matter, where we have got a pronouncement by the Government of India laying down a definite instruction, no useful purpose will be served by debating a question like that in this Council. Assuming that your recommendation is accepted, we cannot do anything, we cannot carry it out. It is essentially an all-India matter and, if there is non-official opinion to the effect that that instruction of the Government of India is wrong and that the creation of Local Government Boards all over India is desirable, notwithstanding the opinion of the Royal Commission and notwithstanding the instruction of the Government of India, the proper place to bring forward a resolution to that effect would be the Imperial Legislative Council.

"But I do not want to stop there; though so far as the resolution is concerned, that would close the matter, but I would say why I consider the creation of such a Board, even if we had the power to create it, is a thing which we would hesitate, greatly hesitate, to do.

"For that, we have only to amplify the last sentence of the Government of India's resolution. Honourable Members are aware that it has been the policy of the Government all through, of which you have had increasing evidence in recent years, to divest themselves of control as much as they can, and to restrict it to essentials and to allow local bodies to develop in their own way. We need not go far. We have had three instances of this policy at this very meeting. Yesterday the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad proposed in this Council a resolution about the railway cess. I objected to it on the ground that it would be an unwarranted interference with the discretion vested in district boards. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar wanted certain changes to be made in the matter of interpellations in local bodies. I said in reply 'that is not a matter which you and I can decide here, it is a matter for the local bodies to consider and say what their wishes are.' When again he proposed certain changes regarding elections in taluk boards, I gave the same reply. I take it, from the way in which non-officials have reserved my views, that they are at one with me in all these matters and that they agree that the correct policy would be to allow the local bodies to develop in their own way.

"The Council is no doubt aware that all the laws relating to local bodies are now under consideration. A Bill to amend the constitution of the Madras Corporation is ready, and there is a Bill in regard to district municipalities which has been already considered by a Committee, and there is also a Bill to amend the Local Boards Act which will soon go before a Committee. On these Committees there are non-officials, and if they find that these Bills do not go far enough towards enlarging the powers of the local bodies, and freeing them from the restrictions now imposed upon them, they have an opportunity of suggesting changes such as would give them a larger measure of management over their own affairs, and when the Bills come before the Council, the Council as a body will have an opportunity to consider them. We have also rules under all these Acts which are changeable by us. If any Honourable Member would indicate how the rules could, with advantage, be changed by way of releasing local bodies from restrictions, we would most gladly consider the suggestions. I may here say that, in view of the representations made from time to time in this Council, that the Municipal Account Code and the Local Fund Code contain a number of provisions which greatly interfere with the discretion which should appertain to local bodies, these two codes have undergone a very careful examination at Mr. Graham's hands and my hands, and we have proposed a very large number of changes which we hope soon to issue, and which would substantially reduce the number of references coming up to Government.

"That being so, the point for the consideration of the Council is: shall we continue to proceed in this direction of freeing local bodies from the control now in the hands of the Government, making them more and more independent of the central authority and making them feel themselves important and responsible to their own electors, or shall we now create another body called the Local Government Board which will again centralize authority? It should be our wish to decentralize. I know from a somewhat long experience that every department has got a way of justifying its own existence. The moment we create a Local Government Board, it may be with the best of intentions—the Board will discover a thousand and one reasons why this power should not be given to the local body, why in that matter there should be restrictions and why such and such a concession should not be given why such and such a matter should come before the board. The members of the Government have got a lot of other matters, besides local self-government, to attend to, and at least in self-protection, we would be trying to throw off as much work as possible; but the Local Government Board, having nothing else to do, will be perpetually inclined to concentrate powers in its own hands, and will in a few years undo the work that has taken a very long time for us to do and would defeat the object which is dear to all of us. I do not think that the Local Government Board would appeal to the ordinary people in the sense that other than local body itself would or the Government, which has been controlling these things for a long time, and to which all people have been accustomed to look as a sort of final authority, would. I say that is also a matter for you to consider.

"But Honourable Members might urge: 'it does not matter, there is bound to be after any amount of decentralization, a modicum of control which must be in the hands of the Government; give the proposed Board that.' The reply to that is 'how can we do it?' As long as we remain responsible for the administration of local bodies a responsibility which we owe to the Government of India, we cannot divest ourselves wholly of all control. If that modicum of control is transferred to a Board, what is to become of our responsibility? Can the latter wholly cease? Take, for instance, all the functions of essential control mentioned by the Decentralization Commission in its report. The Commission says: 'The essential functions of the local Government will thus, in the main, be confined to the creation, abolition, or suspension of local boards. Is it proposed that the creation, suspension, or abolition of the local boards should be given to the Local Government Board? Is it imagined that the Government could divest themselves of that responsibility?

"Then again the Commission refers to the application of the elective principle, the sanction of loans, the giving of 'grants-in-aid.' Grants-in-aid are Government money. Is it proposed that we should go on giving grants-in-aid, we should go on finding money, for an indefinite length of time, when we have lost all control over the expenditure? My impression is that after any amount of devolution to local bodies, there is bound to be a residuum of control which as long as the Government remain responsible for local self-government, they are bound to keep, let it be however small. For example, were a municipality to go on as it likes for an indefinite period, if it goes to a stage when it becomes an intolerable nuisance, we must suspend the municipality. It is not proposed to cancel this provision. The very circumstance that we are largely divesting ourselves of control would make it necessary that the little of it that does remain is effective for all purposes; because the instances in which we can interfere would be so few and will be in such important matters, therefore our interference will have to be effective. Is it proposed that the Board of which a member of the Executive Council is President, assisted and helped undoubtedly by eight non-official gentlemen—is it proposed that that body should take up this whole power, and if it takes up that whole power, what exactly is our responsibility as a Government? Is it imagined that your Excellency's Government can by one stroke of the pen divest themselves of all responsibility to carry out or discharge the duties of control in regard to this particular branch of the administration? I submit they cannot.

"My point is, that the creation of this body would not only stifle the development of local self-government in the sense that it would prevent the devolution of power in favour of local bodies which is now making such rapid progress, but it will be a source of friction between this new body and the existing local bodies, and there is every chance that there will be another source of friction in the relations between the Government and the new body.

"Honourable Members may urge there is to be on the new body a member of the Executive Council. A member of the Executive Council is all right when he has power, but from the mere circumstance that you call him a member of the Executive Council and yoke him with seven others who can vote him down on any matter, you cannot hold him responsible for the conduct of a body in which he practically counts as one-eighth or one-ninth. The circumstance that you put the member of the Executive Council, in charge of local bodies, on that Board, cannot commit the Government to everything that the Board does. It is not practical politics. It is probably better to create a Local Government Board constituted wholly of non-officials, and give them all the necessary power and then make them responsible, than that you should create what I may call this hybrid institution in which you have one member of the Executive Government and eight others, the latter having the satisfaction of doing all that they want, while the one man has to bear all the responsibility. It is not a workable proposition.

"What we should aim at in this as in other matters is the simplification of the machinery and not its complication. It is a mistake to imagine that the more you complicate things, the more efficient things will become. In regard to local matters, there is already a chain of bodies, the union, the taluk board and the district board; and that reminds me of the controversy whether the district board should have less or more power. The taluk boards are crying out that the district boards would not divest themselves of their power. That is a thing of which Honourable

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Members are aware. Then there is the Government and you now say, add one more body with a number of powers and privileges. It would be a miracle if the new body does not greatly aggravate the situation. I am very anxious that Honourable Members should see that, if I oppose this resolution, it is because I feel that this proposal, if carried out, would seriously retard the progress of local self-government. What we want is that in every locality the electorate should have an opportunity of knowing the people whom they return to power, and the people whom they so return must be responsible for the conduct of local affairs. Point out to me in what direction the law or the rules are defective and we shall change them, or point out to me that in any particular matter the Government proceed wrongly in exercising the discretion vested in them by the law or the rules and we will set it right as far as we can and promise not to repeat the mistake. But do not make the mistake of imagining that, by creating another body, you are going to simplify the machinery and make things run smoothly. It would be a serious mistake.

"I object to the resolution, first, on the ground that this discussion is altogether objectless. The Government of India have issued a definite instruction which is binding upon this Council as well as upon ourselves; and if it is intended to reopen the question and to appeal to the Government of India, to go back on their decision and to accept the opinion of Mr Dutt and go against the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, the proper place to do so is the Imperial Legislative Council. That may be a technical matter, but even otherwise I say that the creation of this new board would commit us to a policy substantially different from that which with practically unanimous consent we have all been following. I would advise the Council not to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I have heard with considerable interest the speech of the Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Acharyar on the subject I expected at the outset that this proposal would be viewed in this Council with a great amount of indignation, that it is a most impracticable measure, that it is revolutionary and would subvert the present constitution and so on. I must say that the tone of the reply has somewhat agreeably surprised me. I believe that is the first attempt to solve this question, and I must consider that the reply is somewhat satisfactory. We know that in this Council when a new proposal such as this, which wishes to lay down certain principles of administration is moved it is always met with, sometimes met with, a certain amount of ridicule, and, as I have already pointed out, at the end of two or three years, the Government seem to come into line more or less with our view. It has been so in the past; it has been so in the case of presidents of taluk boards; it has been so in the case of presidents of district boards which was so hotly contested by my Honourable Friend on the last occasion when it was proposed. It was only last month that he sanctioned four presidents of district boards. I can quote instances, numerous instances, of proposals emanating from non-official members which at first have been viewed with an amount of official disbelief in the success of the proposals, and I am quite certain that probably in the course of two or three years the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar would, before the end of his term, be probably the head of the Local Government Board for which we are now asking. Therefore, I do not at all regard this attempt as either infructuous or useless. The whole idea at present, so far as my Honourable Friend and myself are concerned, is really to familiarise the Government, to saturate the minds of the official members, with this perhaps novel proposal. I am quite certain that when we are now putting forward this proposal, we are making a true line of advance in the matter of local self-government.

"The Honourable Member has covered a very wide ground. At the outset he was perfectly right in saying that the object of this proposal is the creation of another body. He is equally right in saying that we desire the association of non-officials a large part of non-official element, with the Government in the duties which are proposed to be assigned to this body. He is also right in stating that this is neither an administrative nor an executive body. As regards the details and the criticisms which he has directed to the exact proposal, I would ask Honourable Members not to devote much time to that aspect of the case. The Decentralisation Commission is now ten years old. I think also at the outset it would be far better to view the question not from the standpoint of the Decentralisation Commission, but from the standpoint of the latest declaration of His Majesty's Government in regard to the establishment of self-governing institutions in this country. We are now discussing constitutional problems throughout the length and breadth of the land. Every association and every political and semi-political body is now airing its views as regards the future constitution of the Government of India. I submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Government whether the time has not come when in the reorganisation of local self-government in this country there should not be a non-official element at the top. The issue that is raised by this resolution is this; whether in the laying down of principles of policy, it would be advantageous to have associated with the Government a certain amount of non-official opinion in the expansion of local self-government. Whatever may be the differences as regards the exact scheme of constitutional reform, I believe there is a consensus of opinion that a certain amount of association is absolutely necessary, and to the extent to which it is desirable to refer to this aspect of the case at the present time, I would only say that there is no other sphere of activity so suitable for this experiment as this sphere of local self-government. My Lord, therefore on the broad point raised in this resolution I have absolutely no doubt that we are in the true line of advance in making this proposal.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [22ND NOVEMBER 1917.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar expressed certain fears as regards centralisation in local affairs. I admit there is some force in his arguments, but it is certainly not our object to perpetuate excessive centralisation. I take it that when this Local Self-Government Board is constituted, probably it will be one of its first functions to divest itself and also the Government of all the petty detailed control which is now done in the Secretariat. Perhaps it will confine itself to large questions of sanitary administration, large questions of educational organization of local bodies, very large questions of financial administration and the relations between the local self-governing bodies and the Local Government and very large questions of policy relating to the public health administration. I am aware that in England there have been considerable complaints as regards the existing constitution of the Local Government Board, which have arisen mainly from the fact that there is only a single officer who administers the department, and the evil of that system is that there is another bureaucracy at the headquarters in regard to the local self-governing institution. That is exactly the very point which my Honourable Friend wishes to avoid by saying that on this Local Government Board there should be a substantial element of non-officials. I might perhaps invite the attention of the Honourable Member to Volume 2 of Lawrence Lowell's standard work on the Government of England. He says at page 293 'In regard to the direct control of the board over the local bodies by the power of giving or withholding consent to their plans, it is even more difficult to speak with confidence. The board has faith in itself and believes its work of great value, but from the local bodies one hears no little complaint of dilatoriness and red-tape. The inspectors who are not, like the Engineers, of a strictly professional character, are said to be largely formerly military officers and others with an imperfect knowledge of the subjects they investigate, while the permanent officials in the central office tend, not unnaturally, to follow precedent. They collate all the instances where a similar question has arisen before and are loath to make a new departure. In short they are said to suffer from some of the characteristic evils of bureaucracy.' It is exactly to avoid this aspect of the Local Government Board that my Honourable Friend has proposed the constitution of this board which is indicated in this resolution. Therefore, my Lord, in asking for the constitution of this board our object is really to liberalize local self-government and to give it a large initiative which it has lacked for the last thirty years. We have had local self-government in this country under Lord Ripon's scheme, and we want a large initiating policy in finance and general administration. At the present time there is absolutely no sanitary organization at all except in the unions. In regard to municipalities also public health administration is very unsatisfactory. In regard to the financial questions there are many complicated matters which might be solved by the organization and meeting together of officials and non-officials.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar said that he would be in a minority of one in a board such as that constituted as above. It is quite easy to get over this difficulty. I am perfectly certain if he wishes to have a new board under a new constitution under a new law, we would certainly welcome it. Much of his argument proceeded on the assumption that this board is to fit in with the existing machinery and organization of local self-government. Therefore, my Lord, on the broad question which has been raised in this resolution I am entirely at one with my Honourable Friend. Several fears which he expressed as to friction between the Local Government Board and the Government on the one hand and between the Local Government Board and the municipalities and rural boards on the other are to my mind somewhat overdrawn. So I would ask Your Excellency's Government, though not exactly in the form in which this resolution is framed, to consider the question from a broad standpoint which I have indicated. There is no going back on His Majesty's declaration as regards the establishment of self-governing institutions, and if it is possible to institute a new departure, I do not think there can be any other department in which the establishment of self-government can be initiated than the department to which this resolution relates. I do not wish to refer to the other points that have been raised in the Honourable Member's speech. Perhaps some of my other Honourable Friends would dispose of the objections that have been raised by him. On the whole, my Lord, I am not disappointed at the speech which has been made, by the member in charge, but at the same time I must say that the discussion should not be considered as academic, but as one not only for practical solution but also for immediate solution in view of the scheme of constitutional reform which is now so imminent not only for the consideration of the Local Government but also of the Government of India.

"The last objection made by the Honourable Member that this is a question for the Imperial Legislative Council, can be answered in this way. We are sometimes met in the Imperial Legislature Council with the remark that there is no request from the Local Government and the local public. That is an old question, each authority trying to get rid of the proposal for the time being. When the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar said that we were tied by the orders of the Government of India, I think he really means to evade answering us for the occasion. I do not think he thinks that in matters in which there are already existing orders of the Government of India, the Local Government merely keep quiet without trying to upset the orders of the Government of India in other respects. I would commend this resolution to the earnest consideration of the Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.—"Your Excellency, in the matter of this resolution I feel that in regard to some of the points I have to agree with the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar. In regard to other points I think this is an opportunity which should be used to see that some start is given in the direction of establishing a

local government board. As has been pointed out, to have the words as they stand will imply a control : ' to advise, guide and control the various local bodies.' That is in fact a little too wide and will create difficulties which might be urged to go against the very spirit of local self-governing bodies and their constitution. It is true that non-official members of this Council have been urging off and on that considerable interference has been made by the Government through the Secretariat and that they have been sending orders out to local bodies which practically bring them to a position almost of helplessness. It is not necessary for me to quote instances ; but as the orders at present stand and as the Acts at present stand, it might not be possible to work the resolution in the form in which it has been placed before the Council. But however, the points that have been urged by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao deserve great consideration. We are on the eve of some change in any event, and so far as the local self-governing bodies go, there is bound to be a considerable acceleration given to the work, that has been recognized by the Government to have been successfully done by these bodies for a long time. The District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act are under revision and in all these the question of co-ordinating the work of the several bodies in this Presidency must form an essential point for consideration. It cannot be denied that in the matter either of staff, or on the revenue side of these bodies or on the engineering side or the sanitary or health side, in all these matters, it would be quite essential that there is a body which advises and co-ordinates their work so that there may be a regular plan or arrangement by which very efficient work might soon be done by all the local bodies ; and if a start were given now, it will only help the Government and the local bodies to realize the importance of advice given like that. I therefore propose the following amendment to the resolution : " remove the words from " consisting of " and substitute the words " the Executive Council Member in charge of the Local and Municipal portfolio as President and ten representatives of the groups including Madras, the Surgeon-General, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Sanitary Commissioner as members, to meet twice a year or oftener if necessary, to advise and co-ordinate the work of the various local bodies in the Presidency in matters affecting their common interests ' "

" My Lord, the amendment that I propose would not interfere with the powers of the Government in the matter of control over the local bodies. It is not proposed to hand over to the board concerned any position except the position of an advisory board which has been brought out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. It will be conceded on behalf of the Government also that there are grave questions touching the general policy to be adopted by these local boards in the matter of health, education, sanitation and revenue collection, etc., which might be co-ordinated by a board where common advice will be given and what is found successful in one case will be adopted in others where the circumstances are suitable, and where the staff and their rank will be regulated in the way that there may be a graded scale by which officers may be transferred to places which are carrying greater remuneration. A local body will be inclined to take such staff as has been found to be fit and successful in other places. I do not mean that in any of these matters the opinion of this board should be capable of being enforced on local bodies, but I have no doubt that there are various questions of these local bodies which they would like to refer to a board of that kind for advice and guidance. The three official members that I pray may be on this board are the Chief Medical officer for the Province, the Chief Engineer of the Province and the Chief Sanitary Commissioner."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR *(interrupting)* :—" What about the Director of Public Instruction ? I thought local bodies had a lot of schools. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone is feeling indignant at being left out *(laughter)*.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR *(continuing)* :—" If your Excellency will permit me I would add the Director of Public Instruction also. That will be the last name to be put in there. With these members the body that will be constituted ought not to be asked to meet often. It would not do very good work if it is asked to meet once a month or twice a month or once in two months. Each of the local bodies must be able to send to some member who will be in charge of this, or some official in the Secretariat, any reference which they would like to make on points they want to have decided. All these points will be considered and decided at a sitting which will be held once or twice a year only. For extraordinary circumstances it may be called by the President, if he deems a meeting of the Board necessary. These are the ideas that I had in mind in placing the amendment before the Council. I submit that it will serve a useful purpose and will largely prepare the Province for any future powers that might be transferred or entrusted to the local bodies under any reformed scheme. This suggestion does not militate against any existing orders or any existing Act. I trust that the Government may be pleased to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I beg to second this amendment. In doing so, I wish to observe—and I differ entirely from the Honourable Mr. Ramachandra Rao—that the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is extremely satisfactory ; it is not merely somewhat satisfactory as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says, but it is fully satisfactory. What we have been asking for is more freedom and less control. I should be glad to see the day when we shall be left to develop in our own way. What the original resolution proposed was to substitute the control of nine persons for the control now exercised by one, and that would be greater control in my opinion and not less.

The fact that eight of them are non-officials does not alter the matter, because non-officials invested with power are as unpleasant and obnoxious as officials, and I do not want the control by nine in the place of control by one. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao spoke of associating non-officials with the member in charge of the portfolio. Here we are in the Legislative Council associated with him and every moment we are criticising his conduct and putting forward proposals. I do not want any further association, but if any association is wanted, the amendment proposed gives that association. This conference will meet once or twice in a year and will put the non-official view before him, and we shall all be able to understand him and he will be able to understand us and our work in this Council will be greatly simplified. All the resolutions which we put forward and which are so mercilessly destroyed will be avoided. I therefore give my full support to the amendment. If the amendment is lost and the original proposition is put, I shall depart from my usual custom and vote against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN.—"Your Excellency, I would prefer that the resolution remained as it was rather than be amended as now suggested. If it is not however acceptable to Government I would rather vote for it in the amended form than not vote at all. The reason which has prompted the mover of the amendment is to remove the principal ground of objection that the Member of the Executive Council in charge of municipal portfolio will be in a minority of one in a board consisting of nine members. We do not anticipate he will be in a minority of one, for the eight members who will be associated with him would not necessarily be non-officials. Considering that the local bodies, as now constituted, are too highly officialised, the representatives appointed to sit on the proposed board will mostly be officials than non-officials. Some of the non-official members will be of the usual nominated type who are as good or as bad as the officials themselves. So it is not likely that the Executive Council Member will find himself in a minority of one as anticipated. Now that the amendment provides that besides him three or four officials may be placed there in their official capacity the fear, therefore, must disappear, and I hope this resolution will command itself to the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar has said that we are too precipitate in demanding this kind of decentralization in the matter of local self-government. He said that the Corporation Bill, the District Municipalities Bill and the Local Boards Bill are to come before us, and many more privileges are to be given to non-officials, and we may later on find that local self-government is not so bound hand and foot as it is now, and that in anticipation of that we may put off this proposal. I do not anticipate any grave or revolutionary changes in the forthcoming Bills. That is rather a good reason, I should think, for supporting this resolution than for putting it off. For if such a board as this is constituted, the Corporation Bill and the District Municipalities Bill and the Local Boards Bill may be so amended as to suit this new creation. This demand is made with a view to associate non-officials with the Government, through the Member of the Government who has the portfolio of local self-government. The power of the non-officials in this board will after all be nominal and if, even in this restricted form, it is not granted, it will mean that the Government do not wish that there should be any co-operation between Government and non-officials in the matter of local self-government. With these words I support the resolution and the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid the discussion has taken rather a long time. I shall be very brief. The importance of this subject cannot possibly be exaggerated. As your Excellency in the winding-up speech delivered on the 24th May this year observed: 'This is of real importance, its bearing upon that development of self-government in the wider sphere of Legislative Councils, which is so desirable and indeed unavoidable as time goes on, however gradually it may come. For after all Government is an art in which as in other arts proficiency can only be obtained by hard work and experience and for self-government these local authorities are not the only schools available to us, but they are the best schools you can have in which to demonstrate fitness for wider responsibilities.' These were the words of your Excellency spoken in May 1917. Therefore the expansion of local self-government is a very important matter. Some of us feel, and very strongly too that the development of local self-government has not been as rapid or as fast as it ought to be. For example, without multiplying many instances I may say that the definite and liberal policy laid down by Lord Ripon as early as 1882 we are still trying to carry out in 1917. Your Excellency, the Council will be pleased to remember that even as early as 1882 there was a provision made for the appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards and district boards. The appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards was made for the first time two years ago and the appointment of non-official presidents of district boards was made only a few months ago. We have been going on at a very slow pace. What was contemplated in 1882, that these local bodies should be free from official control has not yet been translated into practice. I may state an instance in which there has been undue official interference. Even in the case of the constitution of local bodies the three-fourths element of non-officials has not been reached. In the matter of finance we are not independent; in the matter of services which we pay for we have not got control. There is a large room for expansion and improvement. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar was quoting extracts from the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The Royal Commission do not recommend the appointment of a separate

self-government board for the reason that the proposals they had made in other respects would go far to remove official control or outside control. Have the Government removed that sort of official or outside control, under which at every step local bodies are dictated to by officials, Collectors, Divisional Officers, and so forth. Even in the matter of communications we cannot address the Government direct, we have to address through the Divisional Officers. Now that great changes are in the air, I need not dilate upon the present unsatisfactory state of things. We may not get local self-government or Home Rule; we are likely to have a considerable expansion in the field of local self government. This resolution comes very opportune and on the success of this experiment the further broad and wide question of the local government will depend. I strongly hold that the trial of this experiment must be placed in the hands of some sympathetic officers and not in the hands of Collectors who have got a tendency to look upon these institutions with jealous eyes and who are apt to exaggerate small faults and foibles and ignore the merits. We have had instances where demand, collection and balance accounts are called for from municipalities, and the municipalities are called upon to account why this or that road was not repaired. I hope that this state of things will be put an end to. I only wish that this matter of local self-government upon which the welfare of the whole country depends, and upon the successful carrying out of which further gigantic experiments depend must be placed in some sympathetic hands. It must no longer be entrusted to the sweet care of Divisional Officers and Collectors.

"Coming to the resolution itself, I am strongly in agreement with the general idea that the Member of the Executive Council in charge of the Local and Municipal Department should be associated with non-officials in shaping the policy of local self-government. I do not quite understand what the Honourable Mover meant by 'advise, guide and control.' If he meant by that that the every day details of the local self government should be supervised by this board I am not for this resolution. If its function is to be purely advisory in broad matters relating to policy I am entirely for it. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said, we may take in some more officials if the Government are so disposed. We may have the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction. That does not alter the root of the matter. The root of the matter is that the Government must have some non-officials associated in a matter like this to give the necessary advice. It will be a purely consultative body, otherwise they cannot sit at Madras and go on reviewing the administration reports of all the local bodies in the Presidency. I do not think it is the intention of the Honourable Mover that this body which is to be created should supersede or be entirely substituted for the Government and the Secretariat in all these matters. The Government will have a residuum of control and the Honourable Member in charge has assured us that there would be more autonomy in the matter of finance and in framing the budgets, in the imposition of taxation and controlling our own services; in all these matters there will be greater autonomy. But this general idea I am strongly for, that we must have some non-officials associated with the Local and Municipal Member in shaping the broad policy on which local self-government ought to run in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARKER:—"Your Excellency, apparently the amendment has added to the attractiveness of the original resolution, and the whole case has been so well amplified by the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao that the Government would be more inclined to accept it. I know, as matters now stand, that the local bodies very often have difficulties in getting matters pushed through owing to the powers of control which have to be satisfied. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar has pointed out that it is much easier to deal with one than with many. I am pretty sure that the Presidents of district boards have been finding out ways to try and get on the blind side of the Honourable Member. I think the great danger of the amendment is that it would bring local bodies into the same mould and it would remove the spirit of emulation and bring these things to a dead level. Now, as things are, each municipal council or district board works out its own salvation. If a board such as this is appointed, things will be all ordered in the same way and there will be no difference between one district board and another. We will have no district board coming forward with a proposal to impose one tax, for example the railway cess. If one does not do it all others will not do it. I hope the Government will not accept this amendment or the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission I may say that I am rather sceptical of the utility, at the present stage, of either the original proposition or the amendment. I think our ardent desire at the present stage should be to take steps to get what I might call municipal home rule in the first place. I am afraid the creation of a body like this, whatever its composition may be, will have a tendency to perpetuate the present system of guiding strings under which municipal corporations are lamentably suffering. Our first attempt ought to be to remove these guiding strings. Unless in matters which are purely local, independent management and opportunity for these local corporations to develop their own administrative system in their own way are first granted, unless that is secured, I am afraid it will be dangerous to introduce this body. At present we have got a very good argument against the present executive control over these municipalities; now the Collector or the member in charge is the point of attack, whereas if you substitute a body composed of non-officials and officials, it would give them very good protection and shield them for their interference. Instead of having one to attack you will have many to attack and with the many whose advice they will rely on in all matters of control it will be difficult to get rid of the nuisance

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which have been imposed upon them. While I welcome the discussion, I am not at all with my Honourable Friend in pressing the resolution to a division. I am thankful to them for having brought the matter to a discussion; and the public may thank them for it; I am certainly not for advocating the constitution of any body at present till the law has settled what measure of municipal autonomy in purely local matters is going to be given, till we have ascertained what modicum of power the Government will have as regards matters of central concern, matters which concern not only the local body but matters such as public health, education and matters, for instance, of taxation—although it may be of local taxation it may be a matter of public or general concern. In these matters there must be a central authority having both legislative and administrative control. When that modicum of central power has been ascertained, it will be time enough to consider what that body should be, whether it should be a purely executive or departmental body, or whether it should be both an advising and controlling body. I would rather wait therefore for these Bills which are now in contemplation to come up for discussion. When once we have secured in this Council or elsewhere the absolute powers of independence in purely local matters which the corporations should have, I think it will be time enough to consider this question. Therefore, on the main ground that the institution of any such body at present would be a real source of danger, in that it will perpetuate the present system of control, I must oppose both the original resolution and the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I should like to state that I am opposed both to the amendment and the resolution. I am in full accord with the remarks just now made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharlyar. I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharlyar on the eloquent speech that he has just made on the subject, and the lucid and clear manner in which he has put forward a declaration of the policy of the Government in connexion with local self government. In connexion with this, certainly we ought to start at the bottom; we cannot take the structure and turn it upside down. We ought to broaden the base and not the top. It is advisable to give more power to municipal and other local bodies than to appoint a Local Government Board exercising more control. There is ample control at present. What we want is to educate the local bodies, teach them and allow them to learn self-government in a small way. In one's own business one tries to interfere as little as possible with the work of one's subordinates; subordinates who will not take responsibility are practically useless. It is very much the same with Government, I think. It is wise very often to allow subordinate bodies to make mistakes. Let them make mistakes and learn by their experiences. There is far less harm done if a mistake is made by the lower bodies than by the higher ones. Let education start from the bottom, and do not adopt a resolution such as this recommending the appointment of a Local Government Board consisting of a Member of the Executive Council and eight representatives. There is no doubt, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, that it would tend to stifle the development of local self-government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the number of times in which proposals put forward by the Council were received at first with disbelief by the Government. Surely he approves of this; if the Government started a system of accepting on the spot the numerous resolutions which come before this Council, I think we would have a state of chaos very quickly. It is only natural that after bringing up subjects two or three years, and after arguing them out on both sides, you really get down to the truth of the matter. I may again refer to my own office. I do not believe in an assistant who immediately expresses agreement with every suggestion I make; I like him to contradict me and argue the matter with me. By doing so we come down to the truth of the matter. I think this is very much the same with the resolutions that come before us. If Honourable Members find their resolutions turned down, in many cases it is because Government want to argue the matter. I am not holding a brief for Government, I am only answering the remarks of my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao.

"There is also another point I would like to refer to, the question of the eight representatives of local bodies. How are they to be appointed or elected? There is no mention made of this. Are they to be nominated or elected? If elected I am strongly opposed to it, because we have a very good instance at the present moment of the difficulties of the various communities in receiving what I may call satisfactory treatment in connexion with the election of committees. At the present moment our non-official element on the Finance Committee consists entirely of one community. The gentlemen on that committee are no doubt worthy of their places but at the same time it leaves us with the Muhammadan, European, Anglo-Indian and non-Brahman communities not included at all. Therefore that would be a point that would have to receive very careful consideration if Government do accept this resolution. I hope the Government will oppose both the resolution and the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. FITZPATRICK:—"Your Excellency, I come here with considerable sympathy, not exactly towards this resolution, but towards some advance in this direction. I wish to assure those who have brought forward this resolution that, so far from there being any reluctance on the part of the European non-officials towards a movement of this kind, there is a very large amount of sympathy. It seemed to me, however, after listening to the debate, that with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharlyar's arguments were absolutely conclusive. I join therefore with the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharlyar in suggesting to the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao that his object having been accomplished by ventilating the subject, he might now very legitimately

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withdraw the resolution. I feel great hesitation like the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. I do not think any one can really answer the question which was put by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, how it is that in England, where local self-government has so remarkably developed, non-officials are not associated with the officials of the department. Why therefore does it seem to be necessary in this country that there should be non-officials in this Board, while it is not found necessary in a country like England?

"The second difficulty which I have is—I put it simply as a question, for the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has reminded us that fools should not rush in where angels fear to tread—I put it simply as a question, what exact benefit could be served by the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that that body might meet once or twice a year, a very large heterogeneous body without an executive office of any kind? I fail to see what good could be accomplished. It seems to me that, though we are trying to advance, on the face of it, towards responsible self-government, we are really taking a step which might put a fetter upon the people and the local bodies."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know what the wish of the Council is. We have got the resolution before us and an amendment. I do not know, if I am in order, if it would be in consonance with the wishes of the Council to put the amendment first. If the Honourable Gentleman wants to press the amendment for a division, I will put it."

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a few remarks. My Lord, I am not at all surprised at the attitude taken by the Government in regard to this resolution. I am aware that when any new proposal is put forward suggesting substantial changes in the existing machinery of Government, it must take some long time, sometimes years, to induce the Government to take one step forward. As has been pointed out, even in the case of simpler problems, like presidents of taluk boards, it required considerable effort and considerable discussion and required long years to see the fruition of our labours in that direction. In bringing forward this resolution I was not actuated by the hope that the Government would immediately and at once disturb the existing machinery and appoint a Local Government Board and divest themselves of the powers which they possess. If I had still ventured to put it forward, it was because I believed that with the growing feeling in the country for responsible self-governing institutions the time has come when we should seriously consider the desirability of making every self-governing body contain an adequate representation of public opinion.

"It is quite true that so far as this resolution is concerned, it suggests the transfer of powers of control now possessed or which have been possessed by the Government to the Local Government Board. I may say at once that even the amendment which has been proposed, if it is to be confined merely to creating a mere advisory body consisting of various official representatives, cannot take us far. It might be argued that the advice of officers like the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner and their opinions are always valuable to the local bodies and they can very well take advantage of the advice of these officers to guide them in their action. I do not think we are suffering from lack of advice. If only we wish to seek their advice and co-operation, we will get it. Therefore I do not myself feel enthusiastic about a mere advisory board consisting of various officers of the Government and containing some representatives of the people. As was rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, the main essential point of the proposal put forward by me is the transfer of the powers of control hitherto exercised by one individual or one corporate Government to a body consisting of the representatives of the people. If it sounds as something revolutionary, I cannot help it. But still when once the ideal of responsible self-government is conceded, I am confident I am not asking for anything unreasonable or extravagant or ambitious.

"Some of my Honourable Colleagues, non-official brethren, have expressed a doubt as to the desirability of substituting for Government control the control of a body consisting of eight non-officials. I am very sorry that I cannot agree with them. I am confident that their view cannot be accepted. What does it mean? Is it unreasonable to ask for the substitution of Government by one by a Government by the Council? Is it not the case that in the matter of administration the prevailing opinion accepted by the highest ministers has been to secure responsible government which is to be the government not of one individual but of the Council wherein there ought to be representatives of the people? If that is the suggestion made regarding Government itself, am I unreasonable in asking for that in this department of Local Self-Government, where every one is enthusiastic and every one is agreed that in regard to local bodies a more free and independent machinery should be substituted containing an adequate number of representatives of the people? If, for carrying on the machinery of the whole government, we are justified in asking for representatives of the people being associated, I think this is a very modest and reasonable demand. It is from the standpoint that I have placed this resolution, and I do not mean to swerve from it. If it is an advisory board, it does not take us far.

"One of the main objections urged against the proposal is whether this system will not tend to increase the control hitherto exercised by the Government over local bodies, and whether

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it is wise or desirable that instead of making the local bodies more free and independent to place them under greater control. I am at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar and every one who has supported him as regards making these local bodies free. Let it not be understood that I would like these local bodies to be placed under the control of Government and that control being perpetuated. The policy which we are glad has been pursued and which I am sure with the help of the Government will be carried out in amending the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act will, I hope, carry out these principles much further, and will, I hope, place the local bodies in a much better position than at present. But it has been pointed out, and I believe rightly, that there must be some residuum of power reserved to the Local Government over the local bodies. I request Honourable Members to bear that in mind. It has been suggested, and very properly so, that however much we may develop these local bodies and however much we may free them from the present restrictions, whether under a code or Act or rules, still there must be some power of control reserved to the Government in some essential particulars. That has been suggested, and I would ask the Members of this Council whether in matters which are proposed to be reserved for the discretion of the Local Government it is not moving a step forward when we ask that non-official representatives of the local bodies should also be associated with the Member of the Executive Council as President there of to carry out that policy.

"Another objection urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has been that it is a hybrid institution. We can have a body of non-officials if you please, but why do you bring in a Member of the Executive Council with the eight representatives who might out-vote him on all important questions? I do not think that such fears need be taken into consideration, because we are not now concerned with the constitution of that body. How the procedure is to be regulated, what powers ought to be given and so forth there will be time enough to consider; when the rules are to be framed, we can provide the necessary safeguards. Under ordinary circumstances when there is to be a body which consists of a Member of the Executive Council as President and eight representatives of the people, they will work in harmony and concert and no such fears need be entertained.

"My Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar suggested that there may be very grave danger. He apprehends serious consequences even if the amendment is accepted, and he would like to wait till it is ascertained what further powers are to be given to the local bodies in view of the contemplated amendment of Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act. I quite agree with him in thinking that these bodies should be made more autonomous than at present. But are we to suppose that the substitution of a machinery for exercising the powers of the Government which have necessarily to be reserved can in any way impede the progress of local self-government on other lines so long as the Government have declared more than once in favour of devolution of powers to the local bodies? So I have no hesitation in saying that the fears suggested are more imaginary than real.

"Before I proceed, I think the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh should be taken into consideration. It is a matter which ought to be further considered by the Government. It is a matter on which even non-official members have expressed different views. Some of my Honourable Friends suggested that they would like to wait for the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act to be amended and see whether the Government are going to give the bodies larger powers; and if in addition to those things a new idea like the one suggested is started, it must take some time. I have not the slightest doubt that if not to-day but to-morrow the Government must see eye to eye with us. As the Honourable Member of the Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said, he would like to throw away the work on local bodies. I do not think the representatives of the people would like to put more shackles on the bodies. I have raised this debate on this subject which I trust will be useful. I hope in course of time this idea will develop further. I know the result of pressing the matter to a division. I do not want to take a defeat; therefore I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXEMPTION OF GOSHA WOMEN FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA PASSPORT RULES.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I beg to move for the acceptance of the Council reads thus:—

'XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to exempt from the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules, 1917, women, especially gosha women, proceeding to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States accompanied by their husbands or male relatives.'

"The grievance that is sought to be removed by this resolution is not an imaginary one. Being connected with one of the shipping firms that issue tickets to the Straits

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Settlements and the Federated Malay States, I know, by actual experience, how many male passengers desire to take their wives and female relatives along with them, and how, on hearing about the passport regulations and the mode of obtaining passports, they are forced to leave their females back and go alone and, in some cases, lead very undesirable lives.

"The major class—I may say, three-fourths—of the passengers who go to these parts are of my own community. They, more or less, settle in those parts permanently, having established strong business connexions there. They make those parts their homes and spend in India only one or two months at intervals of three or four years. These merchants, naturally, desire to live with their families and thus make their lives sweet and happy.

"Now, let me explain why they shun to obtain passports for their wives and female relatives. The procedure to be followed in obtaining a passport is roughly as follows: first, a declaration form has to be obtained and filled up, wherein a full description of the applicant, such as his or her height, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, colour of hair, complexion, face and any special peculiarities, etc., should be given. This declaration form should be accompanied by two small unmounted photographs of the applicant. With this form and photographs the applicant has to appear before the local authority (who should be a Political officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or notary public, resident in India) who should have to verify the declaration and recommend the applicant to the district authority or the Local Government, as the case may be, for the grant of passports. He should also have to certify that the photographs are accurate. Then only the applicant gets the passports.

"I have stated before that almost all the men who go to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and do business there, are Muhammadans, and their wives and female relatives, in 99 out of 100, are strict gosha ladies. Indian women, as a whole, are very modest and it is only very rarely that they sit for photos or appear before strangers. Gosha women, it is needless to say, never appear before any person except their husbands and close relatives; and it is therefore absolutely impracticable to ask them to sit for photos before professional men. In addition to this our religion strictly prohibits the making a picture, even of males, and in the case of women the prohibition is all the greater. Even granting that their photos are somehow or other taken, it would be very difficult to persuade them to appear before the local or district authorities for verification. It is strictly enjoined in the form of declaration that the recommending officer should, on pain of prosecution, certify that the declaration of the applicant as also her photo are true *to the best of his personal knowledge* and belief. I have a declaration form, which reads as follows:—

'The recommending officer had to sign the form stating, 'I the undersigned, so and so, hereby declare that to the best of my personal knowledge and belief the above-made declaration of the said Mrs. so and so is true and that I can from my personal knowledge of her vouch her as a fit and proper person to receive a passport.'

"The important warnings that are given in the declaration form printed in red ink reads—

'Persons recommending them are warned that should any of the statements contained in their respective declarations prove to be untrue they will render themselves liable to prosecution.'

"When the applicant is averse to appear before the recommender, how will he be able to certify 'to his personal knowledge' of the applicant? Therefore it is that women particularly gosha women are not able to follow the process of obtaining passports and accompany their husbands or male relatives to the Straits and the Federated Malay States, but suffer in utter seclusion here in India.

"It may, perhaps, be argued that some women do actually obtain passports and go abroad; but this is due certainly to the fact that they cannot but submit to the inconvenience because of the strong connexions that they have already formed there and as 'necessity knows no law.'

"My constituents have often and often pressed me to bring this matter before the Government and put an end to the system of passports for women and it is in obedience to their wishes as also out of my own conviction that I have ventured to place this resolution before the Council out of regard to the religious susceptibilities of my community.

"Clause 4 of the Defence of India Passport Rules, 1917, states—

'The Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, by order in writing, exempt, either absolutely or on such conditions as may be specified in the order any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of these rules, and a competent authority may, by like order and under like conditions, exempt any person from any of the said provisions;' and it is relying on this clause that I appeal to the Government to exempt women, especially gosha women, from the operation of the passport rules. I may mention for the information of the Council that such exemptions are being granted in some cases. I know one case, *i.e.*, recently on the application of the Colonial Secretary of Singapore our Government have instructed the Collector of Tanjore to grant a certificate of exemption for 300 Shevaroy coolies to be shipped to Singapore from Negapatam for working at Singapore harbour, and I have seen the certificate myself for forty coolies, without coolies appearing before the Collector. On the face of this, I do not think there will be any difficulty in exempting the women from the operation of passport rules.'

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Maraikayar, Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Davidson.) [22ND NOVEMBER 1917.

"I admit that the grievance is a sentimental one, but all would agree sentiment is a flower that requires very delegate handling.

"My request is very modest and will not *jeopardise* or impair the safety of India inasmuch as I have stipulated that only women accompanied by their husbands or other male relatives (who, of course, hold passports) should be exempted from these rules. The system of passports between India and Ceylon which was the source of similar hardships to passengers, male and female, has happily been put an end to; and by accepting this resolution, Government will be removing a great hardship which prevents a large number of women mostly gosha women from accompanying their husbands and male relatives.

"I hope, therefore, the Council will accord their fullest support to my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAQUB HASAN:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. It does not require many words from me to commend it to your acceptance. The request contained in it, as pointed out by the Honourable Mover, is a very modest one. What he has asked the Government to do is that under clause 4 of the Defence of India Passport Rules the Government be pleased to exempt a class of persons, that is, women in general and Mussalman women in particular, from the operation of these rules. There can be no doubt that these rules are a great hardship to women folk, a number of whom are prevented from going abroad with their husbands or relatives. In my capacity as an honorary magistrate I have endorsed several passports to Muhammadans and in every instance I was told that they did not take their ladies with them simply on account of this provision in the rules. There is no doubt a necessity for the identification of male passengers, for an untoward contingency may arise if male passengers are allowed to go about freely without any check, and this identification is provided in the form of a certificate from some person who knows the passengers and can testify that they are respectable and that they are going on their legitimate business. In the case of females who accompany their husbands or relatives, no such contingency is ever likely to arise and so no urgent precautions need not be taken, because they do not go independently but only accompany their husbands and relatives whose respectability is sufficiently ascertained. The only safeguard that the Government might have to provide is that it should not be possible for any males to get away from Indian shores by disguising themselves as gosha females. This can be very easily prevented by having some system of identification of female passengers by a lady who might be deputed to examine them at the place of embarkation. In fact, even after getting these certificates, female passengers are examined by a female inspectress of tickets. In accepting this resolution, the Government will not be doing anything that will in any way defeat the object of these rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, at first sight the request made by the Honourable Mover and supported by his seconder seems to be a simple one. He reads, from rule 4 of the Defence of India Passport Rules, a passage which authorises the Local Government by an order issued in writing to exempt either absolutely or on condition any class of persons from any of the provisions of those rules. Therefore, it would seem at first sight that the discretion in this matter vests entirely in the Local Government. But that is not the case. When these rules were first promulgated, affecting the whole of India as they do, being passed in relation to other countries, they were accompanied by a letter from the Government of India which expressly asked the Local Government to report all cases in which they proposed to exempt a class of persons as distinct from individuals. One of the classes which were exempted under rule 9 was that of *bond fide* labourers.

"The Honourable Mover has asked whether the Local Government should not now make a recommendation in favour of the class of women or gosha women. One answer to that request is that we are up against hard facts. These are not normal times and we are not living under normal conditions. A world-wide war is in progress, and the passport system was introduced for the purpose of effectively controlling the entrance and the exit of undesirable persons from countries engaged in this great war. Passport rules throughout the world, as now enforced, insist upon the production of photographs, and it would be altogether exceptional to dispense with that means of identification in regard to any particular class of people. Not many months ago almost identically this question was raised in another province and was referred to the highest authority; and the answer to the recommendation made in that case which, if I be taken in order to obviate the photograph system was that it must be rejected. It was held that the passport system was necessitated by the conditions of war; and that the Government of India, like other Governments, were forced to take every possible precaution against the movements of undesirable persons, and with reluctance the high authorities referred to came to the conclusion that there was nothing else to be done but to conform to passport rules, if people found it necessary to travel. In this respect the inconveniences from which the Muhammadan community suffer is shared by other communities also. It has been my painful duty to deal with many applications from women of my own race who desired to have passports to travel to their own country. Case after case has come up in which refusal undoubtedly meant personal hardship, but I was obliged under the rules laid down, *necessary* rules—I do not wish to shelter myself under red tape—I was obliged to refuse the issue of passports to dozens of English ladies. Much the same inconvenience is felt by Muhammadan ladies who wish to go

to the Strait Settlements and Malaya But there is this distinction in their favour, that if they can make arrangements to comply with the details of the procedure prescribed for the grant of passports, they can travel to those countries I quite see that, in the matter of procedure the difficulties are great; but the Honourable Mover has told us that some members of his community do obtain passports and do find it possible to submit to the inconvenience rendered necessary by the procedure. The difficulties are therefore on his own showing not insuperable. So much for the view that the Government of India would be bound to take, if we made a recommendation to them in the sense of this resolution.

"Then there is another aspect of the case. The Governments of the Strait Settlements and Malaya would inevitably take great exception to the proposal even if it found favour in the eyes of the Government of India. It was not very long ago—I think it was in May last—that we had a communication from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, demurring to the grant of individual exemption certificates under the Defence of India Passport rules. He said that under the instructions of his Government, as a purely temporary measure and at the express request of the Government here, police passes, by which he meant individual exemptions, were accepted in lieu of formal passports from persons who came from India He emphasized that this was purely temporary. When this communication came from the Government of the Strait Settlements, I thought it right and proper that the applicants for passports or applicants for individual certificates should be warned of it, and arranged for the issue of a warning notice which doubtless the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has seen; it was sent out on the 26th July to all District Magistrates—I think it must be fairly well known now—with instructions to warn applicants for exemption certificates that they ran some risk, though it might be a slight risk, of being refused leave to land in the Strait Settlements if they were not provided with regular passports.

"To sum up, therefore we cannot issue such a general exemption as is recommended without reference to the Government of India, the Government of India would not be able to accept the recommendation and even if they were able to do so and did accept it, the Governments of Malaya and the Strait Settlements would almost inevitably demur. I am afraid, therefore, that the Honourable Member's community must, like my own community, continue to put up with the hardships and inconveniences which the necessities of the great war have thrown upon so many classes of the population."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to move an amendment with your Excellency's permission. The amendment is that the Government may be pleased to modify the rules so far as they require the production of photographs or portraits. I do not know if the Government may be pleased to accept it. It is not right to compel women to appear before males for the purpose of taking photographs and portraits."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"That very question of the production of photographs was raised in the reference from the other province."

At this stage there was an informal consultation between His Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and the Chief Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I am directed to say—which may be a matter of satisfaction to the Honourable Member and his supporters—that the Government are prepared to make a recommendation to the Government of India to dispense with the production of photographs though they are not sanguine that any such recommendation will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"We may insist upon their appearing before lady inspectors and the exemption is only from the production of portraits."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"The question of procedure in regard to the grant of passports is a matter which I left alone as subsidiary to the main issue."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope that will satisfy the Honourable Member. There are intricate difficulties in the matter. As the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has said we cannot honestly say that we are hopeful of success. We shall make a representation to the Government of India on both these points in the sense of the Honourable Member's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Upon that assurance I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* SEPARATE ACCOMMODATION FOR NON-HABITUAL PRISONERS IN JAILS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXXIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to consider the Desirability of providing in the central and district jails in the Presidency separate accommodation for non-habitual prisoners whose offences do not imply any moral turpitude.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Siva Rao.) [22ND NOVEMBER 1917.

"I am confident that it does not require many words from me to convince this Council of the desirability of accepting this resolution. This is not a new principle suggested for the first time. This is a principle which was considered several years ago and which, to a limited extent, has been in operation according to the rules now in force. I would call the attention of the Council to the rules contained in Chapter 16 of the Jail Manual and read rules particularly 212, 215 and 219:—

Rule 212 *provides*:—'All convicts shall, as far as the requirements of labour and the cell accommodation of the jail will allow, be kept separate from each other both by day and by night.'

Rule 215 *says*:—'In addition to the foregoing provisions all convicted prisoners shall be divided into two main divisions, viz., habitual convicts and others.'

Rule 219 *says*:—'Habitual convicts shall, as far as possible, be separated from others. A separate barrack or ward shall be set apart for habitual convicts, and by these means separation at meals, parades, etc., shall be generally effected. If it is impossible to separate the classes entirely during work, superintendents should do as much as can be done in this direction by locating habitual convicts in a definite part of the several worksheds or otherwise.'

"This resolution suggests another sub-classification to the effect that in the case of those non-habitual prisoners and others whose offences do not imply any moral turpitude should be kept away from others. The reason for this resolution is obvious. It is certainly obvious that these casual prisoners, in whose case the offence does not imply any moral turpitude, should not be kept in association with the prisoners whose offence involves moral turpitude, so that when they come out of the jail they might preserve their usual good character and might not be spoiled by association with them.

"There are only two possible objections which could be urged against this resolution. One will probably be that the accommodation in jails is not sufficient to allow of a further classification of prisoners they made, however desirable this further classification may be. I anticipate that this might be one of the objections. But so far as this objection is concerned, when once we agree to the principle, we would only expect that this provision would be given effect to only wherever it is possible. It is not possible in every jail to give effect to it. There may not be accommodation in many jail for this class of prisoners. As has been done in the case of juvenile offenders, some jails might be set apart for locating casual prisoners whose offence does not involve moral turpitude. That is why the resolution suggests that the question may be taken up at the earliest possible opportunity and worked out. Probably another question might be asked as to how to classify those offences which do not imply a moral turpitude from other offences. I anticipate this objection and I find a discussion on this point in the United Provinces Legislative Council where the subject was raised. There can be no difficulty whatever and it will be clear to this Council that there are various regulations where such offences are distinguished."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—"We can distinguish them. I do not think that the Honourable Member need argue that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Then it is only the question of providing separate accommodation that has to be dealt with. I do not think that there can be any possible difference of opinion so far as the principle is concerned. I do not think I need say anything more at this stage; but if there is any serious objection raised on behalf of the Government I shall deal with it later."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. It asks for a classification of criminals. It is a desirable classification based upon the principle of the prevention of the spread of moral contagion. It is desirable to ask that a person suffering from smallpox should be isolated from others. In the same way it is desirable that a person convicted of a serious offence should be isolated from a person who has been only guilty of a technical offence, such as a breach of fiscal laws, salt laws and abkari laws. There was a discussion about this matter in 1913 when the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai moved a resolution. Then the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart speaking in behalf of the Government stated:

'Another matter to which I wish to refer is very important, and that is the classification 'of prisoners. We have already separated the habituals and the casuals, and we separate the 'juveniles and the adults. There is room for further classification, and the matter is now engaging our attention. One line of division under the English law is that people who commit 'crimes not involving dishonesty, cruelty or indecency or serious violence should be separated 'from persons of a more criminal character. That we are about to consider and we shall see 'whether we can make any further distinctions than we have already made.'

"This statement was made in the year 1913 and I think that the Government of 1917 will come to some decision about the matter and work out the classification. I think this is a very necessary reform which is intended to prevent the spread of moral contagion."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—"Your Excellency, I would like to say that the Government are in considerable sympathy with the principle of this resolution and have already considered the separation of non-habitual prisoners in the manner suggested. They have, however, decided not to proceed further with the idea at present for several reasons. In the first place, we examined the figures of one of our principal jails, that is, the Trichinopoly jail, and we found that out of a total of over 900 prisoners there were only 30 whose offences did not involve moral turpitude, that is, in my definition, which probably the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna

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Rao accepts, involve cruelty, dishonesty, indecency or serious violence. Further, we have been assured by the Inspector-General of Prisons that we are so well off in the matter of cellular accommodation that there is no difficulty about providing separate quarters for any particular person or classes. So it seems to us that there is no particular urgency about this matter. Neither the Honourable Mover nor his seconder has given us any reasons for holding the contrary view.

"The other reason is that the separation of prisoners is not in the hands of the Local Government, because they are bound by the provisions of the Prisons Act which require distinctions to be made only in certain cases, so that any question of further distinction is one that should be properly inaugurated by the Government of India. I would like to assure the Honourable Member that this does not mean the postponement of the whole thing till the Greek Kalends—there need be no such apprehension—because they will have seen from the answer given at the Imperial Legislative Council last month that the Government of India have decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the administration of jails in India immediately after the war. I may say that we have already been asked for our recommendation in the matter in regard to the general jail administration and we have furnished them with it. We are now awaiting the appointment of the committee which will be constituted. As there is no particular urgency about the matter and as this question is likely to be considered by the committee to be appointed by the Government of India, the Honourable Member will probably see no reason to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* NON-OFFICIAL MAJORITY ON EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I have the honour to move that—

'XXXIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take steps to alter the constitution of Excise Advisory Committees so as to give them a non-official majority and to give them larger powers in disposing of licences and in determining the number and location of shops.'

"This resolution affecting the constitution and powers of the Excise Advisory Committees may be considered under two separate heads. I wish first to address the Council as regards the constitution of these advisory committees and then I wish to take up the question as to the powers with which they are to be entrusted. So far as the constitution of the advisory committees is concerned, it is very unfortunate that it has become necessary for us to remind your Excellency's Government about the necessity for changing the constitution of it in the manner in which it has been done in various other provinces. It will be remembered that this question was examined at considerable length by the Secretary of State for India and by the Government of India and in the Despatch issued on the 29th May 1914 they expressly suggested the desirability of improving the resolutions of these advisory committees and of referring to them various questions not merely those relating to the number and location of shops. As was pointed out on that occasion there was practically no objection to giving a non-official majority so far as these advisory committees were concerned, though for what reason it is not known, this Government alone among others were unwilling to introduce a non-official majority. This is what is stated in the Despatch :—'I can see no reason why, while their powers are of a consultative nature, these bodies need necessarily have an official majority—a point which is not objected in Bengal and elsewhere, though it is not conceded in Madras.'

"I have been at some pains to find out the reasons why, while we had the United Provinces and Bengal and even Bihar and Orissa, have all been for giving a non-official majority, this Government alone should have hesitated to give a non-official majority so far as these bodies are concerned. When the recent *Press Communiqué* was issued suggesting alterations in the constitution of these committees, I thought something would have been done to remove this anomaly and to bring it into line with the excise advisory committees in other provinces or to adopt the suggestions—I am calling them suggestions as the Government of India left it to the Local Government—of the Secretary of State. This *Press Communiqué* issued so recently as the 29th June 1917 does not substantially alter the constitution of these bodies. Before this was issued, the committees in the mufassal municipalities consisted of three members with the Collector or the Revenue Divisional officer as president, and the chairman of the municipality and the District or Assistant Superintendent of Police or other police officer. So far as the committees in the union panchayats are concerned they also consisted of three members with the tahsildar as president and the union chairman and the police inspector as the other members of this committee. The Government were anxious to enlarge these bodies. But what are the modifications that they introduced? They are to this effect :

'The Government have now decided to increase the number of the members on these committees from three to six by the inclusion of an abkari officer and two elected non-official members of the municipal council or union panchayat. The committee, as now constituted, will thus consist of an equal number of officials and non-officials.'

"In giving further instructions, they give a casting-vote to the president, so that even after the enlargement of this body there is no non-official majority. No doubt a clause is added that the president of the committee, who it will be noted is an official, is authorised at his option to co-opt one additional non-official member from the class who do not *per se* think that drinking is a vice. I would only request the Government to consider whether there are any satisfactory reasons for creating an exception in the case of this province, and saying that in the Madras Presidency and in no others there shall be a committee with an official majority. The problem is important for another reason also. So far as these committees are concerned, from the latest order issued about this question it will be found it has been suggested that the recommendations of the committee have been accepted by Collectors, so that these committees have been serving a useful purpose. But when we realize that after all these committees are being worked by officials themselves no special significance can be attached to that circumstance. The Collector or the Revenue Divisional officer is the president, and is the officer who generally advises the district officer in the matter of granting these licences and there is nothing strange in the decision of the committee being accepted by the Collector. The same is the case with the union panchayats. The tahsildar who is to advise the Collector makes the recommendation and are we to be struck with surprise that the recommendations of these committees are accepted by these Collectors concerned? If real popular opinion is to be expressed, if it is to be ascertained that as a matter of fact the wishes of the people regarding the location and number of shops have been agreed to by the Collector, the constitution of these bodies should be so changed as to make it non-official. That is the first point which I wish to place before this Council, because we are in a very unfortunate position so far as that aspect of the question is concerned.

"So far as the second portion of the resolution is concerned it suggests that larger powers should be given to these bodies in disposing of questions relating to the location and number of shops. I am not suggesting that the powers of the Collector should be taken away, and that these committees should have sole authority in the matter of granting licences or in disposing of these questions. I wish they should be given larger power, because the procedure now adopted restricts their powers and prevents them from being as useful as they might be. Even in the recent *Press Communique* and the instructions given thereunder it is suggested as follows:—

(*a*) The committees should meet once in the year to consider the proposed licensing arrangements for the arrack, ganja and opium shops and foreign liquor taverns and once again to consider the licensing arrangements for toddy shops.

(*b*) They should also meet on other occasions to consider points that may be referred to them from time to time.

(*c*) The meetings will be convened by the president who will maintain the records of the meetings in his office.

(*d*) The functions of the committees are purely advisory and their recommendations should be confined to local questions.

"Therefore, it is clear that these committees cannot take any initiative and cannot make suggestions on their own responsibility. They have only to give their opinion on the questions referred to them for their consideration, and their functions are limited and restricted. I would, therefore, suggest that the functions of these bodies should be enlarged and they should also be made more useful than they are at present.

"Members of this Council are aware that questions touching some of these points were under the consideration of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th February last, a resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. That resolution suggested the improvement of these advisory committees and the enlargement of their powers and functions. In reply to that resolution, I find that the Member for Commerce remarked without committing himself to any particular view that this question was referred to the Local Governments. I shall read out his remarks: 'I do not, however, propose to deal with each part of the Honourable Mover's resolution in detail, and I will tell you why. A few months ago Mr. Chamberlain sent out to us a memorandum with conclusions arrived at by Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P. Those conclusions are word for word the same as the Honourable Member's resolution. We have circulated those conclusions at Mr. Chamberlain's request among the local Governments, and have invited them to immediately embark upon a very careful inquiry into the proposals made. That inquiry is going on at the present time, and when we get the replies from the Local Governments, we shall naturally review the subject as a whole. I need hardly assure the Honourable Member that the views of the various gentlemen who have spoken, and in particular what has fallen from the Honourable Mover of the resolution himself, will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India.' This discussion took place on the 8th February 1917. One of the questions then considered was about giving a non-official majority on these excise advisory committees, and making them really representative of the people and increasing their powers. It was then stated that those questions were circulated among the Local Governments and the Local Government were considering those questions. If I am to be informed by your Excellency's Government that the matter is still under consideration, and that the Government have not committed themselves to any view and that this *Press Communiqué* is merely tentative and does not lay down the final conclusions of the Government, it is a different thing. But when I found that this *Press Communique* was issued about four months after the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, it

naturally caused me some alarm as to whether, soon after Mr. Chamberlain communicated his opinions, the Government deliberately committed themselves to the view that, so far as this Province was concerned, we should have an excise advisory committee, with an equal number of officials and non-officials, the power of giving a casting-vote being given to the official president. I would ask your Excellency's Government to consider whether the constitution and functions of these committees cannot be altered and whether the liberal lines suggested by the Secretary of State cannot be adopted. With these words, I commend the resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I would first tell the Honourable Member that this press communiqué was issued after the receipt of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State's despatch and after careful consideration of the whole question. Communications were received from the Government of India, who commended these matters for our consideration. There was no mandate as the Honourable Member probably imagines. Therefore, it was our duty to go into the representations carefully, which we did, and the press communiqué was issued so that the public might see exactly what the changes were that were made in this Province in regard to these committees.

"I need hardly tell the Council that this question is an old question which has been with us in this Council for several years, and many attempts have been made from time to time to convert these advisory committees into licensing boards—that is what it comes to—and the Government have always taken up the position, and so far have had the support of the Council in doing so, that for the present at any rate the power vested in the head of the district in regard to excise matters must not be disturbed and he must continue to have the last word. The Honourable Member says something to the effect that he does not mean that he should not have the last word; but as a matter of fact his resolution is that these committees should have larger powers in disposing of licenses and determining the location and number of shops. I really do not see how on the one hand the Collector could maintain the powers he now has and in the last resort determine the number and location of shops and at the same time these advisory committees are to be anything more than advisory committees. We cannot have a body which in one breath is a licensing board and which in another is not. Either the last word is with the committee or with the Collector. It passes my comprehension how to devise any scheme by which these advisory committees are to tell the Collector what to do or what not to do, and yet at the same time the Collector should have a discretion in the matter, and on the other hand the advisory committees should feel that they have the power too. I do not think there is any half-way house in the matter of converting the excise advisory committee into a licensing board. The point of view of the Government is that, as matters now stand, the time has not come when local bodies could be entrusted with licensing powers. When that time comes, I submit that the most appropriate way in which it might be done is to give these powers in the local laws constituting the local bodies, the District Municipalities Act being so amended that licensing powers could be entrusted to municipalities and the Local Boards Act being amended in such a way that these powers could be entrusted to the local boards. But the excise committees were started for quite a different purpose. The whole object was that they should be advisory and with that idea they have been working till now, and if you now attempt to convert these purely advisory committees into licensing boards, I fear you will let yourselves in for trouble. They are not exactly constituted for licensing purposes. If the Council should at any time take the view that the local body in every locality should have the right to determine these things authoritatively, the proper thing would be to give that power to local bodies which are fairly wide bodies elected by the rate-payers in the particular locality. That is my first point. Are you prepared, or do you want, to convert these advisory committees into licensing boards? So far as the Government are concerned, they have consistently taken the view that they are not prepared to give the committees that power and this despatch from the Secretary of State has not changed that view.

"But at the same time I would point out to the Council that in developing these advisory committees we have pursued a policy of enlarging their usefulness and of increasing the range over which they can advise and the reports before us show that they are doing a certain amount of good work. Till 1915 the functions of the committees were to report annually to the Collectors on the changes to be made in the number and location of arrack and toddy shops, and once in five years on the revision of the maximum number of such shops for the municipalities or the unions concerned. In that year their functions were enlarged on the following lines under instructions from the Secretary of State. They are to serve as a channel through which local opinion is to be consulted as to matters of excise, for instance, methods of trading, hours of sale, and generally as to abuses and irregularities. It might also be within their recognised sphere to call attention to special cases or localities in the town or country in which it might seem desirable and likely to be in consonance with the wishes of the inhabitants that the ward or special area should be kept altogether immune from the sale of intoxicants. Recently the committees have been authorised to consider the licensing arrangements for the location of shops of all kinds, for ganja, for opium shops and for foreign liquor taverns in addition to arrack and toddy shops. In the result these committees have practically no restriction in regard to the offering of advice so far as the whole range of excise administration in their area is concerned.

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [22ND NOVEMBER 1917.

"That brings us to the question of their constitution. When you have an advisory committee, a committee whose recommendations are simply to be considered and there is no question of their being binding, I rather find it difficult to see what exactly is the significance of the point whether officials or non-officials should preponderate on it. The Honourable Member may retort and say—why should you not have non-officials preponderating? There is particularly no reason why it should be one way or the other. That is the reason why in amending the constitution we did not trouble ourselves about it. What we did was to put in people whom we thought to be most useful. For instance, previous to this reorganization of these committees according to the Government order of June 1917, to which the Honourable Member has referred, in the mufassal municipalities the committee consisted of the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Chairman of the municipality and the District or Assistant Superintendent of Police. Therefore two of them were Government officials and the third might be a Government officer, that is, the Chairman. So under the most favourable conditions, before this order of June 1917 came into operation, there were two officials and one non-official. What we felt when this thing came before us was that we wanted, if possible, to give the Collector a wider range of non-official opinion to consult, and so we said, in addition to the Chairman have two non-officials elected by the municipal council. So that in lieu of one non-official you have now three non-officials. Then in regard to the officials, it was represented to us that the Collector had only the head of the police to help him, and that he should have the local abkari officer to help him, and it was wise to have the local abkari officer. The result was that we changed the constitution of the committee by adding two non-officials and one official. So that there is a substantial increase in the non-official element. The Honourable Member would say—you have not got a non-official majority, there are three officials and three non-officials and the president has got a casting-vote, and therefore it is an official body. That kind of argument wholly misunderstands the object of this committee. It is not a question of voting; it is a question of getting a certain number of officials and non-officials to meet and consult, so that you can come to some arrangement as to the number of shops and as to their best location, and as to other matters. That is to say, as we have not got a licensing board, and as the Collector is the first authority in regard to the number and location of shops, he must have some machinery by which he could have the advice of the officers and people immediately concerned, namely, the police and the abkari officers as well as of non-officials. So we say the Chairman of the municipality is the first man; then the municipality is to elect two non-official members. There have been no instances, so far as the information before us goes, of any conflict of opinion worth mentioning between the officials and the non-officials. The Collectors say that they have derived some amount of assistance from these committees. In these circumstances, it is a matter for consideration whether we may not leave them alone, at any rate for the time being. We made the changes only last June.

"As regards the question of a licensing board, it is a different thing; it is very much more complicated. I hardly think that during the short time at our disposal we can discuss the question of licensing boards. The Council is no doubt aware that the question of a licensing board for the City of Madras is under consideration. What the decision is going to be I am not in a position to say. If a licensing board is considered necessary, it is natural that it should be first introduced in a place like Madras rather than all over the Presidency at once.

"For these reasons I consider that the present constitution of the excise advisory committees meets the purpose for which they were intended, and the recent changes made in them, though they probably fall short of what the Honourable Member wishes, are substantially for the purpose of strengthening the non-official element and giving wider opportunity to the Collector for ascertaining non-official opinion. I would suggest to the Council that these changes having been made last June, it would be wise to allow them to be worked for a little time longer before we consider whether further changes should not be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I am sorry, your Excellency, the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has not convinced me, especially when he dealt with the constitution of these committees. The Council would have seen from the way in which he has put it, he could not justify the retention of the official majority. He himself suggested: 'it does not matter whether there is an official majority or a non-official majority; but the Honourable Member might retort one is as good as the other.' He evidently forgot that, so far as the rules published on the 29th of June are concerned, they did provide for a division between the members and that is why there is sub-clause (i) giving the president of the committee a casting-vote. I can understand a case where the proceedings are informal and the views of individual members are obtained; they are required to submit written notes which are submitted to the Collector, and he takes those views into consideration before he decides—I can understand a portion of that sort. But the rules here contemplate the appointment of a committee with a president and gave the president a casting-vote. I fail to see how in these circumstances this committee would not discuss these questions as any other body would before they offer their opinion. Even from the materials furnished in this Government order, it is clear that it seriously affects the constitution and there is no reason given for not giving a non-official majority. I have been anxious to know as to what the objection is to a non-official majority. I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar would enlighten me on that point and would give us useful information as to why there has been any sort of hesitation. I find in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council one reason was suggested. I did not like to

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put it forward because I was anxious to know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aahariyar himself would put it forward. It was suggested that Madras is the Province which has developed excise more than any other Province and that is probably the reason why your Excellency's Government did not want to bring in advisory committees with a non-official majority. That was the reason suggested ; whether it is correct or not I do not know. That is a matter which requires explanation from the Government as to why, while every other Province was moving in the direction of a non-official majority, this Province alone should have been for an official majority. As matters stand at present, I do not see any reason for changing my views.

" As to the powers, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar suggested we cannot have a body which is advisory and at the same time is a licensing board, and that the local bodies are more competent to exercise functions of this character. If the Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Acharyar can give me an assurance that steps would be taken to give such powers to local bodies—I am not fascinated with these boards—and that will be considered, it is all right. But he has not given any such assurance. In the absence of such an assurance, I feel it necessary to request your Excellency to put this resolution to the Council."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* PERMITTING COUNSEL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE BOARD OF REVENUE IN INCOME-TAX REVISION PETITIONS

The next resolution which stood in the name of Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar ran as follows:—

" XXXV. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council under section 38, sub-section 1, of Act II of 1886 (The Income-tax Act) an additional rule be sanctioned to the effect that when revision petitions are presented to the Commissioner of the Board of Revenue under section 27 of the above Act the petitioners shall be allowed to be represented by vakil or counsel before the disposal of their revision petitions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR : —" In view of the fact that a Bill which will practically recast the whole of the Indian Income-tax Act has recently been introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, and that the provision I ask for in my resolution is likely to be introduced in the new Act itself, I am advised there is no necessity for me to press this resolution at present, and if necessary I will bring it up again in case the new Act does not provide for it. I therefore beg to withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" That concludes our business. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council then adjourned sine die.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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Anstin, T., Sub-Collr and Jt Magte, posted to Srikakul dvn 997 ; promoted to 2nd gr ag . 1230

Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Hon M., apptd. ag. 4th Mun , Bd. of Rev., and Comr. of Land Rev . 1055

Bardswell, R. E., appid. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Bellary . 891

Barter, R. G., Asst. Collr. and Magte , transfd. to Tanjore . 808

Bedford, J. E., promoted as 3rd Mem , Bd. of Rev. 1006

Bliss, D. G , granted leave, 1005 ; granted extn. o leave . 1230

Brodie, N. S., permitted to retire . 1136

Brown, C. H , apptd. ag. Under Secy. to Govt., Home Dept. . 1229

Brown, J. B , Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte , reverted to 3rd gr ag , 808, 1064 , promoted to 2nd gr. ag 808, 1058, 1164 ; granted leave . 1351

Brown, W. S., Sub-Collr. and Jt Magte , promoted to 2nd gr. ag., 808, 841, 1164, 1230, 1314, 1366 ; reverted to 3rd gr. ag . 808, 892, 1165, 1230, 1314, 1393

Bryant, J. Y , Collr and Dt. Magte., promoted to 1st gr. ag. 808 ; reverted to 2nd gr. . 1230

Buckley, Hon. Mr. L. E , promoted as 2nd Mem , Bd. of Rev. . 1366

Burkitt, H. R., Collr and Dist. Magte , promoted to 2nd gr. ag , 808, 1165, 1230 ; reverted to 3rd gr ag . 1058, 1165 1230

Burn, J. G., Dist. and Sess Judge, promoted to 2nd gr. . 1138

Butterworth A , appid. OSg 1st Mem , Bd. of Rev., and Comsr. of Land Rev. . 1159

Callander, W. R. C., Sub-Coll. and Jt. Magte., reverted to 2nd gr. ag., 808 ; promoted to 2nd gr ag., 808, 892

Clegg, Hon. Sir H. B., appid. Comsr. of Land Rev and Fsr. . 1064

Cobbold, E. B., Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr. ag . 1127

Coleridge, F. A , granted leave . 1391

Cotton, C. W. E , services placed tempy. at disposal of Govt. of India, Finance Dept , 321 ; apptd. offg. Dy Secy to Govt. of India, Fin. Dept. 944 ; services placed at disposal of Dept. of Commerce and Industry . 1366

Coulthard, M. E., nominated A.D.C. Hon., Indian Legislv. Council . 1064

Courtenay, R. H., services placed tempy at disposal of Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1154 , apptd. offg A.G.G. Under Secy , Govt. of India (Home Dept.) . 1282

Cox, A. E., apptd Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte , 2nd gr., and posted to Ponnamalla dvn , 1242 , services replaced at disposal of Govt. of Madras, 1282 ; promoted to 1st gr. ag . 1366

Cargeeven, A. J., apptd. ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Vizagapatam . 1393

Darice R. W , apptd ag. Collr. and Dist. Magte , Guntur, 807 , services replaced at disposal of Govt. of Madras, 1150 , posted to Berhampur dvn., etc , 1200 ; reverted as ag Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte , 1st gr . 1314

Davis, E. A., Collr and Dist. Magte., granted leave, 807 ; reverted to 3rd gr ag . 1313

Dell, A. C., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., granted extn. of leave, 891 , posted to Berhampur dvn., etc., 943 ; promoted to 1st gr. ag . 1165

Dutt, P. C , Collr. and Dist. Magte, reverted to 3rd gr. ag. . 1313

Errington, A , Dist. and Sess Judge, promoted to 2nd gr. ag 1086 1394 , reverted to 3rd gr . 1394

Ellis, R. H , granted extn. of leave . 1179

Fernandes, J. C., Dist. and Sess Judge posted to Cuddapah, 1393 ; promoted to 2nd gr ag. . 1394

Forbes, A. L., granted leave . 1393

Fotheringham, A., apptd. ag. Dt. and Sess. Judge, Kurnool, 322 , tempy posted to Nandyal dvn. 1136 ; apptd. ag. Dist and Sess Judge, Salem, 1184 ; reverted as Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte , 1st gr , 1230 , apptd. ag Dist. and Sess Judge, Madura, 1365

Galletti di Cadilhac, A. M. A. C., Collr and Dt. Magte , promoted to 2nd gr. ag , 808, 1165, 1230 ; granted leave, 1041 , granted extn. of leave, 1107 ; reverted to 3rd gr. ag. . 1164, 1165, 1230

Gawne, F. M , granted leave, 807 , granted extn. of leave, 1131 , apptd ag Under Secy to Govt., Home Dept., 1164 (cancelled) . 1230

Ghorpuray, H. G , granted extn. of leave, 1134 ; posted to Rajampet dvn. . 1366

Gillespie, J. J , granted leave . 1164

Graham, E. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., promoted to 1st gr ag., 808 , apptd Secy to Comsr., Salt, Abk and Sup. Rev. . 1136

Gray, J , apptd ag Collr and Dt. Magte , Trichinopoly, 1022 , granted leave, 1150 , reverted as Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte, 1st gr , 1230 ; granted extn. of leave . 1391

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Gwynn, J. T., apptd Spl. Sett. officer, No. V Party, Ganjam and Vizagapatam and Spl Asst to the Collr., 1259; Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr., 1314; reverted to 3rd gr 1314

Hale, Capt. R. G. S., apptd extra A. D. C to H. E. the Govr, 1313; apptd offg A. D. C. to H. E. the Govr. 1326

Hall, J. F., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr., 1314; reverted to 3rd gr 1314

Harvey, E. A., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte, granted leave, 1125, promoted to 3rd gr., 1314, died .. 1314

Harris, L. T., Collr and Dt. Magte., granted extn of leave 1340

Hemingway, F. R., Collr. and Dist. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr. sg., 691; apptd. Regr. of Co-operative Societies, etc. 1089

Hill, T. H., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 1st gr sg., 809, 891, 1056, 1165; reverted to 2nd gr. 3rd, 1056, 1165. 1230

Holdsworth, R. G., Asst. Collr. and Jt.Magte., transfd. to Madura 808

Holland, S. F., placed on spl. duty in the Pay. and Pol. Dept. (Govt. of India) 663, 1149

Hood, H. M., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 3rd gr., 1314; reverted as Asst. Collr and Magte 1314

Huggins, J. R. Collr and Dist Magte., reverted to 3rd gr sg., 1313, 1326; promoted to 2nd gr. sg. 1314

Ince, C. A., apptd. Controller of Munitions, Madras Cir., in addn to his duties 963

Jackson, G. H., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr. sg., 891; apptd. sg. Under Secy to Govt., Rev. Dept., 1130; appd. Under Secy. to same 1269

Jackson, G. H. E., Dist and Sess. Judge, promoted to 4th gr 1138

Jenkins, R. A., granted leave, 822; granted extn. of leave 891, 1290

Jones, C. F., Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., promoted to 3rd gr. sg. 1282

King, A. J., granted extn. of leave 1038

Lakshmikara J. K., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., granted leave, 1164, posted tempy. to Tindivanam dvn, 1782, reverted as sg Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., 1st gr., 1313, promoted to 1st gr 1314

Lloyd, E. S., Collr and Dist. Magte., granted leave, 1041, reverted to 2nd gr. 1313

Mannoohsel, S., Collr and Dist. Magte., reverted to 2nd gr. 1326

Macqueen, F., Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., reverted to 2nd gr sg., 1314, 1326, promoted to 1st gr sg. . 1324

Marjoribanks, S. E., apptd. sg. Collr. of Madras, etc., 1 05, services replaced at disp. at Govt. of Madras 3104; posted to South Arcot dist .. 1164

Masterman, C. H., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 3rd gr. sg. 1282

Matheson, D. E., Sub-Collr and Jt Magte., posted to Pollachi dvn, 892; granted extn of leave, 1107, promoted to 1st gr sg., 1245, 1326; reverted to 2nd gr. 1316

McFarland, W. G., granted extn. of leave .. 808

McKerrow, E. L., Sub-Collr and Jt Magte, granted extn. of leave, 943, promoted to 2nd gr sg., 1056, 1165, 1230, 1380, posted to Salem, 1107, reverted to 3rd gr. sg. 1164, 1165, 1316 1316

Money, Capt. W. E. E., apptd. Mily. Secy to H.E. the Govr, 1310; apptd. Constt., H.E the Govr.'s Bodyguard, in addn to duties 1291

Monro, Lt.-Col. E., apptd. offg. A.D.C., 1149; reverted on exits A.D.C., 1289, apptd offg. A.D.C. 1289

Mowatt, A. F. G., Collr. and Dist Magte., granted extn. of leave, 1057, posted to Ramnad, 1260, promoted to 2nd gr sg. 1316

Muir, Lt.-Col. R. G., Mily. Secy to H.E. the Govr, resigned office) 1149

Narasana Menon, Rao Bahadur P., apptd., sg. Secy. to Comnr of Rev Sett., 1164 (erratum) .. 1230

Newman, W. O., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 3rd gr. sg. 1316

Paddison, G. F., Collr. and Dist. Magte., granted extn. of leave, 1041; promoted to 3rd gr .. 1260

Painter, F. J., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., posted to Mayavaram dvn., 1092; promoted to 3rd gr., sg., 1182, 1213, promoted to 2nd gr sg 1282

Pakenham-Walsh, R., posted as Addl. Sess. Judge, Bellary, 891, promoted as Dist and Sess. Judge, 4th gr, S.S.C. 1316

Panduranga Rao, V., granted leave, 1150; granted extn of leave 1295

Peet, Capt. L. H., apptd offg. Mily Secy to H.E. the Govr, 1149, reverted as A.D.C. 1289

Raghavayya, Rao Bahadur T., to continue as Collr and Dt. Magte., Chittoor, 1024; granted leave, 1164, posted to Anantapur 1326

Ramamurti, K. V., transfd to Ongole dvn. .. 1316

Rama Rao, S., granted leave 1281

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Rankin, Capt. W. L., apptd. tempy. Constt., H.E. the Govr.'s Bodyguard 1149

Reilly, H. T., reverted as sg. Sub-Collr, and Jt. Magte., 1st gr. 1056

Rice, P. S. P., posted as Collr. and Dt. Magte, and Govt. Agent, Godavari 1164

Richards, F. J., reverted as Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., 1st gr., 1292; promoted as Collr. and Dist. Magte, 2nd gr. 1292

Rutherford, T. G., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 1st gr., sg., 808, 1056, 332, reverted to 2nd gr., sg., 108, 1056, 1165, granted leave 1229; granted extn. of leave, 1281, reverted to 3rd gr., 1314, reverted as Asst. Collr. and Jt. Magte. .. 1314

Sankaran, P. R., transfd to Dharapuram dvn. .. 957

Slater, S. H., sub-Collr. and Jt Magte., apptd. offg. Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Commr. and Indrs., 1012; promoted to 1st gr. sg. 1089

Smith, H. C. Dist and Sess. Judge, promoted to 3rd gr., sg., 1056, 1326; reverted to 4th gr. .. 1356

Smith, J. I., Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., reverted to 2nd gr., sg 1295

Sconce, C. A., Collr. and Dist. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr., sg., 891; reverted to 3rd gr., 892; posted as Hd.-qrs. Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., Kistna, 1130; reverted as Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte, 1st gr. 1230

Strathie, D. N., apptd Under Secy. to Govt., 1045; apptd. Under Secy to Govt., Home Dept., 1138; apptd. Under Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept .. 1164

Swaminatha Pillai, Diwan Bahadur L. D., granted leave, 943, posted as Collr. and Dt. Magte., Nellore, 1024; promoted to 1st gr. 1260

Tampan, A. McG. R., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., granted leave, 961; posted to Madanapalle dvn, 1284; promoted to 1st gr rg 1314

Tanner, L. J., Sub-Collr. and Jt Magte., reverted to 1st gr., sg., 808; reverted to 2nd gr., 1230, 1314, promoted to 1st gr sg., 1326; services placed at disp. of Hon Resident in Mysore .. 1282

Thomas, E. F., apptd Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte, 2nd gr. 1165

Todhunter, Hon. Mr. C. G., promoted as 4th Mem., Bd. of Rev .. .. 120 ✤

Tottenham, G. E. F., Sub-Collr and Jt Magte. appid. Asst. Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 787; promoted to 2nd gr., sg., 1056, reverted to 3rd gr., sg. 1164

Turing, J. M., Collr and Dist. Magte., promoted to 1st gr., sg., 892, 1165, 1240, reverted to 2nd gr., 1164, 1245, 1259

Tyler, E. H. F. M., Sub-Collr and Jt. Magte., promoted to 1st gr 1314

Unieth, H. K., Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., promoted to 2nd gr., sg., 108, 891, 892, 1165, 1056, 1164, reverted to 3rd gr., 891, 892; 1056, 1164, 1165, posted to Parvatipuram dvn, etc 1229

Venugopala Chetty, V., Dist. and Sess. Judge, promoted to 1st. gr., sg., 1156, promoted to 1st gr. .. 1156

Wadsworth, S., posted to Godavari dvn. 1417

Waller, D. G., Dist. and Sess. Judge, promoted to 3rd gr. 1130

Young, M., granted extn. of leave 1281

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Bompas Carter, Capt. G., appld. lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore 1320
Briggs, Rev. H. N., returned to duty 1418
Bull, Rev. E., posted as chaplain of South Georgetown with ch. of North Georgetown, Madras .. 833
Bull, Rev. F. J., granted leave 834
Campbell, A. F., appld. lay trustee, St. Paul's church, Vellapuram 834
Carden, Rev. W. E., posted as Jr. Pt. Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 834; posted as Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, 834; posted as Chaplain of South Georgetown and also to be in ch. of North Georgetown, Madras, 833, posted as Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore 833
Cobb, Hon. Mr. H. V., re-appld. lay trustee, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore 1160
Coleman, Capt. J. J., appld. lay trustee, St. Mary Magdalene's church, Poonamallee 1072
Cox Van Mic L. E., Archdeacon of Madras, granted extn. of leave, 9-2 ; posted as Sen. Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1072 (cancelled), posted as Domestic Chapln. to Bishop of Madras .. 1243
Crook, Rev. E. H., granted extn. of leave .. 1205, 1397
Crockett, Rev., posted to be in charge of the Hebbal Camp, Bangalore 1243
Edgington, A., appld. lay trustee, Christ Church, Palamcottah 832
Edmonds, Rev. H. J., appld temp. Chaplain on Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment and placed at disposal of Govt. of Madras 1131, 1231
Fraser, Sir E. S., appld trustee, Cathedral Church of St. George and lay trustee, Cathedral Chaplaincy, Madras 1160
Gayer, Col. E. A., re-appld. lay trustee, St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund 1072
Godley, Capt. J., appld lay trustee, Christ Church (Garrison Church), Bellary 832
Hatchell, Rev. C. F. W., returned to duty 810
Ingouville Brigadier-Genl. H. A., appld. lay trustee, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore 1158
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Langston-Smith, Rev. H. St., posted as Chaplain of Poonamallee 1243
Maconochie, E., appld lay trustee, All Saints' Church, Coonoor 1158
Mahony, F., re-appld lay trustee, St. Stephen's Church, Bellampur 999
Marsh, Rev. H. M., posted as sr. Jr. Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 834 ; posted as Jr. Pt. Chapln., St. George's Cathedral, Madras .. 1832
Nicholson, Sir F. A., re-appld. lay trustee, All Saints' Church, Coonoor 834

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Phayre, Lt. Genl. Sir A., appld lay trustee, St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund 1072
Rice, Rev. J., posted as sg. Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore 1418
Ryan, Rev. S. O., posted as sg. Chapln. of Ootacamund 1162
Procter, Rev. F. O., posted as addl. Chapln. at the Hebbal Camp, Nungalore, 1158, posted as Chaplain of Bolarum, Deccan 1162
Power, Miss F., appld lay trustee, St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Poonamallee 1072
Reynolds, Capt. F. O., appld. lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore 1320
Symonds, Major M. H., appld. lay trustee, Holy Trinity Church, Bolaram (Deccan) 834
Smith, Rev. U. C. A., posted as Chaplain of Wellington 810, 833
Smith, R. C., re-appld. lay trustee, St. Stephen's Church, Bellampur 999
Steel, W., appld. lay trustee, St. Peter's Church, Negapatam 1418
Stone, Rev. S. C. B., services placed at disposal of Govt. of India, Army Dept 1091
Stratton, Maj. W. L., appld lay trustee of All Saints' Church, Trichinopoly, Deccan 1320
Woodhouse, A. C., appld lay trustee of Mamandoor, 830
Wright Col. H. C., re-appld. lay trustee, All Saints' Church, Coonoor 834
Wright, Rev. G. A. A., attained rank of Senior Chaplain 1350
Young, Capt. K. deL., appld. lay trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bolaram, Deccan 1320

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Abdul Ghaffar Sahib, D. M., Dy. Tahr. and Sub-Magis., Gobichettipalayam, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers 812
Abdur Rahman Shahr, M. M., invested with powers of Exoy. Presdy Magis. for city of Madras .. 965
Abhiranya Patnaik, 1st cl. Magis., Godavari, empowered with summary powers 1135
Adam, J. G., appld. sg Ch. Presdy Magis., Madras. 1088
Alagamuthan Mudaliyar, P. D., Sty. Sub-magis., Tiruchengode, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers. 1024
Ananda alias Seshagiri Pal, U., invested with powers of spl magis for Ongole 884
Ananda Achari, T. K., Sub-Regr. and spl. magis., Nanguneri, empowered to try offences punishable under Madras Local Boards Act 1336
Anantanarayana Ayyangar, G., temp. Sub-Judge, posted to permnt. Sub-Court Cuddapah 1393
Anantarama Rau, S. V., invested with powers of spl. Magis. for Srikakulam 1264
Anderson, F. I. D., Dy. Supt. of Police, granted leave, 910 ; posted to ch. of Coonoor subdivn. .. 1091
Angaswami Pillai, V. P., invested with powers of spl. Magis for Trichinopoly 1112
Annaswami Ayyar, K., Sub-Jud. c, promoted to 2nd gr. 1137
Annayya Sastri, P., Dy. Tahr. and Sub-Magis., Gudivada, invested with 2nd-cl magl. powers .. 1316
Appa Rao Chetti, P., powers of spl. magis. for Vizagapatam withdrawn 1024
Appa Rao Pantulu, P., Dy. Collr., Khania, invested with 1st-cl. magl. powers except summary, 1024 ; invested with summary powers 1092
Appasu Pillai, S., powers of spl magis for Mannargudi withdrawn 1074
Arudi, L. H., 2nd-cl. magis., Ganjam, invested with evidence powers 1025
Arumachala Ayyar, P., invested with powers of spl. magis for Dharmapuri 1288
Atchyutanna Pantulu, V., sg Dy. Collr. Godavari, invested with 1st-cl magl powers except summary, 965 ; invested with evidence powers 1092
Atherton, C. McC., Supt. of Police, promoted to 3rd gr. sg., 1351 ; reverted 4th gr. 1351

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Arulin, T., 1st-cl magis, Ramnad, invested with evidence powers, 1113 ; apptd. Justice of the Peace 1167

Bahadur Singh, V., Dy Supt. of Police, posted to sub of Hosur subdivn., 1073 ; posted to sub of Bhadrachalam subdivn. 1356

Bakewell, Hon Mr. Justice J. H , apptd ag Addl. Judge, High Court, Madras, 848 ; apptd Judge, High Court, Madras, 989 ; resignation accepted .. 1027

Balakrishnayya, M., Dy. Tahsr., Peapally, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers 1232

Balasubba Deva, T. S , Sub-Regr , Mitalur, invested with cedy. and addl powers of magis. of 3rd-cl. 1099

Bhashyakarayya Ayyar, A. ., Sub-Judge , promoted to 1st gr. 1137

Balasundram Row, H, C., invested with powers of spl. magis for Omalur 1201

Bangaru Raju Nayudu, R , invested with powers of spl magis for Bezwada 1067

Bapayya Nayudu, N., ag Dy Supt. of Police, posted to sub of Bhoogudem 1112

Bardswell, H. R., Sess. Judge, Bellary, invested with evidence powers 894

Barker, E. G , Asst Collr and Magis , Ramnad, invested with 2nd-cl. magl powers 836

Barnes, T., invested with powers of spl. magis. for Adoni 863

Basavaraja Chetty, N., invested with powers of spl magis for Chingleput 1235

Bardsell, W A., apptd. Sheriff of Madras 1301

Beech of Magis., Ellore, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers 1124

Bhagavanta Rau, T., Sub-Magis., Vedamanlyam, invested with 2nd-cl magl. powers 943

Bhagavathi Sahu, Sub-Regr., Tuticorin, invested with cedy and addl powers of magis. of 3rd-cl .. 1228

Bhimarao Rao, H., invested with powers of spl. magis for Hindupur 964

Bhasi Reddi, invested with powers of spl. magis. for Hindupur 954

Binkerton, F W., Supt. of Police, granted leave .. 1232

Bower, E H M., apptd 4th Presdy Magis., Madras. 1206

Brown, C H., 1st-cl magis , Vizagapatam, invested with evidence powers 1107

Brown J H apptd. Justice of the Peace 1148

Bulkley, A. F., apptd. ag Supt. of Police, North Malabar 1111

Burger, Rev. S. C., invested with powers of spl. magis. of 3rd-cl for Chirala 1264

Cammiade L. A , apptd 2nd Presdy. Magis., Madras, 999 ; 1st-cl magis., Coimbatore, invested with evidence powers 1091

Cardew, F. S M , Supt., Govt. Hy. Police, granted leave 1283, 1309, 1318

Chalapati Pantulu, C , 1st-cl magis., Vizagapatam, invested with evidence powers 1283

Chapper, D., apptd. ag. Adjt.-Genl and Offg. Trustee, Madras 1023

Chanda Mian Saleb Bahadur, invested with powers of spl magis. for Coimbatore 1076

Chandrasekharam Pantulu K., Dy Supt. of Police, granted leave 1283

Chatterton, W H H , apptd. Justice of the Peace .. 823

Chellam Rev. S , invested with powers of spl magis. for Sriperumbadur 1242

Chinna Mallappa, B , invested with powers of spl. magis for Anantapur 1264

Chokkalinga Chettiyar, C G., invested with powers of spl magis for Pattukkottai 1301

Clarke, E. W., Prcby. Hy. Collr., Kistna, invested with 1st-cl magl powers except summary 1096

Clinch, M G., Supt. of Police, promoted to 4th gr., 813, 1263 ; reverted to 5th gr. 1018

Cobbold, E. R., Asst. Collr and Magis., Tanjore, invested with 1st-cl. magl. powers except summary, etc., 1107 ; invested with evidence powers .. 1351

Cox, A M , 1st-cl. magis , Anantapur, invested with evidence powers 1213

David, E. W , Dy. Collr Trichinopoly, invested with 1st-cl magl. powers except summary, 1233 ; invested with evidence powers 1284

Davies, R. W., Subsnl 1st-cl magis , Gunjam, apptd. Addl Sess Judge, Ganjam (Agency) Sess Court .. 1284

Dawson, E. J F. apptd ag. Supt. of Police, Salem dist., 1073 ; posted to Anjore sub. 1283

Day, H E., invested with powers of spl. magis. for Cocanada 834

Deeka Acharlyar, Sir V. G., apptd 2nd Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1072 ; granted leave .. 1300

Devadas, S. M., invested with powers of spl. magis. for Tuticorin 1238

Dharmaputi Mudaliyar, R. N , invested with powers of Hony Presdy. Magis. for City of Madras 948

Dharam Karan, R., Hony. Dy. Collr., Bellary, invested with 3rd-cl magl. powers 1424

Dubey, Rev. H. E., powers of spl magis for Chirala withdrawn 1283

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Duff, A. C., Subsnl 1st-cl magis , Ganjam, invested with powers of Addl. Sess. Judge 1006 ; invested with evidence powers 1000

Duraiswami Ayyar, C S , Dy. Supt. of Police, posted to sub of Hosur subdivn. 1350

Duraikannu Ayyar, M., ag. Hy Sub-Magis , Kovur, invested with 2nd-cl magl. powers 964

Eames, E. H J., Inspr., Salt, etc., Dept., Surat, invested with cedy. and addl powers of Magis. of 3rd-cl 1228

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Foster, W., ag Supt. of Police, granted leave, 915 ; apptd. ag. Supt of Police, Anantapur, 1023 ; posted to Cuddapah dist 1105

Fowler, J. C. H , apptd. Addl. Sess. Judge, Vizagapatam (Agency) Sess Court, and invested with powers of Sess. Judge 1200

Fowler, J C. H., addl. Agency Sess. Judge, Vizagapatam, invested with additional powers 1251

Gallatti-di-Cattilhe, A M. A. C., Dist. Magis , Chittoor, invested with evidence powers 1147

Gangadhara Ayyar, S , invested with powers of spl. magis. for Ramnad 1007

Gawne, E. M , apptd Justice of the Peace 1148

Geyer, Col E. A , invested with powers of spl magis. of 1st-cl. for Cuttack mand. 1094, apptd. Justice of the Peace 1002

Ghulam Mahi ud-din Saheb Bahadur, Dist. Regr., granted leave 1308

Gnanasikhamani Pillai, P., Hy. Sub-Magis., Ambur, invested with 2nd-cl magl. powers 1232

Gopalan, K. N., confirmed as Offg. Resr., South Malabar 1001

Gopala Rao, R., Sub-Judge, promoted to 3rd gr., 1127

Gopalakrishna Nayudu, T C., powers of spl. magis for Gudivada withdrawn 1351

Gopalaswami Ayyangar, N , 1st-cl. magis , Salem, invested with evidence powers 1113

Govindan, A K., Proby Dy Collr., Coimbatore, invested with 1st-cl. magl. powers 1004

Govindaraja Ayyangar, V , Sub-Regr , Mulbagal, invested with powers of spl. magis. 1060

Grant, G., invested with powers of spl magis. for Samalcota 1347

Gurusuppa Nayudu, K., apptd ag. Dy. Supt. of Police, 4th gr. and posted to sub of Nandikotkur subdivn. 1359

Haji Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Saheb Bahadur, powers of spl magis. for Nellore withdrawn 1236

Hanumanta Rao, P., invested with powers of spl. magis. for Narasaraopet 1217

Hanumanta Rau, K., Dy. Collr Vizagapatam, invested with 1st-cl. magl. powers except summary, 1233 ; invested with evidence powers 1284

Hill, J F., 1st cl magis , Malabar, invested with powers of Dt. Magis , 813 ; apptd. Addl. Dist Magis and invested with powers of Dist. Magis. . 1124

Hunsyngton, P., Dy Inspr.-Genl, of Police, Rly & C I D , granted leave 1072

Hari Rao Pantulu, P. S , 1st-cl. magis., Kurnool, invested with evidence powers 838

Hiranmalas, S , powers of spl. magis. for Adoni withdrawn 914

Hervey, C. O D., confirmed as Supt., Central Jail, Bellary 836

Holdsworth, H G., Asst. Collr. and Magis., Madura, invested with 2nd-cl magl powers 836

Hordle, L. E., Dy Collr., South Kanara, invested with 1st-cl magl powers except summary, 1233 ; invested with evidence powers 1316

Hosain Khan Saheb Bahadur, H. M, D. J , 1st-cl magis , Kurnool, invested with evidence powers . 1032

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Ibrahim Khan Saheb Bahadur, invested with powers of spl. magis for Dharmapuri 1284

Jambunatha Ayyar, T S , 1st-cl magis., North Arcot, invested with evidence powers 1283

Jaganadham Pantulu, K , Hy Sub-Magis., Sarvasiddhi taluk, invested with 2nd-cl. magl powers .. 1351

Jalab Kadir Abdul Rashid Saheb Bahadur, powers of spl magis. for Vaniyambadi with leave 1232

Janakiram Pantulu, K., invested with powers of spl. magis. for Madanapalle 894

Jonardhana Rao, K P , Dy. Supt. of Police, posted to sub of Pattukkottai subdivn., 811 ; apptd. addl. Asstt. Asst to Supt. of Police, Madura 1283

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Joseph Navrojee, P., invested with powers of spl. magte. for Triperumbedur	1223
Kalingarayar, A. M., invested with powers of 1-cl. magte. for Coimbatore	1079
Kandaswamy Chettiyar, D.A., invested with powers of spl. magte for Dharmapuri	1181
Kannuswami Pillai, A., 2nd Sub-Magte., Periyakulam, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers	1142
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Kearns, C. S. V., late S. Asst. Supdt. of Police on spl. duty in the C.I.D., IPP., promoted to 1st gr., sg.	1166
Kesi, C. A., invested with powers of spl. magte. for Vizaga xam	1024
Kesava Achariyar, T., invested with powers of Hony. Presdy. Magte. for City of Madras	998
Khan sahib Fazulkan Kanoo Asharaff Ammoo Sahib Bahadur, 1st cl. magte., Malabar, invested with exclusive powers	1301
Kodandaramayuda Nayudu, G., appld. sg. 3rd Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1073, 1388 .. granted leave, 1344, posted as Sub-Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, Cuddalore	1388
Kondala Rs., P., Addl. Sub-Magte., Guntur-Hy. posts, invested with 2nd-cl. magl. powers	1138
Kotayya Nayudu, I., Dy. Tahr and Sub-Magte., Ramapada, invested with 2nd-cl. magl powers	984
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Krishna Ayyar, C. S., sg. Dy. Colr., Chittoor, invested with 1st-cl. magl. powers except summary 1st-cl., invested with exclusive powers 1156, 1st-cl. magte. (formerly invested with exclusive powers ..	1223
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Krishna Rao, M. G., Sub-Judge, posted to Sub-Court, Coimbatore, 1112; posted to temply. Sub-Court, Tanjore, 1348 (cancelled); posted to permnt. Sub-Court, Calicut	1424
Krishna Rao Pantulu, P., 1st-cl. magte., South Arcot, invested with exclusive powers	825
Krishna Pavithar, S., Asst. Inspr., Salt, etc. Depts and spl. magte., Srikakharapalam, empowered to try certain offences	1399
Krishnan, C., invested with powers of spl. magte. for Tellicherry	894
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Amirthaswami Pillai, S., appld. For. Asst., Bd. of Rev. on probn. 1189
A. nanda Rao D., dy. collr., posted to spl. duty, under Exor of Cs-ope mans societies 1319
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Bhaji Rao Navudu, Rao Bahadur I., dy. collr., reverted to 6th gr. 1078 ; promoted to 3rd gr. ... 1318
Bhaktavatsalamudu, B., Asst. Dir. of Agr., granted leave 1309
Bateman, W. F., Dy. Dir. of Sur., promoted to 2nd cl. sp. 999, promoted to 3rd cl. 1429
Bower, L. H. M., dy. collr., granted leave 978, granted extn. of leave 1184, posted to genl. duty, Madura 1269
Cammiade, L. A., dy. collr., posted to genl duty, Coimbatore 1240
Chandy, M. C., posted as Dist. For. officer, Trichinopoly, 1264 ; confirmed as Extra Asst. Conser. of For. 1274
Chengappa, K. A., Dist. For. officer, posted to Wynaad (West) 1274
Chidambara Ayyar, K. E., dy. collr., posted as spl. asst. sett. officer, No. 19 Party, etc. 1035
Cook, T., Dy Conser. of For. and Asst. For. officer, posted to spl duty for supply of fodder to Mily. Dept. 1402
Cosmo, X., appld. sp. dy. collr., 7th gr. 815 ; posted as spl. sett. officer, No. 31 Party, etc. 815, appld also spl. dy collr., North Arcot, 979, promoted to 7th gr. a. p.c. 1056 ; appld spl. asst. sett. offr., No. I Party, etc. 1118
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Cowley-Brown, F. L. C., posted as dy. conser. of forests 1156, appd. on spl duty at the Forest College 1112
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Deenan Karam K., appld. Mincy. dy. collr., and posted to Salary 1427
Dharaya Nayak, Rao Sahib D., dy. collr., granted leave, 978, promoted to 5th gr. 1078 ; reverted to 6th gr. 1078
Dixon, H. E. L., dy. collr., posted to genl duty, Nellore, 1064 ; promoted to 5th gr. on probn. 1259, granted leave 1255
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Gangadhara, C. V. P., Dy. Dir. of Sur., promoted to 1st cl. sg. 900
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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1917.

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Abd-ul-qadir Sahib, V. N., Sub-Regr., promoted to 3rd gr., a.p.c., 1119, promoted to 2nd gr. . . 1691

Ananda Gnan-Rao, S., Sub-Regr., promoted to 6th gr., a.p.c. . . 1641

Ananta Acharya, S., Sub-Regr., promoted to 1st gr., a.p.c. . . 1665

Antayya Nayudu, L., Sub-Regr., posted to Owk . . 1731

Appatharuva Ayyar, R., Sub-Regr., promoted to 7th gr., a.p.c. . . 1622

Appanna Dora, appid. Sub-Regr., 6th gr., and posted to Coimbatore . . 1646

Appayya Sastri, V., Sub-Regr., promoted to 7th gr., a.p.c. . . 1656

Balakrishna Ayyar, G., Sub-Regr., promoted to 3rd gr. . . 1117

Balakrishna Deva, T. S., Sub-Regr., posted to Mangapuram, 1163; posted to Mylaitur . . 1277

Balasubrahmanyam, P. S., Sub-Regr., promoted to 6th gr. a.p.c., 1118, promoted to 4th gr., 1551; posted to Nagapuram . . 1622

Balaswami Ayyar, K., Sub-Regr., posted to Tuticorin-manda . . 1688

Bapu Rao, D., Sub-Regr., posted to Mangapuram . . 1613

Bhadrachandraji Sahib, V., Sub-Regr., posted to Anantapur . . 1656

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Chakravarti Acharya, V., Sub-Regr., promoted to 6th gr., a.p.c., 1118; promoted to 5th gr. . . 1901

Chariyan, G. T., Sub-Regr., promoted to 3rd gr., a.p.c., 1117, promoted to 2nd gr. . . 1636

Chenna Sahib Scamy, B., Sub-Regr., posted to Vadavur . . 1669

Chinniyal, K., Sub-Regr., promoted to 1st gr., a.p.c., 1477, posted as Jt. Sub-Regr. I, Coimbatore . . 1615

D'Sa, S. J., Sub-Regr., posted to Kanniyagud . . 1656

Ekambara Rao, T. M., Sub-Regr., posted to Tiruvettipuram . . 1721

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Hanumanta Rao Nayudu, M., Sub-Regr., promoted to 8th gr., a.p.c. . . 1636

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Kalyanam Ayyangar, V., Sub-Regr., posted to Mettupalaiyam . . 1656

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Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar, P., Ranger, promoted to 5th gr., s. p. t., 1383; promoted to 5th gr. .. 1383
Gajaraja Mudaliyar, K., Extra Asst. Conserv of For., granted leave 1362
Gandu Rao, Ear Sahib, E., For Asst., Ed of Rev., granted leave 1338
Hanumantha Rau, A., transfd as Asst. to Dist. For. officer, Upper Godavari dvn 1414b
Kanakayya, S. E., Ranger, promoted to 5th gr., s. p. t. 1352
Krishnan, L. S., Proby. Extra Asst. Conserv., granted leave 1414
Krishnan, E. K., Dist. For. officer, granted leave .. 1414
Lee-warge, J. H., Dist For. officer, granted leave .. 1338
Maclaine, H., Ranger, promoted to 5th gr., s. p. t. 1352
Madanamantha Pillai, P., Ranger, promoted to 3rd gr., s. p. t. 1824
Mammankan, Bai Sahib, E. C. M., Dist For officer, appld to addl. dn of North Arcot 1376
Mayer, J. A., Asst Conserv of For., granted leave .. 1338
Meachin, A. A. F., Dist. For officer, granted leave .. 1456
Mohammad Habibullah Sahib, Extra Asst. Conserv., posted to work under Dist. For officer, Chamarazanagara 1457
Newsam, W. C., Asst. Collr., granted leave 1338
Nurse, R. A., Up Collr., granted leave 1414
Pate, H. E., Secy., Bd of Rev. (L. R.), granted leave, 1352, granted extn of leave 1456
Raja Nayakar, A., Dist. For. officer, leave cancelled. 1376
Ramachandra Ayyar, S., promoted to Ranger, 4th gr., 1352 confirmed in 4th gr. 1814
Sadasiva Ayyar, J., Dist For officer, appld to addl. dn of Sal galore south dvn. 1338
Salisbury, R. K., Ranger, promoted to 3rd gr. .. 1812
Sankar Sastri, I. G., Ranger, promoted to 3rd gr.. 1824
Sarma, S. K., Ranger, promoted to 4th gr 1462
Scott, J. B., Dist. For officer, granted leave .. 1278
Srinivasa Ashariyar, I., Ranger, promoted to 5th gr. 1352
Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, K., Def officer, granted leave 1226
Srinivasa Ayyangar, A. K., Ranger, promoted to 4th gr. s. p. t. 1824
Talachariyr, K., Ranger, promoted to 5th gr. .. 1383
Vaiyaputhan Nayar, P., Ranger, promoted to 3rd gr. s. p. t. 1824
Venkataramayya, P., Extra Asst. Conserv. of For., granted leave, 1278, appld to ch. of Ganjam. .. 1462

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Appayya, S., Inspr., transfd. to Bobbili Cir., 1793; transfd. to Bezwada pet Cir. 1858
Ram, C., posted to ch. of Peranad Cir. 1119
Rajaramakrishnaiah, S., Inspr., granted leave .. 1278
Berlie, H. P. St. C., Inspr., granted leave, 1093, (cancelled), 1276; granted leave 1414b
Brown, J. A. C., Inspr., transfd. to Tuticorin cir .. 1119
Bute, W. A., Inspr., granted leave 1279
Connor, A. A., Inspr., transfd. to Madras Town cir., 1093, transfd. to Methanam cir., 1352, (cancelled), 1414, posted to Adirampattam cir. 1814
Crompton, E. A., transfd to ch. of Munginapudi cir. 1093
Daughton, A. A., Inspr., granted leave 1184
Dorasi Ayyangar, S., Inspr., granted extn. of leave, 1462, posted to Salem cir. 1944
Duraysyya Ayyar, P., Inspr., granted leave, 1438; posted to Cuddalore cir 1344
Eames, E. H. J., Inspr., posted to Salem cir., 1416; transfd. to Coimbatore cir. 1456
Eberhardie, D. C., Inspr., transfd. to Vedaranniyam cir. 2726
Evans, W. A. B. L., Inspr., granted leave, 1119, 1278; granted extn. of leave 1366
Gamon, H. J., Asst, Inspr., granted leave 1814
Giddens, A. J., posted to ch. of Northern Cust. cir. 1414
Hereford, N. F., Inspr., transfd. to Kurnool cir., 1094; transfd to Madras Town cir., 1667, transfd. to Kurnool cir 1904
Jagannadha Ayyangar, T., Inspr., transfd. to Kuttongalur., 1862, transfd to Kavalpatnam cir. .. 1618
Johnson, J. F. W., Inspr., granted leave, 1414; granted extn. of leave, 1618; transfd. to Kumrangod cir. 1002
Kannan Nayar, P. V., Inspr., granted leave, 1434, granted extn. of leave 1434
Krishnaya Acharya, D. K., Inspr., transfd. to ch. of Dilgi cir. 1826
Lemerle, J. D. F., Inspr., transfd. to Cuddalore cir. 1862
Mackenzie, C. H., Inspr., granted leave 1414
Madhava Ayyar, P. A., Inspr., transfd. to Tiruvallur cir., 1352, transfd. to Central Sterehouse, Madras 1366
Muhammad Sadduk Ali Sahib Bahadur, Inspr., transfd. to Nanpada cir 1093
Muthuswami Ayyar, S., Inspr., granted leave .. 2010
Narayana Rau, N. L., Inspr., transfd. to Peranguduru cir., 1093, transfd. to Rajahmundry cir., 1814; granted leave 1760
Narayanaswami Ayyar, L., Inspr., transfd. to Kuttangalur cir 1760
O'Shaughnessy, J. W., Inspr., transfd to Ramputhi cir. 1416; transfd. to Chittoor cir 1644
Oliver, W. G., Inspr., posted to Nandikan cir .. 1184
Oliver, A. G., Inspr., transfd. to South Trichinopoly cir., 1434, granted leave 1278, 1667
Parthasarathi, G., transfd. to ch. of Nandikan cir., 1119; transfd to ch. of Jalapalli cir., ... 1476
Pell, F. W., Inspr., transfd. to Tanjanlur cir. .. 1362
Perrin, H. A., appld. to ch. of Madras Town cir .. 1760
Prater, W. A., Inspr., transfd. to Murlapur cir. .. 1362
Quinn, F. F., Inspr., posted to Kavalpatnam cir., 1814; transfd. to Peranguduru cir. 1814
Raghunatha Acharya, K., Asst. Inspr., posted to ch. of Cuddapah cir 1368
Ramanatha Ayyar, A., posted to temply. ch. of Kumrangod cir. 1002
Ramaswami Ayya, P. S., Inspr., transfd to Cuddalore cir., 1416, transfd. to Bezwada cir. 1344
Robertson, D., Asst. Inspr., granted leave, 1456; posted to ch. of Bhavani cir 1722
Rogers, D. G., transfd. to ch. of Tiruvallur cir., 1093; transfd to ch. of Central Storehouse, Madras, 1362; transfd to ch. of Tiruvallur cir 1858
Sharp, C. E., Inspr., posted to Pakala cir 1858
Sheppard, M. S., Inspr., transfd. to South Trichinopoly cir., 1416, transfd. to Salem cir., 1460; transfd to Erode cir., ... 1703
Shenker, V. G., Inspr., transfd to Ellore cir., 1438, (cancelled), 1439; transfd to Ellore cir., 1444; transfd to Madras Town cir. 1894
Sivayyan Ayyar, T. V., appld. to ch. of Bobbili cir. 1903
Spottiswoode, C., Inspr., transfd. to Cuddapah cir., 1319, transfd. to Madanapalle cir. 1914
Srinivasa Acharya, C. S., Inspr., granted leave .. 1858
Subbarayudu, C., posted to ch. of Rajahmundry cir., 1278; transfd. to ch. of Kallengalli cir., 1614, transfd. to ch. of Bezwada cir. 1858
Trotter, E. W., Inspr., transfd. to Madras Depot cir. 1760
Venkataramana Ayyar, K. L., transfd to ch. of Udipi cir. 1119

Vargas, C. W., Inspr., transfd. to Madras Town ab., 1912, [cancelled] 1646
White, A. J. H., Inspr., transfd. to Northern Distby. dir., 1874; appid. Supt. of Towns, Bangalore 1637

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Leach, A. G., Spl. Sett. officer, granted leave .. 1129

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Abdul Khalak Sheriff, appointed as Dy Ranger, 1st gr. 1416
Abdul Hadi Sahib Bahadur, M., Extra Asst. Conserv. of For., posted to ch. of Sampajpet range in addn. 1515
Abraham, J. M., Ranger, granted leave 1339
Alagiriswami Naynidu, S., Ranger, granted leave .. 1484
Amin, M., Ranger, posted for duty motor working plant officer, 1384; granted leave 1532
Amir Fatehsh, M., ag Ranger, transfd. to ch. of Pajjiredipatti range, 1328; re-transfd. to North Salem div. 1416
Anantashain, N. S., Ranger, granted leave 1644
Anandth Ghatole, M., Ranger, granted extn. of leave 1113
Balayya Nayyar, C., Ranger, posted to ch. of Chendragiri range 1469
Banjaulu, K. P., Ranger, transfd. to Bowanda range 1514
Chakko, T. I., Ranger, transfd. to upl. duty 1741
Chenchurama Naynidu, K., Ranger, posted to ch. of Chamala range 1465
Chidambara Ayyar, P., Ranger, granted leave 1665
Dawson, S. An, Dy Ranger, posted to Lakkavaram range, 1119, promoted to Ranger, 6th gr. ag. .. ..

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Tiruvengadam, C. T., confirmed as Ranger, 4th gr. .. 1210
Tiruvenkatagiri, K., Ry. Ranger, posted to Pattayarai range, 1119; promoted to Ranger, 3 h gr. sg. .. 1416
Vandeshiri, T. K., confirmed as Ranger 4th gr. .. 1210
Veeraswami Nayudu, K., Ranger, granted extn. of leave 1218
Venkata Achari, K. T., appld. as sg. Ranger .. 1112
Venkataramanan, K., posted to Satyamangalam range, 1054, appld Ranger, 6th gr. 1 y. 1161
Vet Kataraina Ayyar, B., Ranger, posted to n. of Cuddapah range, 1083; appld to ch. of Muddanur range in addn. 1092
Venkatapathi Ayyar, G., Ranger, appld. to upl. duty under Dist. For. Officer, Nellore 1241

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Court, R. H., Supdt. of Govt. granted leave .. 1332
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Brady, Rev. G. F., Chapln. of St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram, granted leave 1458
Bristow, Rev. J. H. J., Chapln. of St. George's Church, Bangalore, granted leave 1011
Glass, Rev. C. H., appld. convey. of the H. Sac. Lord Bishop of Madras 1356
Laughlin-Smith, Rev. R. M., Chapln. of Bellary, granted leave 1174
Lumby, Rev. H. D., Chapln. of Ootacamund, granted leave 1046
Wright, Rev. H. A. A., Chapln. of Vizagapatam, granted leave 1408

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Atchayya Pillai, M., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. .. 16 6
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Jeremiah, H. E., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. .. 1416
King, W. H., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. 1416
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Kuppuswami Naydu, P., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. sp'd 1280; promoted to 5th gr. provnl. 1468
Mahalinga Ayyar, S., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. provnl. 1.89
Mc.eenham, G. S., recalled to work 1208
Panagoday Pulli, P., Asstt., promoted to 7th gr. temply., 1168; promoted to 6th gr. 1416
Parthasarathi Ayyar, S. A., Asstt., promoted to 7th gr. temply., 1278; promoted to temply. Asstt. .. 1382
Ramaswami Nayudu, I., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. provnl. 1829
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Seshadriya Ayyar, V., to resilinquish temp. Asstt., 7th gr. 1381, 1721
Seshaya Ayyar, S. V., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. .. 1416
Sethuramayyan Ayyar, S., Asstt., promoted to 7th gr. sp'd 1084, promoted to 6th gr. provnl. .. 1246
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Srinivasan, V., promoted to temply. Asstt. 1078
Subba Ayyar, V. S., Asstt., promoted to 6th gr. 1246
Subrahmanyam, N. P., promoted to 7th gr. provnl. .. 1246
Varadaraja Ayyangar, K. S., Asstt., promoted to 7th gr. provnl. 1096
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Venkatasamy, C., Asstt., promoted to 7th gr. sp'd. 1280, promoted to 6th gr. provnl. 1466

MEDICAL.

Abbu, Civil Asst. Surgn. C., posted to Govt. Ophthalmic Hosp., Madras 1094
Abdul Rahiman, Civil Asst. Surgn. M., posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl., Madras, 1469, appld. Instr., Medl. School, Guys grant 1318
Alexander, Civil Asst. Surgn. C. G., placed at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Kodaikanal .. 1702

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Balaraghotham, Civil Asst. Surgn. E., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Ramnad 1272
Balaramayya, L., appt. temply. Civil Asst. Surgn. and posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl., Madras .. 1274
Balasubrahmanyam, M. C. P., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Govt., Genl. Hospl., Madras 1159
Benjamin, Rev. I., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., appld. sg. Asst. to the Med. and Sany. Offr. in Kalimpong, 1046, appld. sg. Asst. to an Surgn., Genl. Hospl., Madras 1154
Bird, R. V., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Rayapuram Hospl. 1280
Chenjiah, Civil Asst. Surgn. P. C., appld. Asst. to Dist. Medl. at Ramnad, 1084, at Salem 1554
Chinnaswami Pillai, Civil Asst. Surgn. C., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Salem, 1707, appld. Asst. to Profr. of Pathology, Medl. Coll., Madras 1744
Chinniah, Mohn., Civil Asst. Surgn. T., placed at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Dindigul, 1697, appld. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, South Arcot 1562
Daivanayagam, Civil Asst. Surgn. D., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Godavari 1326
D'Rozario, Civil Asst. Surgn. Fr. L., appld. Port Health Offr. at, Cochin, and to be an ex-offo. Local Fund Hospl., Perumbavur 1273
Dharmaraja Nayudu, Civil Asst. Surgn. V., granted extn. of leave 1446
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Jagannatham, K. M., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl., Madras 1274
Jayam Ayyar, Civil Asst. Surgn. M., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Salem, 1404, posted to King Institute, Guindy 1249
Jerusalem Swami, Civil Asst. Surgn. V., placed at displ. of Presdt. Dist. Bd. Vizian 1272
Jhansiyya, Civil Asst. Surgn. E. H., placed at displ. of Presdt. Dist. Bd. Salem 1722
Jnanamaya Ayyar, K. S. appld. sg. 2nd Asst. to Profr. of Tachnology, 1091, posted to Institute Hospl., Kodaikanal 1419
Jones, T., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Govt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras, Lind., placed at displ. of Sany. Insp., S. Dist. Bds., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Nellore 1904
John, temply. Civil Asst. Surgn. P. P., appld. sg. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Offr. at North Arcot, 1713, placed at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Periyakulam 1761
Jolly, Civil Asst. Surgn. A. J., placed at displ. of Presdt. Dist. Bd., Malabar 1249
Joseph, P. P., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dt. Bd., South Kanara 1722
Kamath, Civil Asst. Surgn. N. E., granted leave .. 1012
Kandaswami pillai, H., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Tanjore 1354
Kanjilal Menon, temply. Civil Asst. Surgn. D., appld. sg. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, South Arcot 1092
Kannan Nambiyar, K., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., appld. sg. Asst to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Chittoor 1742
Krishna Rao, Civil Asst. Surgn. G. L., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Cuddapah 1326
Krishnabhikshu Menon, C. K., temply. Asst. Surgn., appld. sg. Sany. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Kurnool 1388
Kuruppa Pillai, S., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl., Madras 1318
Koshy, P. K., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Kumbakonam, 1696, appld. sg. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Chittoor 1705
Krishnayya, Civil Asst. Surgn. K., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Bellary 1721
Krishnayya, temply. Civil Asst. Surgn. B., posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl., Madras 1702
Kumbha Menon, temply. Civil Asst. Surgn. C., appld. sg. Asst. to Dist. Medl and Sany. Officer, Chittoor 1356
Kuriyan, Civil Asst. Surgn. P. K., posted to Govt. Genl. Hospl. Madras 1468
Madhava Prabhu, S., appld. Civil Asst. Surgn. .. 1735
Madhava Achar, Civil Asst. Surgn. S., replaced at displ. of Chairman, Muni. Council, Nandyal 1934
Madhava Sastri, Civil Asst. Surgn. K., posted to St. Bartholomew's Hospl., Ootacamund 1859
Madhava Rao, Civil Asst. Surgn. T., appld. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Offcer, Guntur 1735
Mahomedan, A. M., temply. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at displ. of Presdt., Dist. Bd., Salem 1859

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Muthukrishnan, A., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Malabar, 1377; placed at disp. of temp. Primary Medical Officer, Malabar, 1378

Nallamuthu, Civil Asst. Surgn. V., granted leave, 1314

Narasimha Sastri, A., Civil Asst. Surgn., granted leave, 1404

Narasimhamurthi Ayyar, K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Tanjore, 1372

Narayana Pillai, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Kalpetta, Wynaad, Malabar, 1377

Narayanan, A. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Malabar, 1377

Nayar, Civil Asst. Surgn. M. P., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Malabar, 1377

Pakkamakka Marakkar, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Kottakkal, Ernad, Malabar, 1377

Parameswaran, A. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Malabar, 1377

Peter, Civil Asst. Surgn. M. P., placed at disp. of Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, 1314

Philip, Civil Asst. Surgn. A. M., C.I.E., Asst. to Surgn.-Gen., Madras, 1313

Rajamanikam Ayyar, temp. Civil Asst. Surgn. C. K., placed at disp. of temp. Commr., Madras, 1404

Ramana Sastri, Civil Asst. Surgn. B., posted to Gooty, Ananta-pur, Madras, 1314

Ramaswami, N. S., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Salem, 1377

Ramayya Ayyar, temp. Civil Asst. Surgn. M. K., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Trichinopoly, 1377

Rangaswami Ayyar, temp. Civil Asst. Surgn. K. V., posted to Medl. Charge, Kollegal, Coimbatore, 1377

Rao, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Bellary, 1377

Rama Ayyangar, Civil Asst. Surgn. T., placed in charge, pursuing Hygiene and Bacteriological Work, Public Health Laboratory, Coimbatore, 1377

Ramanandam, Civil Asst. Surgn. T. N., placed in charge, Medl. School, Kumbakonam, pursuing Hygiene and Bacteriological Work, Public Health Laboratory, Coimbatore, 1377

Ramanandam, Civil Asst. Surgn. T. N., appointed Offg. Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Kistna, 1377

Ramaswami, Civil Asst. Surgn. A., granted leave, 1377

Ranga Rao, Civil Asst. Surgn. M. V., placed at disp. of Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntakal, 1377

Ranga Rao, Civil Asst. Surgn. M. K., placed at disp. of Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, 1377

Rangaswami, Civil Asst. Surgn. K. K., granted leave, 1314

Sargent, Col. Asst. Surgn. F., appointed Asst. to Surgn.-Gen. with Govt., Madras, 1404

Sastri, Civil Asst. Surgn. M. J., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Kistna, 1377

Sathianadhan, Civil Asst. Surgn. S., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Madura, 1377

Sivakami Ammal, Lady Asst. Surgn., granted leave, 1377

Sivaraman, Civil Asst. Surgn. K. P., granted leave, 1377

Sivaswami Ayyar, K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Tanjore, 1377

Sreenivasa Ayyangar, Civil Asst. Surgn. K. R., granted leave, 1377

Subbaraya Ayyar, Civil Asst. Surgn. K. R., granted leave, 1377

Subramaniam, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Civil Hospl., Madura, 1377

Subramaniam, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Madura, 1377; posted to Civil Hospl., Madura, 1377

Subramaniam, K. P., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Madura, 1377

Subramanya Ayyar, N., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., placed at disp. of Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, 1377

Subramanyam, temp. Civil Asst. Surgn. K., placed at disp. of Presdl., Dist. Bd., Salem, 1377

Thomas, K. M., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Civil Hospl., Kottayam, 1377

Thomas, E. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., transferred as Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Malabar, 1377

Thomas, E. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., appointed Offg. Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Malabar, 1377

Thomas, K. M., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., posted to Civil Hospl., Kottayam, 1377

Thomas, E. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., transferred as Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Malabar, 1377

Thomas, E. K., temp. Civil Asst. Surgn., appointed Offg. Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Malabar, 1377

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Parthasarathi, J., temp. Upper Sub., transfd. to Bellary dep. ... 1322

Pattabhirama Nayudu, T., Over., promoted to 1st gr., temp. ... 1204

Peile, ——, and Sergt. W. H., Over., services placed temp. at disp. of H. E. the Governor-in-Council ... 1385

Pinhey, Capt. F. H., Sub-Mgr., transfd. to Y. dep., 1916; posted to Nellore, 1917, granted leave ... 1011

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Qadir Ali Khan, K., temp. Upper Sub., granted leave ... 1021

Qadir, A. Fazal, N., temp., granted leave ... 1.11, 1.18

Qasim Ali, Sayad, C. H., temp., Upper Sub., granted leave ... 11.1, 1.03

Qudratullah Khan, S., temp. Upper Sub., transfd. to Bellary ... 1.18

Qureshi, A., temp. Upper Sub., appointed to Kistna Lands ... 1.17

Rahimullah, Sayad, K., temp., Upper Sub., granted leave, 1.17; posted to Kistna Lands, 1.18; transfd. to Bellary, 1.18, vice Qudratullah ... 1.21

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Rajan Ayyar, M. V., Temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to Mayavaram dvn., 1st-3... granted leave ... 1616
Rajan Ayyar, S., Supvr., transfd. to Coim... ... 1495
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Rangaiah, P. A., Asst. Genl. Supt., P.W. Works, ch. to Madras granted leave 2011
Rangan, Staff Surgt. P., Trav., posted to IV cr., 1... repeated to Coimbatore dvn., 1... reposted to West Coast dvn., 1911, transfd. to ch. of Shoranur subdvn., 1913, promoted to supvr., 3rd gr., Temply 1495
O'Brien, C. L. W., Sr. Regr. of Examinations and Treasurer-ex-officio, granted leave 1994
Palaniappa Pillai, K., Supvr., granted leave, 1921; transfd. to Nellore dvn., 1925, granted note. of leave, 1-51, transfd. to 111 cr., 1924, reposted to ch. of Adoni sec., 1931; reposted to Cuddapah dvn 1971
Panchanatha Ayyar, K., Sub-Regr., posted to ch. of Cingalepattu 1120
Panchapakesa Ayyar P., Temply. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1-8, transfd. to Coimbatore Conservancy dvn., 1-15, transfd., to Cuddalore dvn 1681
Panchatsya Rao, K., Supvr., transfd. to ch. of Salem subdvn. 1979
Parthasarathi Pattar, A., Over transfd. to Godavari Head Works dvn. 1719
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, M., temply Upper Sub., granted leave 1421
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, P. K., temply Upper Sub., transfd. to 111 cr., 1917; reposted to ch. of Chengalpattu 1702
Pichumaja, S., temply Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madura, alqdvn. 1917
Power, Gaudr. M., Sub-Engr., reposted to Godavari Western dvn. for ch. of No. 1 subdvn., 1919; posted to Kistna Central dvn. 1120
Ramachandra Rao, S., Over, granted leave, 1924, 1924, granted extn. of leave 1474
Raghavendra Achari, K., temply. Upper Sub., granted leave 1972
Raghava Ayyangar, N. temply Sub-Engr., appntd. to ch. of Watch-works subdvn., Godavari Western dvn 1695
Raghunatha Sastri, S., Over, transfd. to Godavari Western dvn. 1869
Rajagopala Ayyangar, C. A., temply Sub-Engr., transfd. to Bellary dvn., 1917; reposted to ch. of Anantapur subdvn., 1918, reposted to ch. of Tiruvattiyur subdvn 1858
Rajagopala Ayyar, A., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to Pilkal dvn., Vellar 1815
Rajagopala Achari K., temply Sub-Engr., granted exten 1995
Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., Hony. Asst. Engr., etc., granted extn. of leave 1165
Rajan Ayyar, A., sub-Engr., etc., granted extn. of leave 1165
Rama Ayyar, A. temply Sub-Engr., granted leave .. 1611
Ramachandra Ayyar, L. S., Over., transfd. to cadastral western dvn. 1815
Ramachandra Ayyar P., Supvr., posted to IV cir., Impd., reposted to Coimbatore 1121
Ramachandra Ayyar T. R., Supvr., posted to ch. of Singanallur 1974
Ramachandra Ayyar, M., Sub-Engr., granted leave on private affairs, 1921; transfd. to Headquarters subdvn., Coimbatore dvn., 1927, granted extn. of leave 1971
Ramachandra Ayyar K., temply Upper Sub., granted leave, 1-8, also 1-9 to 11 cir., which granted leave 1-10, also 1-9 to 11 cir., which granted leave 1-10, also 1-9 to 11 cir., which granted leave 1-10

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Srinivasa Ayyar, S., Supvr., posted to VII cir., 1418; reposted to ch. of Cuddalore subdvn., 1457; reposted to sb. of Chidambaram subdvn., 1818; granted extn. of leave 1824
Srinivasulu, C., temply Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madanapalle dvn 1877
Srinivasa Rao, M. R., Over., transfd. to Coll. of Engrg. 1031
Srinivasa Rao, B. P., appld. Over 3rd gr., posted in I cir. and transfd. to I cir., 1164; date of taking effect, 1467; promoted to 2nd gr., temply .. 1444
Srinivasa Ayyar, P. V., temply. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1516, posted to Bellary dvn. 1816
Srinivasa Achari, C., Over., transfd. to office of Ch. Engr. for Irrign 1972
Subbiah Chetti, K. C., Supvr., transfd. to Nellore dvn. 1477
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to new Madanapalle dvn. 1477
Subbayya Pillai, T. S. temply. Upper Sub., granted leave 1478, 1868
Subrahmanya Ayyar, G., temply. Upper Sub., posted to III cir., 1315, transfd. to IV cir., 1516; reposted to sb. of Dharmapuri sec. 1514
Subrahmanya Ayyar, C. S., temply. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1477; transfd. to West Coast dvn. 1872
Subbiahmaniya Ayyar, P. S., Over., transfd. to sb. of Pollachi sec. 1625
Subramaniya Ayyar, P. S., temply. Sub-Engr., reposted to sb. of Mayavaram subdvn., 1486; transfd. to sb. of Vriddhachalam subdvn., 1818, (cancelled) 1078
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. K., Over., transfd. to Bellary dvn., 2472; granted extn. of leave, 1405; promoted to 2nd gr., temply. 1535
Subrahmanya Ayyar, N. K., Over., granted extn. of leave 1687
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. R., Sub Engr., reposted to sb. of Cuddalore subdvn., 1518; granted leave .. 1576
Subrahmaniya Sastri, V., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to Drawing sec., Supg. Engr.'s office. III cir., 1545; granted leave 1732
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. temp. to Drawing office, Ry. Supy. Engr., Southern and Western circles, Madras .. 1876
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K., Over., transfd. to Chingleput dvn., 1488; (cancelled) 1732
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S., Supvr., posted to sb. of Mannargudi subdvn. 1741
Subrahmaniya Ayyar, M. R., Heavy Asst., Engr., reposted to sb. of Mayavaram subdvn. 1972
Subbiraya Mudaliyar, P., Over., transfd. to Bellary dvn. 1903
Subba Ayyar, P. M., Over., posted to VII cir., 1476; reposted to North Arcot dvn., 1467; granted extn. of leave 1934
Sundaram Ayyar, K., temply. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1478; transfd. to South Arcot dvn. .. 1458
Sundaram Ayyar, P. R., temply. Upper Sub., granted extn. of leave, 1353; transfd. to Cauvery dvn., 1418; (cancelled) 1761
Sundaram Dikshitar, D., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to Dept. of Industries 2091
Sundara Achari, V., Over., transfd. to II cir., 1467; reposted to Kistna Eastern dvn., 1853; transfd. to Guntur dvn. 1903
Sundaram Ayyar, V., Sub-Engr., transfd. to sb. of Uthamapalayam subdvn., 1512, granted leave .. 1972
Sundaram Rao, P., Supvr., transfd. to Ganjam dvn., 1483; transfd. to V Cir. 1772; posted to Nellore dvn. 2011
Suryanarayana Ayyar, N. V., temply. Sub-Engr., transfd. to sb. of Nasapi subdvn., 1895; granted leave, 1078, posted to Kistna Eastern dvn., 1385; posted to sb. of Agency sec., Guntur dvn., 1444; reposted to sb. of Ilark subdvn. 1762
Suryanarayana Rau, Patiala, V., Over., granted extn. of leave 1125
Suryanarayana, T. V., temply. Upper Sub., posted to spl. duty, Kistna Eastern dvn. 1389
Suryanarayana, S., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to office of Ch. Engr. for Irrign 1871
Swaminatha Ayyar, V. S., temply. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1467, granted extn. of leave 1030
Taylor Sub-Condr. H. S., Sub-Engr., promoted to 6th gr., temply., 1931, reverted to 6th gr. .. 1926
Thangavelayia Mudaliyar, N., Sub-Engr., transfd. to sb. of Arni subdvn. 1972
Thomas, Sub-Condr. J. J., Sub-Engr., transfd. to sb. of Nagapatam subdvn., 1791; (cancelled), 1812; transfd. to sb. of Vriddhachalam subdvn. .. 1972
Thyagaraya Asan, M., Over., promoted to 2nd gr., temply 1794
Tirumala Achari, C., Over., transfd. to South Presdy. dvn. 1554
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, S., Supvr., granted leave .. 1467
Vaidyanatha Ayyar, U. P., Over., posted to I Cir., 1358, reposted to sb. of Pattukottai sec., 1726; reposted to Nanagapatam dvn 1824

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Vaidyanatha Ayyar, S., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to VII cir., 1139, reposted to Vellore dvn. .. 1353
Varadaraja Mudaliyar, A. V., Over., granted leave, 1272, granted extn. of leave 1353
Vedantachari, K., Over., transfd. to Y cir., 1515, promoted to 2nd gr., 1545, reposted to Chingleput dvn., 1644; reposted to North Presdy. dvn., 1825, posted to South Presdy. dvn. 1903
Venkatarama Ayyar, T., Sub-Engr., leave cancelled, 1120, transfd. to Madanapalle dvn. 1477
Venkatakrishna Ayyar, L., Asst. Engr., granted leave 1321
Venkatramana Ayyar, D., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to North Arcot dvn., 1468, transfd. to P. W. S. dvn., VII cir. 1512
Venkatarama Chetti, S., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madanapalle dvn. 1477
Venkatanarasayya, Rao Sahib C. L., Sub-Engr., granted leave 1121
Venkata Rao, P., temply. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1053; transfd. to Bellary dvn. 1477
Venkatachalla, K., Over., transfd. to Cauvery dvn .. 1311
Venkataramu Ayyar, M. S., Sub-Engr., reposted to Tinnevelly dvn 1496
Venkatachalam Pandian, K., Supvr., appld. to sb. of Godavari Conservancy subdvn 1488
Venkataramu Ayyar, S., temply. Sub-Engr., granted leave 1495
Venkataramu Ayyar, A. R., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to III cir., 1514; transfd. to IV cir., 1478, reposted to Coimbatore dvn. 2415
Venkatanta Ayyar, G., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to sb. of Kallagal subdvn. 1495
Venkataramu Ayyar, T. S., Over., transfd. to Coll. of Engrg. 1094
Venkataramana Nayudu, S., Sub Engr., transfd. to sb. of Tiruvallur subdvn. 1488
Venkataramu Ayyar, V., temply. Upper Sub., reposted to Madura dvn. 1065
Venkatramu Ayyar, K., temply. Upper Sub., transfd. to II cir., 1307, reposted to Kistna Eastern dvn., 1503
Venkata Rao, U., Sub-Engr., reposted to sb. of Bellary subdvn. 1935
Venkataramana Ayyar, N. S., temply. Sub-Engr., transfd. to sb. of Mayavaram subdvn., 1419, (cancelled) 1872
Venkatachala Ayyar, T. A., reverted as Supvr., 2nd gr., and transfd. to Chingleput dvn., 1488, granted leave 1794
Venkatasubbaya, P., Over., transfd. to New Madanapalle dvn 1877
Venkatadri Nayudu, M., Supvr., posted to sb. of Gudivada subdvn., 1478; 1794, reverted to 2nd gr., temply., 1872, promoted to 1st gr., temply. .. 2018
Venkataramana Ayyangar, R. S., temply. Upper Sub., granted extn. of leave 1416
Venkatasamia Ayyar, D., Over., transfd. to I cir. .. 2010
Venkatarama Ayyar, K., Over., transfd. to III cir. .. 2018
Venkatarama Ayyar, P. S., Over., granted leave .. 2011
Venkatarama Ayyar, V., Supvr., granted leave .. 2011
Viswanatha Ayyar, R. M., Sub-Engr., reposted to sb. of Dharmapuri office and Pasal. Asst. to Supg. Engr., II cir. 1577
Viswanatha Ayyar, M. P., Over., transfd. to New Cuddapah dvn. 1477
Viswanatha Ayyar, P. S., Supvr., transfd. to III, cir. office 1903
Wilson, Sub-Condr. J. W., promoted to Supvr., 2nd gr., etc. 1868
Young, Staff Sergt. A., temply. Sub-Engr., transfd. to VI cir., 1226; posted to VI cir. office as Pasal Asst. to Supg. Engr. 1290

GENERAL NOTICES.

Address Change of —
Executive Engineer in charge of the Madanapalle division 1617, 1890, 1724
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division 1647
Births and Deaths:
Monthly returns of — in districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency .. 1124, 1320, 1428
1520, 1727, 1862
Weekly returns of — in municipalities of the Madras Presidency .. 1102, 1103, 1124, 1125, 1226, 1258
1307, 1358, 1119, 1472, 1518, 1619, 1681
1682, 1619, 1680, 1681, 1852, 1726, 1798
1907, 1994, 1940, 2077, 1878
Bridges across the Cauvery river in the Sandapet taluk — Notice regarding provision of — .. 1926
Cattle Fair at Kulgandla — Notice regarding — 1290, 1617, 1640, 1724, 1762, 1780

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Narayanaswami Ayyar, O. S., reverted as Over., 1st gr., 1924; promoted as Supvr., 2nd gr., temppy. .. 2016
Nelson Ayyar, M. E., Sub-Engr., granted leave .. 1321
Nelson Ayyar, P., Supvr., posted as Personl. Asst. to Supdg. Engr., Nil dir., etc., 1121, transfd. to ch. of Chittoor div. .. ..
Nelson Ayyar, M. V., temppy Upper Sub., transfd. to Moyad project div., 1283; granted leave .. 1276
Nelson Ayyar, S., Supvr., transfd. to Tan. .. 1246
Nelson Ayyar, S., Sub-Engr., reposted to ch. of Nammiam subdn. .. ..
Neuvister, F. A., Asst. Genl. Supt., P.W. Workshops Madras, granted leave 1743
Newman, Staff Sergt. F., Ordl., posted to IV dir., 1219; reposted to Coorg div., 1280; reposted to West Coast div., 1321, transfd. to ch. of Shoranur subdvn., 1414; promoted to Supvr., 2nd gr., temppy. .. ..
O'Brien, G. L. W., Sr. Inspr. of Steam boilers and Prime-movers, granted leave 1645
Palaniappa Pillai, K., Supvr., granted leave, 1221, transfd. to Nellore div., 1285; granted extn. of leave, 1281, transfd. to III cir., 1326, reposted to ch. of Adoni sec., 1403, reposted to Cuddapah div. .. ..
Pachaimuthu Ayyar, K., Sub-Engr., posted to ch. of 1211
Panchanathan Ayyar S., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1403; transfd to Godavari Conservancy div., 1415, transfd. to Ganjam div. 1439
Pandurangu Rao, K., Supvr., transfd. to ch. of Salem subdvn. .. ..
Pattiseema Pantulu, A., Over, transfd. to Godavari Head Works div. 1217
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, E., temppy Upper Sub., granted leave 1279
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, P. K., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd. to III cir., 1321, reposted to ch. of Chingleput sec. 2321
Pathuraja, K., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madanapalle div. 1722
Pavan Cmdr. M., Sub-Engr., reposted to Godavari Western div. for ch. of No. 1 subdvn., 1395, posted to Kistna Central div. .. ..
Perachana Rao S., Over., granted leave, 1720–1794, granted extn. of leave 1349
Raghava Achari, K., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave 1277
Raghava Ayyangar, N. temppy. Sub-Engr., appld. to ch. of Water-works subdvn., Godavari Western div. 1030
Raghavalluchari, S., Over., transfd. to Godavari Western div. 1063
Rajagopala Ayyangar, C. A., temppy Sub-Engr., transfd. to Nellore div., 1071; reposted to ch. of Arni subdvn., 1194, reposted to ch. of Tiruvattipatam subdvn. 1158
Rajagopala Ayyar, A., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd. to T. K. S., div., Nil cir. 1414
Rajagopala Achari, K., temppy Sub-Engr., granted leave 1035
Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar, S., Dcsy Asst. Engr., ntn., granted extn. of leave 1166
Rajam Ayyar, A., Sub-Engr., ntn., granted extn. of leave 1105
Ram Ayyar, A., temppy Sub-Engr., granted leave 1045
Ramabhadra Ayyar, L. S., Over., transfd. to Godavari Eastern div. 1010
Rameshandra Ayyar, P., Supvr., posted to IV dir., 1035; reposted to Coorg div. 1121
Ramajagadra Ayyar, L. D., Supvr., posted to ch. of Nagapatam subdvn. 1179
Rameshandra Sastri, M. S., Supvr. promoted to 1st gr., temppy., 1321, 1031; reverted to 2nd gr., temppy 1014, 1031
Ramchandra Rao, N. L., Supvr., granted extn. of leave 1320
Ramakrishna Ayyar, M. N., Sub-Engr., posted to North subdvn., Tuticorin poly. div., 1004, transfd. to ch. at Chinnapattyam subdvn. 1072
Ramamurthi Ayyar, S., appld. Sub-Engr., 6th gr., edg 1010
Ramantha Ayyar, C. V., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1122 transfd. to Nellore div. .. 1025
Ramanuja Ayyar, T. S., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to Madura drainage div. 1025
Ramanuja Ayyar, M., Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1105, transfd to Headquarters subdvn., Tinnevelly, 1401, granted extn. of leave 1195
Ramasubramanya Ayyar, L., temppy Upper Sub., granted leave, 1045; attached to II cir. subdvn., 1046 posted to ch. of Madanapalle sec. 1339
Ramaswami Ayyar, P., appld. Over., 3rd gr., temppy. 1031
Ramaswami Ayyar, C. S., temppy. Upper Sub., reposted to Salem div. 1761
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Ramaswami Ayyar, M. V., Supvr., granted leave, 1025, granted extn. of leave 2013
Ramayya, S., Supvr., transfd to Bellary div. .. 1327
Ramaswami Ayyar, V., Sub-Engr., transfd. to Chingleput div. 1496
Ramaswami Ayyar, A., Over., granted leave, 1130; transfd. to New Madanapalle div. 1577
Ramaswami Ayyangar, R., Over., transfd. to IV dir., 1118; reposted to Pharmapuri sec., 1284; transfd. to VII cir., 1376; reposted to Cannur div. .. 1079
Ramasami Ayyar, S., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave 1014
Ramaswami Ayyar, A. S., Supvr., transfd. to South Arcot div. 1781
Ramaswami Ayyar, R. S., Asst. Engr., posted to Kistna Centralsdvn 1053
Randhawa, F., Asst. Supy. Engr., transfd to Nagercoil div. 1010
Rangasami Ayyangar, C. J., temppy. Sub-Engr., transfd. to ch. of Madanapalle subdvn 1377
Rangachelu N., temppy. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1045 granted extn of leave 1100
Ranganathan, M. S., Asst. Engr., posted to ch. of Vellamanchili subdvn 1571
Ranga Achari, O., reverted as Over., 1st gr., 1020, promoted to 2nd gr., temppy. 1045
Rangaswami Chetty, A., temppy Upper Sub., posted to Kistna Western div. 1005
Rangatha Ayyankar, K., temppy. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1035; posted to Tandavanam subdvn. 1010
Rangayyangar, A., temppy. Sub-Engr., posted to Chief Hospl. subdvn., Trichinopoly 1229
Rangayya Ayyangar, P., Supvr., posted to III cir., 1316 posted to IV cir., 1418, reposted to ch. of Tirupattur subdvn., 1247, transfd to ch. of Cannanore subdvn 1010
Ranganayaki Ayyangar, C., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madanapalle div. 1077
Ratna Mudali, C., temppy. Upper Sub., reposted to Salem div. 1355
Ratnamba, alai Pillai, T.M., Over., granted leave .. 1140
Rowald, A. G., Asst. Engr., res. ctf. as V dir. .. 1563
Sadasivamurthi, K., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to N. 2 div., 1407; reposted to Trichinopoly div. .. 1006
Sambasiva Ayyar, S. R., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave 1106
Sambandha Ayyar, V., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to New Madanapalle div. 1021
Sambasiva Ayyar, V. P., Over., granted leave .. 1415
Sanjeevaiah Ayyar, L. S., temppy. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1421, transfd to ch. of Nellapuri subdvn .. 1377
Sarva Daman Singh, Asst. Supy. Engr. transfd. to ch. of Southern sec. in addn. to duties 1515
Sankara Ayyar, N. A., transfd to Rajvi., 2nd gr., temppy., 1421 reverted as Over., 1st gr. 2044
Sawyer, Staff Sergt. G. O., Over., surrendered temply. at disposl of M.P. the Comdr. in Ch. .. 1385
Sawyer W. H., Asst. Engr., transfd. to New Madanapalle div. 1521
Seshayyanamurthi, V., temppy Upper Sub., transfd. to Kurnool div. 1030
Sekhara Menon, V., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to Salem div. 2011
Sekhara Menon, V., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to offg. of Ch. Engr. for Irrign. 1071
Sethadri Ayyangar, N. S., temppy Upper Sub., reposted to Ch., ginpet div. 1121
Selim Pasha, V., temppy. Upper Sub., transfd to Madura drainage div. 1010
Shanmukha Mudaliyar, O. V., temppy Sub-Engr., transfd. to ch. of Kandukur subdvn 1085
Shiva Rao, G., temppy. Upper Sub., granted leave .. 1003
Srinivasa Ayyar, K. S., temppy. Upper Sub., reposted to Cannery div. 1161
Sriramulu Mudaliyar, V., Over., transfd to Drawing office, Engg. Engr., III cir. 1577
Sivaswami Ayyar, A., Sub Engr., granted leave, 1015; transfd. to ch. of Nagapattam subdvn. .. 1004
Soundararaja Ayyangar, M. S., Over., granted leave, 1085, granted extn. of leave 1020
Sreenivasa, T. K., temppy. Upper Sub., posted to South Arcot div. and transfd. to North Arcot div. .. 1105
Sreenivasa Ayyar, T. K., temppy. Sub-engr., reposted to Moyad project div. 1354
Srinivasa Ayyangar, G., temppy Upper Sub., transfd. for work connected with the Tiruvury grazing operations in Mysore, 3036, 3036; transfd to office of Ch. Engr. for Irrign. 3010
Srinivasalapathya Ammangar, T. K., Sub-Engr., posted to ch. at Mandyam subdvn .. 1161, granted leave, 1794, granted extn. of leave and posted to Madanapalli div., 1825; granted leave 1003
Subbarama Achari, P. A., temppy. Sub-Engr., granted leave 1761

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Srinivasa Ayyar, S., Supvr., posted to VII cir., 1115, reposted to ch. of Cuddalore subdvn., 1197; reposted to ch. of Chidambaram subdvn., 1316, granted extn. of leave 1034
Srinivasa C., tempy. Upper Sub., transfd. to New Madanapalle dvn 1577
Srinivasa Rao, M. S., apptd. Over., 3rd gr., posted to IV cir. and transfd. to I cir., 1154; date of taking effect, 1467; promoted to 2nd gr., tempy. .. 1014
Srinivasa Ayyar, P. V., tempy. Sub-Engr., granted leave, 1116, posted to Bellary dvn 1828
Srinivasa Ashari, te., Over., transfd. to office of Ch. Engr. for Irrign 2071
Subbah Chetti, K. C., Supvr., transfd. to Nellore dvn. 1077
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A., tempy. Upper Sub., transfd. to new Madanapalle dvn 1577
Subbayya Pillai, T. S., tempy. Upper Sub., granted leave 1670, 1683
Subrahmanya Ayyar, G., tempy. Upper Sub., posted to III cir., 1548, transfd. to IV cir., 1576; reposted to ch. of Dharmapuri sec. 1014
Subrahmanya Ayyar, C. S., tempy. Upper Sub., granted leave, 1617, transfd. to West Canal dvn. 1072
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S., Over., transfd. on ch. of Pallachi sec. 1035
Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S., tempy. Sub-Engr., reposted to ch. of Mayavaram subdvn., 1490; transfd. to ch. of Vriddhachalam subdvn., 1616, (cancelled) 1072
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K. R., Over., transfd. to Bellary dvn., 1279; granted extn. of leave, 1415, promoted to 2nd gr., tempy. 1633
Subrahmanya Ayyar, N. K., Over., granted extn. of leave 1687
Subrahmanya Ayyar, A. R., Sub-Engr., reposted to ch. of Cuddalore subdvn., 1316, granted leave .. 1078
Subrahmanya Sastri, V., tempy. Upper Sub., transfd. to Drawing sec., Supg. Engr.'s office, III cir., 1545, granted leave 1722
Subrahmanya Ayyar, T. S., tempy. Upper Sub., transfd. to ch. of Drawing office, Dy. Supg. Engr., Southern and Western circles, Madras 1016
Subrahmanya Ayyar, K., Over., transfd. to Chingleput dvn., 1068, (cancelled) 1722
Subrahmanya Ayyar, S., Supvr., posted to ch. of Mannargudi subdvn. 1761
Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. K., Engy. Asst. Engr., reposted to ch. of Mayavaram subdvn. 1079
Subbarya Mudaliyar, P., Over., transfd. to Bellary dvn. 1003
Subba Ayyar, P. N., Over., posted to VII cir., 1414; reposted to North Arcot dvn., 1467, granted extn. of leave 1034
Sundaram Ayyar, S., tempy. Upper Sub., granted leave 1418, transfd. to South Arcot dvn. .. 1468
Sundaram Ayyar, P. S., tempy. Upper Sub., granted extn. of leave, 1352, transfd. to Cauvery dvn., 1616, (cancelled) 1761
Sundaram Dikshitar D. tempy. Upper Sub., transfd. to Dept. of Industries 1094
Sundara Achari, V., Over., transfd. to II cir., 1467, reposted to Kistna Eastern dvn., 1650, transfd. to Ganjam dvn. 1003
Sundaram Ayyar, V., Sub-Engr., transfd. to ch. of Chingleput subdvn., 1845, granted leave .. 1079
Sundaraya Sab. S., Supvr., transfd. to Ganjam dvn., 1645, transfd. to V Cir., 1972; posted to Salem dvn. 2011
Suryanarayana Ayyar, N. V., tempy. Sub-Engr., transfd. to ch. of Hospet subdvn., 1095, granted leave, 1276, posted to Kistna Eastern dvn., 1360; posted to ch. of Agency sec., Guntur dvn., 1445, reposted to ch. of Tank subdvn. 1761
Suryanarayana Rao, Pantulu, V., Over., granted extn. of leave 1120
Suryanarayana, T. V., tempy. Upper Sub., posted to spl. duty, Kistna Eastern dvn. 1393
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